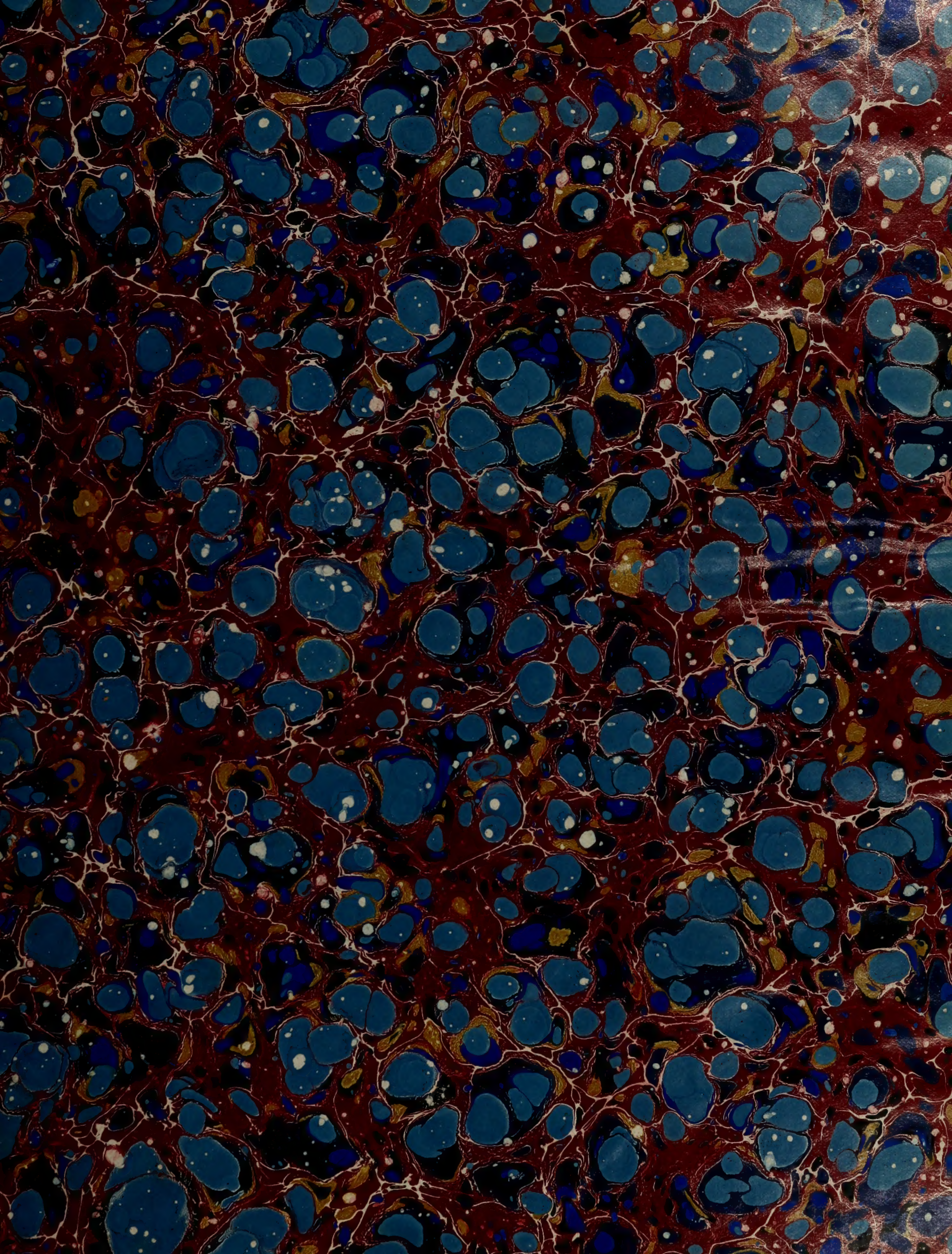




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Foundress of St. John's College, Cambridge.

To the Rev.^d James Wood D.D. Master - And to the Fellows & Scholars of St. John's College Cambridge - This Portrait of the Foundress Engraved at their Expence - Is inscribed by the Author, as a Testimony of sincere Affection and respect for the Society in which he received his Academical Education.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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AN
HISTORY
OF
RICHMONDSHIRE,
IN THE NORTH RIDING OF THE
COUNTY OF YORK;
TOGETHER WITH
THOSE PARTS OF THE EVERWICSCHIRE OF DOMESDAY WHICH FORM
THE WAPENTAKES OF LONSDALE, EWECROSS, AND
AMUNDERNESS,
IN THE
COUNTIES OF YORK, LANCASTER, AND WESTMORELAND.

BY THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D. F.S.A.
VICAR OF WHALLEY AND OF BLACKBURN, IN LANCASHIRE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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TO
THE REV. JAMES WOOD, D.D.
MASTER,
AND TO THE FELLOWS AND SCHOLARS

OF
SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

THIS HISTORY

OF THE
COUNTY OF RICHMOND,

WHICH GAVE THE FIRST TITLE TO THEIR VENERABLE FOUNDRESS,

IS INSCRIBED, WITH THE WARMEST FEELINGS OF AFFECTION AND RESPECT FOR THE PLACE OF HIS
ACADEMICAL EDUCATION,

BY
THEIR FAITHFUL AND OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE READER.

THE Author of the History of Richmondshire has the sincere pleasure of stating, that the genealogical parts of the work are from other hands, much more conversant with subjects of this nature than himself. Those with the initials (or his name) have been furnished by William Radclyffe, Esq. Rouge Croix. He can now, therefore, no longer give offence by presuming to hint, that since the deluge it has not been usual for three generations of the human race to survive more than three centuries, or by declining to accept without animadversion whatever either dulness or design may have obtruded upon the genealogies of ancient families.

But it is due to the present College of Arms to say, that although much remains upon their records in the earlier descents of many lines, to which a critical test has never been applied, a diligence of inquiry and accuracy of reasoning now prevail in the compilation of pedigrees, which, as they result even in these trifles from the general intelligence of the age, were certainly not equalled in any other period.

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HUJUS AGRI PARS QUÆ SOLSTITIALEM OCCASUM SPECTAT ET LATE PATET, RICHMONDSHIRE DICITUR, NOMINE FACTO A CASTRO QUOD ALANUS, BRITANNIÆ ARMORICÆ COMES, EXTRUXERAT, CUI GULIELMUS NORMANNUS VICTOR HUNC AGRUM, QUI PRIUS EDWINI ANGLI ERAT, DONAVIT.

INCISIS RUPIBUS ET MONTOSA COLLIUM EMINENTIA, HÆC REGIO FERE TOTA EMINET, QUORUM CONVEXA SUNT ALICUBI SATIS HERBIDA, RADICES CONVALLESQUE NON OMNINO INFRUGIFERÆ. MONTES VERO IPSI PLUMBO, CARBONE FOSSILI, NECNON ÆRE GRAVIDI.

QUA LANCASTRENSES ATTINGIT HÆC REGIO, INTER MONTES ADEO VASTA, SOLITARIA, SQUALLENTIA, ET MUTA SUNT OMNIA, UT QUOSDAM RIVULOS HAC REPTANTES, HELLBECKS, QUASI RIVULOS INFERNALES, SIVE STYGIOS, DIXERINT FINITIMI, PRÆCIPUE ILLE AD FONTES URI FLUMINIS, QUI UNO SAXO PRO PONTE JUNCTUS, TAM PROFUNDE DEFLUIT, UT DESPECTANTIBUS HORROREM INCUTIAT.

SECURAEQUE SUNT HOC TRACTU CUBILIA CAPRIS, DAMIS, ET CERVIS, QUI HIC VISUNTUR MAGNITUDE SUA ET RAMOSIS CORNIBUS SPECTATISSIMI.

CAMDEN.

HISTORY

OF

RICHMONDSHIRE.



IN the year 1811, the author of the History of Craven, oppressed by sickness and its natural concomitant despondency, took a lingering and reluctant leave of topography*. At the close of that work, he supposed himself to be standing on one of the Cold Keld Heads, which afford an ample view of those mountains and plains of Richmondshire. He beheld with the eye of fond imagination “the Roman Bracchium with its elevated summer camp. Beneath appeared the grey towers of Nappay, while, bounding over the rocks of Aysgarth, the Ure conducted him to another Bolton, pregnant with facts and recollections. Immediately beyond rose the proud towers of the Neviles at Middleham; and, far to the north-east, the Norman Keep of Richmond, begirt with its monastic accompaniments. In a vale to the east the arches of Coverham distinctly presented themselves. In the fertile meadows beneath appeared the fragments of Joreval, and Tanfield far beyond, in whose church repose, beneath magnificent tombs, the Marmions of real history.”

“Time was (he added in the same tone of despondency) when such a scene would have inspired and dictated another work. But the recollection of advancing years and declining health checked at once the unseasonable impulse, and compelled him to resign an History of Richmondshire to some younger and more vigorous antiquary, on whom he would willingly have bestowed, had it been in his power, whatever portion he might possess of two qualifications indispensable to a true topographer, namely, perseverance and enthusiasm.”

In the course of six years no such “young and vigorous antiquary” has appeared to accept the gift, or to exert the qualifications; but, in the mean time, by a singular blessing of Providence, the strength and spirits of the author have been renewed; and his whole constitution has undergone a kind of rejuvenescence. Imagination, curiosity, and the spirit of research, have, in his breast, become as active as ever. Locomotion and change of scene relieve the tedium, and remove the incon-

* See Hist. of Craven, 2d Ed. p. 507.

veniences of uninterrupted study; the assistance of skilful artists at once excites and gratifies the writer; and instead of shrinking, as he once did, from the toil of an History of Richmondshire, considered as an whole, he now dares to regard it as the auspicious commencement of a still greater undertaking, as an opening to more extended research, and more copious illustration*.

THE county of Richmond, as a subject for topography, though merely a portion of the North Riding of Yorkshire, has the peculiar merit of unity. In the Saxon era it consisted, according to Domesday, of lordships, holden under one common lord, but not under any common title, nor united under one local head.

After the Conquest, which introduced into England the regular gradations of feudal law, properly so called, this extensive district having been erected into one great earldom, a magnificent castle was built, as its seat and centre, to which all the mesne lords of manors, within its limits, owed suit and service. Between this and their princely domains in Bretagne, the first earls divided their attention: here they held splendid courts, maintained a port little inferior to that of royalty, and distributed to their most favoured dependents, lands and lordships, with a liberality which laid the foundation of some of the greatest families in the kingdom.

Among these are to be distinguished the names of Marmion, Fitzhugh, FitzRandolf, and Fitzalan of Bedal.

Of these opulent feudatories, each in their turns erected subordinate castles, which served as outposts to Richmond itself; and though the residence of Fitzalan is levelled with the ground, and that of Marmion reduced to a gateway, yet Middleham remains entire, to attest the magnificence of its Norman founder; and Ravensworth, though more dilapidated, in its widely-extended fragments displays the power and wealth of Fitzhugh. Of the chief lords there are no sepulchral memorials in Richmondshire.

Though liberal in confirming donations to religious houses, they were the immediate founders of none; and their places of interment were either at Begar in Bretagne, where their ancestors, before the conquest of England, appear to have been deposited, or at some favoured house in the south of England.

But their immediate grantees were magnificent in their tombs at home; and the sepulchral memorials yet remaining of the Marmions, and their descendants the Greys, are scarcely surpassed by any series of ancient family monuments in the kingdom.

Again, these subordinate castles became, in their turn, the guardians of many inferior lordships, dependent on the same great family; while the mesne lords holding under them, after producing through the feudal era many hardy lines of knights and esquires, have, in several instances, risen at a later period to the rank of nobility; and in others, according to the common mutability of human things, have

* This piece of egotism may be endured, when it is understood merely to be intended to remove the appearance of inconsistency, with the reality of which the author might otherwise have been charged.

either transferred their estates by heirs female into other names, or by utter extinction given place to purchasers, or, lastly, by forfeiture to grantees.

It must be presumed that the man on whom the Conqueror would bestow such a principality must stand high in his favour.

But the estate of Earl Edwin was a gem which must be won before it could be worn, and a charter of feoffment could only confer upon the grantee a title to fight his way into possession. Nay, more; after possession was acquired, there was equal difficulty in maintaining it.

The ejected possessor was one of the most popular as well as powerful men in the kingdom. The Normans were regarded with peculiar detestation in the north of England, and Domesday itself affords a melancholy testimony to the horrible devastation by which alone the native inhabitants could be subdued.

A title, however, to subdue so fertile and beautiful a district would not be unacceptable to a Norman soldier.

He knew how to curb a wild and disorderly population without the perpetual necessity of contending with them in the field; and, distrusting the primeval seat of his predecessor at Gilling as weak and untenable, he resolved to astonish and overawe his new subjects by a structure more spacious and formidable than they had ever beheld.

In a central situation within his earldom, on the confine of the low country and the mountains, he pitched upon a rock on the bank of the Swale, which could not be undermined, and on this spot he lavished all the resources of a great prince, and practised all the skill of Norman fortification, in the construction of a fortress which would at once afford a guarantee to fidelity and reduce disaffection and treachery to despair.

Ample in its extent, as well as impregnable in its strength, it would afford protection to all his faithful vassals, who, by a sudden insurrection, might be driven to seek protection within its walls, as well as to accommodate a regular garrison sufficient to scour the country in every direction.

A tumultuary assault, or even a regular siege by such assailants, must have been despised. But such was the felicity with which a site was chosen for the capital and fortress of the province, that, if a disturbance should have happened in the low country, within half an hour a body of horse would be upon the plain and ready to chase the insurgents, or, if, as was more probable, the ruder and more hardy natives of the valleys, trusting to the fastnesses of their neighbouring mountains, presumed to rebel, an active and hardy body of infantry would have no time to waste in traversing the plains, while their enemies above were gathering strength and courage from delay.

That these ideas prevailed in choosing the site of Richmond, there can be little doubt.

The whole district popularly denominated Richmondshire, and thus really united under one common head, now consists of five wapontakes or hundreds, namely, Halkield, Gilling East, Hang East, Gilling West, and Hang West.

Of these the three first have the general characters of a warm and fertile country ; though not absolutely level, yet never rising beyond gentle elevations. In short, they are a part of that rich and happy tract, almost entitled to the name of the Garden of England, which is intersected by the great eastern Roman way from Doncaster nearly to Durham.

The two last wapontakes severally partake of two natural characters.

That is, to the westward of the line of separation which divides them from the three former, lies a narrow tract of upland and unequal country declining from the Alps of Richmondshire to the plain, as it is called, of Mowbray.

If another line were drawn parallel to the former at the distance of five or six miles, all to the westward and far as the boundary of Richmondshire is purely mountainous, though intersected by many pleasing and fertile valleys. In short, the first tract is a country of tilth, and the third of pasturage, while the second, within the short distance of five or six miles, is shared between both.

More particularly : the parish of Startforth (which stretches over the hills from the right bank of the Tees to Arkendale), and those of Romaldkirk, Bowes, Marrick, Marsk, Downholme, Grinton, Aysgarth, and Coverham, constitute the whole of the mountain district in Richmondshire : those of East and West Witton, Spennithorn, Fingal, Middleham, Wensley, Hawkswell, Richmond, Kirkby Ravensworth, Barningham, perhaps Brignal and Thornton Steward, may be considered as participating of both characters ; all the rest belong to the third description.

In this last are the smallest parishes and the best churches ; and the reason of this seeming contradiction is obvious. The vast wastes to the west and north were at once the last which received the rising tide of population, and, at the same time, notwithstanding their extent, the least able to raise magnificent structures for public worship.

More or less splendid, however, as the churches of Richmondshire are, there appear to a critical eye certain peculiarities, and something of a provincial singularity, which run through all, excepting those (and they are not many) which, from their meanness, partake of no character.

Though fifteen parish churches are enumerated in Domesday as existing in the "Terra Alani Comitis," where there are now fifty-seven, and though there is reason to suppose that some others, and particularly Romaldkirk, had been destroyed before the great survey, and were soon after restored, probably out of existing ruins, I would scarcely venture to point out one remnant of architecture in any one of the number which is indubitably Saxon.

The oldest churches now remaining are those which arose during the first era of tranquillity after the Conquest : with respect to those which are known to have existed in the Saxon times, the present structures are universally later than the last. This is a circumstance which, from long experience, I had learned to expect : because buildings of the ninth and tenth centuries had not fallen into such a state of dilapidation in the eleventh as to require their demolition ; but partial decay, co-operating

with change of taste, generally contributed to their destruction about the reign of Henry the Third.

From that time to the reign of Edward the Third was the great church-building era in Richmondshire. About the year 1250, an early species of florid Gothic prevailed, which is very conspicuous in the church of Bedale.

Solidity, simplicity, and an abundant diffusion of light from widely ramified windows, mark the best period of English architecture, that period which, during a century, followed the last: and to that may safely be assigned the fine churches of Burniston, Patrick Brompton, Kirkby Wisk (now barbarized), Kirklington, and perhaps the present structure of Masham.

One peculiarity of great importance, on account of light, runs with only one or two trifling exceptions throughout the churches of these districts.

The chancels have in general no side aisles or chapels, in addition to which, and to fine ramified windows, which occupy almost all the space of the east end, they are designed with a symmetry and grace not exceeded, indeed not always equalled, by the more dignified structures of the same age.

Many have light and highly adorned tabernacles for statues north and south of the altar; all have rich stalls on the south side for the officiating priests, and all on the opposite side an arch richly adorned with tabernacle work, which, though it has probably contained, in most instances, a stone coffin beneath the slab, was primarily intended not for an interment, but to serve as a sepulchre in acting the paschal play of the resurrection*.

Immediately westward of this is always a door into the vestry, which is sometimes seen handsomely groined, but oftener plainly arched overhead.

Turning westward, the eye is struck by another beauty, not very usual at present, though general in ancient times. The arch beneath the steeple is open to the nave, and lighted by a large west window†.

In consequence of the absence of side aisles to the choirs, the family chapels are universally found at the east ends of the north and south aisles of the nave; and so spacious are these churches, and so far do they sometimes exceed the wants of the inhabitants, that the dead occupy within their ample walls more space than the living, and the whole of the side aisles are latticed in or otherwise defined for this purpose.

* This union of the tomb for an individual and a sepulchre for the paschal tragedy, always in the same precise situation on the north side of the chancel, is very general in Richmondshire. It has, however, been so little attended to in other parts of England, that, excepting from appearances, I can give no other evidence of the fact than what follows. "By will, dated Nov. 9, 1499, Eleanor, widow of Sir Roger Townshend, Kt. orders her body to be buried by the high altar before our blessed Lady in the chancel of Rainham St. Mary (in Norfolk), and a new tomb to be made for her husband's and her bones; upon which tomb to be cunningly graven a sepulchre for Easter day." Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, Vol. 7. p. 132. oct. ed. The tomb now remains on the north side of the choir in Rainham church.

† I have sometimes been amused in the construction of modern churches, styled Gothic, by a large ramified window on the south side of the tower. On what is this to throw light? On a dead wall opposite to it. In old steeples the ramified window is always at the west end, where it corresponded with the east window, and threw its light in the opposite direction. These lights were also filled with painted glass; which would prove, if proof were wanting, that they were meant to be open to the church.

This abundant space, together with quarries of coarse marble at no great distance, has encouraged a very singular species of sepulchral prodigality.

If we were to measure the stature of the ancient lords of Richmondshire by the slabs and altar-tombs which cover their remains, they must have been a race of giants. I could point out a single tomb which occupies a space sufficient to accommodate nearly thirty persons with seats.

In any of the manufacturing districts, whose churches are small, and in which seats are scarce, such a cumbrous memorial of the dead would be abated as a nuisance to the living. But here the case is reversed. Unless we suppose that the population of these villages has greatly diminished in five centuries, which there is no warrant for supposing, ancient piety was anxious to go beyond the limits of strict necessity in the construction of churches.

Their builders did not sit down, as we do, to compute the precise number of square feet which a given number of hearers will occupy, and to abolish form, proportion, and grace, if those requirements should either take up room, or cause expense. Poor as they were, in comparison with ourselves, they had more spirit, and unscientific as they were, infinitely more taste.

There is certainly a period of science and improvement in human society too far advanced either for disinterestedness or imagination. At that period, by the unwearied exertions of the present generation, we have unhappily arrived. All abstract science, all the arts of life, have indeed reached a point of perfection far beyond what could have been foreseen in any earlier age; but that point has been attained at an expense which makes the purchase dear.

Calculation has rendered us cold, and selfish, and tasteless. But selfishness is often the handmaid of profusion; and the minute economy, which modern habits have the peculiar felicity of uniting with great expense, leaves no heart for works of devotion and liberality.

It is really difficult to account for the magnificence of many parish churches, after every thing is allowed for liberality and zeal. When they were built, those parishes were much poorer than at present; that is to say, they were less productive.

Husbandry was then, perhaps, at its lowest ebb, and vast tracts of land, then barren, have since been brought into cultivation. It is idle to say that wages in those days were low. The wants of man are always the same. The difference in the value of money is merely nominal; and a bushel of wheat in the thirteenth century would purchase no more labour than it will purchase at present.

Neither does it approach a step nearer to a solution of the difficulty to urge that personal labour, carriage, &c. were contributed to a large amount. All these contributions are to be estimated in terms of money, since the plough must have rested while the horses or oxen were conveying stone and timber to the church.

One circumstance, however, appears to be material, which is, that while men's wills were more prompt, their wants were fewer, their fare was probably more sparing, and

therefore they had some superfluity of labour to bestow, where our farmers and peasantry have none. The former did not then drink each their bottle of port at every market ordinary; nor the latter spend half his weekly earnings at the alehouse. Then, again, rents were out of all comparison lower (lower, I mean, with reference to the produce) than at present, and therefore church-work might reasonably be called for by the parish priest, as well as military or rustic services by the lord.

On the other hand, throughout the whole of society at that day, and long after, there was a careless uneconomical kind of plenty, from which, as soon as the principle of zeal began to operate, much might always be extracted. The lords themselves, with the same dispositions, were usually in the same easy circumstances. They had vast tracts of land in demesne, crowds of labourers but half employed, and teams of lazy horses and oxen that enjoyed all the repose and plenty of their masters. A little superfluous exertion, therefore, on the fabric of a parish church to them was unfelt. Then, again, if oak were wanted for a roof, wood was considered at that time rather as an incumbrance than an ornament to a great estate, so that instead of planting, a regular process of “essarting” was uniformly carried on.

Let us now reverse the picture, and suppose an event which, from time and negligence, is yearly becoming more frequent; that one of these fine old fabrics should threaten to fall, and must be rebuilt: What are the requirements for a new one? That it cover the smallest possible space, be constructed of the meanest materials, be consigned to the lowest bidder, and paid for (excepting the miserable expedients of a brief and the sale of old lead) by rates wrung out of the tenantry.

Neither can this miserable necessity be avoided. Every thing is now on the rack.

What lord of a parish has ready money to bestow on a work of disinterested bounty? It is anticipated in that emulation of luxury and expense which is now become universal.

If he has no money, ask him for wood; but cast an eye over his domain and see whether his ancestors’ oaks, if yet surviving the opposite but united perils of rapacity and waste, do not bear the “nigrum theta*” of a valuer’s scribe.

If he have a quarry upon his estate, and the stone be unsaleable, perchance he may allow it to be wrought for the new fabric, on condition that an adequate compensation is paid for trespass. With respect, however, to conveyance, racers and even coach-horses are not to be strained by labour to which their muscles are so little adapted.

From the expense of building the choir parishes were wholly exonerated; yet in Richmondshire, this part of the fabric, if of a different period, and in a different style from the nave, varies principally in being more magnificent.

To account for this, we are compelled to acknowledge the prodigious advantage arising from the celibacy of the Catholic clergy. Many of the benefices in this district still continue to be opulent rectories: of the rest, not many had undergone

* “Et potis es nigrum vitio præfigere theta.” PERSIUS.

the unhappy process of an appropriation before the present chancels were built. The wants of a single man bore no proportion to the glebe and tithes of a wealthy parish, and on what could the superfluity so laudably or so pleasantly overflow as on that portion of the church which was properly his own, and the beauty of which so greatly contributed to the splendour of religious worship? Here, too, the opinion of merit flowed like a collateral stream into a river; it augmented and accelerated the course of another powerful principle.

In these remarks, let me not (a Protestant and a married clergyman) be misunderstood. I am accounting for a phenomenon, not apologizing for an institution. I am fully persuaded that the evils attending on the celibacy of the clergy infinitely overbalance this accidental good; and on the other hand, I should be far from recommending such examples to the imitation of any but unmarried rectors in our own church. Were I to see an incumbent with a large family, whom he might probably leave in a state of destitution; were I to see a man so circumstanced, profusely adorning his chancel, or expending more upon it than was necessary for the purpose of repairs, I should recollect the declaration of one whom we ought to regard as the second of all authorities: "He that provideth not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."

Such examples, however, of indiscreet profusion on such objects, though they sometimes occur, are anomalies in modern manners.

One peculiarity in the smaller churches of this district is not easy to be accounted for; namely, that the church and village are often placed at the distance of half a mile, and sometimes more, from each other. Yet the one has by no change of site fled from the other. The divorce, whatever may have been the reason, was original and intentional.

The situation of the clergy is in general respectable.

The more opulent rectories, in addition to ample glebes, have usually excellent parsonage-houses, rebuilt or modernized to suit present manners; and some of the vicarages want nothing but glebes to render them equally comfortable with the superior benefices. But by the rapacity, I fear, of the monks of Jervaulx, the largest parish in the district has not an house for the incumbent.

It is the superlative blessing of Richmondshire that manufactories have scarcely made an inroad upon its borders. The population is slender, just adequate to the purposes of husbandry, and dispersed in clean and pleasant villages. Many of them surround spacious greens, and a vast elm frequently marks the place where the sports of the young, and the conferences of the aged, have taken place for centuries.

Such a country (I am now speaking principally of the plains) has every thing to attract and to retain the attachment of noble and wealthy families; a mild climate, extent of domains, a soil favourable to the growth of wood, and a decent and civilized peasantry.

It was not without regret, that in traversing a country abounding with every mode of elegance about the mansions of the principal families, and even where so many parks, as they continue to be called, remain, herds of deer, whether red or fallow, the first of all elegances, the greatest ornament of an adorned domain, should appear to have been almost universally banished.

The systematic destruction of these noble animals is another fruit of that wretched system of economy, that minute attention to agricultural profit, which has arisen out of extravagance. The estates of great families are racked to meet the expenses of their owners; the calculating and computing spirit is set at work to extract from every inch of ground the utmost which it will produce, and it is ascertained to a farthing how many pounds per annum are thrown away on a herd of deer and a keeper, while it is forgotten how many thousands are needlessly lavished on the turf or at the gaming table.

On the confines of the hills, or what I have presumed to call the Piedmont of Richmondshire, are to be found some of the finest houses and most interesting situations of the whole district. Such are Bolton Hall, Ask, Sedbury, Barningham, and Lartington. The depth of the valleys above has generally been abandoned for some more genial climate; and the romantic beauties of Marsk and Clintz alone, in a deep and woody glen, collateral to the Swale, have been able to prevent that abandonment on the part of their owners which always carries away some portion of civilization with them.

In the upper parts of Wensleydale, though less civilized than those of the lower country, the inhabitants, even yet, are simple and pastoral in their habits; but “the spinsters and the knitters in the sun,” thanks to mechanical improvements, are seen no more.

In Swaledale and the adjoining districts, where mining prevails, habits of subterraneous toil and danger, together with seclusion from light and society, while they harden the constitution in general, steel the nerves, and necessarily produce a degree of ferocity very formidable when highly excited. In the mining villages only of Richmondshire are to be found those appearances of squalid neglect about the persons of the inhabitants, and those external accumulations of domestic filth about their dwellings, which sicken every stranger in the worst parts of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. Neatness, and its reverse, among the poor, are almost a certain test of their moral characters.

The boundaries of this extensive tract are strong and well defined. To the north it is separated from the bishopric of Durham by the deep and rocky channel of the Tees, whose character seems to mark it as a barrier between hostile provinces. The Tees, as well as the Tine, are omitted in Ptolemy’s catalogue of British rivers; the Tthesis of that geographer being the Tweed. Though Baxter’s etymology of the word is fanciful and unsatisfactory, I have nothing better to offer.

“Est autem Britannorum linguâ Tuise sive Tise adjecta literâ præpositiva idem quod Ise vel Uise quod est aquæ tractus.” The illustration, however, which follows, is

ingenious, “ quomodo et Pannoniis (et ipsis genere Celtis) Flumen Teis Græcis scribitur *τιβισκος*.”

An imaginary line drawn from the east of Great Smeaton to the west of Cleasby, about three miles in length, forms the only arbitrary limit of this extensive district; and from this line north-westward along the south bank of the Tees, such is the deficiency of the country in springs (a deficiency which extends over all the low country of Richmondshire), that no collateral stream unites with its course. But no sooner do we approach the mountains, than their copious condensations of vapour, gathered into currents as they descend to the valleys, produce many tributary waters, of which the Greta, with its dependant brook the Tutta, Thorgil, Bauder, and Lune, are most distinguished: the “ Keld Heads” of which, by a line drawn over them respectively from the source of the Tees, and thence over the sources of the Swale and Ure, form the western limit of Richmondshire, by which it is divided from the county and barony of Westmoreland.

The outline next ranges over the summit of Cam, and by the Keld Head of the stream anciently called the Bain, then along the boundaries of the extensive manor of Newby, thence to the head of Cover, where it is separated from Craven and the West Riding by a deep trench cut for more than a mile, with immense labour, in the limestone rock, and after traversing the summits of the Fells, unites with the course of Ure, north of Thorpe. Thence towards Ripon and downward to its union with the Swale, near Miton, Ure continues to be the boundary. Richmondshire then terminates to the south, and turning sharply northward, pursues the course of Swale, which is then become a tame and lowland stream, till its junction with the Wisk, near Kirby Wisk. It then extends itself eastward, and, following the course of Wisk, which it never crosses, meets the imaginary line from which we set out near Smeaton. The whole circuit, without a very minute survey, may be estimated at 160 miles.

Such was the extent of a tract with which the Conqueror rewarded a single vassal. Ure, within the tract where it forms the limit of Richmondshire, receives not a single current worthy of a name. Immediately beneath Masham it is augmented by the Burn, a beautiful, and near its outlet, a sylvan stream.

Next, and at a considerable distance, is Cover, which rises at the foot of Whernside, and becomes a considerable river during a course of ten miles. About the same distance upward is a copious stream collected from the hills and gullies of Bishopdale, and uniting with Ure betwixt Aysgarth and West Witton; after which it is only augmented by the Ban, or Bain, already mentioned.

From its union with the Wisk, Swale becomes a boundary, and divides the upper part of Richmondshire nearly from N.W. to S.E. Below Leming Chapel it receives a stream, which has now no general name, but of which I strongly suspect that the ancient and genuine appellation is contained in the word Bedale, which stands upon its bank. The source of this rivulet, which waters the park of Constable Burton, is near Bellerby.

As we approach the hills the supplies of the principal rivers increase.

Nearly opposite to each other are the outlet of Gilling Beck from the north, and Ridale, an inferior current, from the south; next, the Holgate from the south, then Marsk from the north, and lastly the Ask and Barney from the north also.

The first course of all these streams, from the source of the Tees to that of the Cover, or nearly forty miles from north to south, lay through one great forest, though nominally subdivided into those of Lune, Applegarth, Wensleydale, and Bishopdale, and was even as late as Camden's time replenished with their old and stately inhabitants.

The etymology of the names of these rivers, with their dependent streams, some of which are of British and some of Saxon origin, is next to be considered.

Where Tees in tumult leaves his source,
Thund'ring o'er Caldron and High Force;
Beneath the shade the Northmen came,
Fixed on each vale a Runic name,
Reared high their altar's rugged stone,
And gave their gods the land they won.
Then, Balder, one bleak garth was thine,
And one sweet brooklet's silver line;
And Woden's Croft the name did gain
From the stern father of the slain.
To Odin's son, and Sif's spouse,
Near Startforth high they paid their vows,
Remembered Thor's victorious fame,
And gave the dell the thunderer's name.

This is poetry in two senses of the word. An uninspired antiquary, however, while he applauds the one, may be permitted to examine the other; and first with respect to the Balder.

From the manner in which the names of our northern rivers and brooks are compounded, generally referring to the quality of the water, or some appearance in the scenery around it, there is an antecedent presumption that the word Balder has been constructed upon the same principle; and surely there is nothing improbable in supposing that an impetuous mountain torrent may have been denominated *Bald-dur*, the *bold water*, without having recourse either to god or hero. And Balder Scarthe, the rock from which the stream issues, as well as Balder-dale, the name of the vale along which it flows, without any sign of the genitive case, refer more properly to the river than to the man.

Had it been denominated from the hero, the personal would have been compounded with a local appellative, as Bauder-beck.

The next instance, which is Thorgil, evidently a personal name, will confirm this remark: some local designation was evidently wanting. Another observation will apply to both cases.

The names of the Saxon gods and heroes were not held in that species of veneration which deterred every successor of St. Peter from assuming the name of the apostle: on the contrary, Thor was one of the proper names most frequently occurring in their whole nomenclature; and Domesday will prove that a Tor was

actually lord of this identical place, till he was displaced by Earl Alan. Balder, though not equally common, was far from being confined to the son of Odin. By Cædmon*, the father of Saxon poetry, it is used to denominate a prince in general; and the same Domesday also proves, that at the time of the Conquest, the lords of Bolton in Wensleydale were four sons of Balt', which is the same word contracted; and Balderby, or the habitation of Balder, is actually the name of a village in Richmondshire.

I cannot quit this subject without noticing Mr. Scott's assumption, that the local nomenclature of Richmondshire was not Saxon but Danish.

Had, then, the older of these Teutonic tribes planted and peopled this country, after it had been consigned to utter desolation, from the time at which the Romans quitted the island, and yet left the most conspicuous natural objects without a name? or had these names, so lately composed, been forgotten before the Danish ravages? The names of natural objects are, of all others, most likely to survive the shock of human revolutions; for which reason the appellatives of the greater part of the rivers and mountains are still British. I might add, that the Saxon topography of England, as it existed before the Danish invasions, which has been well preserved by Bede, and in the Saxon Chronicle, has demonstrably been very little affected by those convulsions.

Among the subordinate streams which augment the Tees from the south, the next and last within the compass of the present subject are the Greta and Tutta: and here again I am compelled to dissent from Mr. Scott's etymology, from Mæs. Goth. GRIDAN, strepere. The Greta is, indeed, at times, a loud and outrageous torrent, and had the name been Gredand, or Gredand Beck, the conjecture would have been happy: but whenever the name of a river ends with *a*, a termination very unusual in English appellatives, we are naturally to look out for some local property, which will combine with "ea," the Saxon term for *water*. Groot, in Suio Gothic, is *rock*, and greot-*ea*, or greta, is evidently the *rocky water*: but what the first of these kindred streams is not, the second *is*; for Tuta, in the same dialect of the Teutonic language, is the *sounding water*.

With respect to the Swale, I adhere to my former derivation from the A. S. Spællan, torrere, which has never been controverted, and may be confirmed by the Swedish Swalla, æstuaræ, fervere: but the name is derived from its mountain character, which afterwards undergoes a total change; for the course of the Swale and the Ure may aptly be applied as emblems of a life in which infancy has been wayward and fretful, youth impetuous, manhood firm but composed, and old age mild and tranquil. Of the tributary feeders of this river, two, namely, the Holgate and the Ridale, require little consideration, one being obviously deduced from the deep and hollow way through which it makes its progress, and the other nothing more than the very general appellation of a valley watered by a river.

* Cædmon. 58. 12.

Marsk, Ask, and Barney, will require more attention: Marsk is pure British, Mar-esk, or the *greater water*, a term improper indeed, and inapplicable when ascribed to this torrent with reference to the Swale; but as all things are great or little according to the objects with which they are compared, the term is certainly adapted to its relative magnitude, as to the Holgate, Ridale, and several which flow into itself.

To the Ask I am also disposed to assign a British origin. Ascth (gutturally pronounced), or *summus*, from its high and remote source in the mountains which bound the vale to which it has given name.

Barney is plainly Saxon; yet I cannot assign any better meaning to it than the Children's water, or the Infant stream, neither of which are very significant.

But Beorn, which might easily be changed to Barn, was a Northumbrian personal name; and Barney may therefore be the water of Beorn.

We now arrive on the bank of a stream, which, besides its own peculiar charms, possesses the dignity of having given name to the Roman capital of Britain, though an insignificant brook in latter days has robbed it of its honours before it washes the walls of Eboracum.

This is one of the many appellatives which the copiousness of the British language has assigned to water in general, Ebr, or Eur, to which, according to the genius of the Celtic dialects, the letter *d* being prefixed, produces Dur, or Door*. The Ure is entitled to pre-eminence on another account, as it is the general receiver of all the streams of Richmondshire, which, under the name first of Ure, and secondly of Ouse, it transmits to the Humber.

In an earlier part of its course, and probably before the foundation of York itself, it gave name to Isurium, or as it is contractedly written, Isu-Brigantum, the capital of the most numerous among the tribes of Britain.

Low Richmondshire is extremely deficient in springs, and from the general equality of its surface collects few vapours from the atmosphere. From Borough Bridge therefore to Masham, the Ure receives scarcely any augmentation, neither does it require any; it has already grown into a majestic and powerful river. At Masham it receives the Bourn and another rivulet, now anonymous, but anciently denominated Twiselbroc.

At Ulshaw Bridge it is united with the Cover, which has a rapid course of about nine miles in a deep and somewhat gloomy valley, on which the vast bulk of Whernside frowns in one quarter, and Penhill on the other.

I suspect that Middleham was so named from its situation nearly midway between the Ure and Cover, which unite about two miles beneath.

The etymology of the last word has long exercised me: let it be premised that it is pronounced not like the English Cover, *operculum*, but Cover. Now I learn from

* See Baxter, our best British etymologist, in voce Eboracum.

Ihre*, that in the Dalecarlian dialect, which that learned etymologist calls *vetustæ linguæ* (sc. *Scanicæ*), *reliquum*, the word *cof* signified an arrow; and it was the genius of the Danish language, which has certainly augmented, though it did not originally impose our local vocabulary, to postfix the syllable *ur* to many of their substantives: *kofur*, therefore, is an arrow, no improper denomination for a rapid torrent. The Britons denominated many of their rivers on the same principle, as *such*, a plough-share, *cledhen*, a sword, *kylhelh*, a dagger, *gwain*, a sheath†; the first, undoubtedly, from its rectilineal course; the second from the quickness with which it made its way amidst obstructions; the third, perhaps, for the same reason, but through a shorter course; and the last from its admitting a straight and unresisted course to its waters.

The next collateral valley which falls into the Ure is Bishopdale, of which I know not that the stream has any distinguishing name; as little am I aware how or when the valley itself became so denominated. If it were among the domains of the archbishops of York in the Saxon times, it is demonstrable from Domesday, that in the generation immediately before the Conquest, it belonged, with all this extensive district, to Earl Edwin.

From Bishopdale to the source of the Ure all the collected feeders of the latter are nameless brooks, excepting the Bain, by which the superfluities of Semer water are discharged. Whether this brook were so named from S. Ban, via trita, plana, in conformity with which, the principal pass over it, before the bridge of Bainbridge was built, has the appearance of a level pavement, or from Bane, pulsare, percutere, agreeably to the account of Camden, who says that it descends from Semer water, “*ingenti strepitu*,” I am compelled to leave undecided; but I must add, that whether it were really so, or by an error of the transcriber, in one of the most ancient surveys of the barony of Warton, this stream above the lake is called the Blain, and beneath only the Bain. Camden, on what authority, I know not, denominates it the Baint‡.

We now descend to a river of a very different character, the eastern boundary of Richmondshire; this is the Wisk, one of the numerous modifications of our British word Osk, Usk, Isk, Uysc, Uisge, Esk, all signifying water in general. This is a lazy and sluggish stream, forming a perfect contrast to the lively mountain torrents of the neighbourhood, and scarcely flowing through rich meadows and pastures to which it is alternately a blessing and a curse; sometimes irrigating the meadows and rich pastures by its fertilizing stream, and as often, from its inability to force its way into the channel of the Swale when the latter is swollen by rains, inundating the lowlands on its bank.

Not far from the point where it approaches Richmondshire from the east, the Wisk formerly expanded itself into two considerable but shallow lakes, which having lately been drained, now form excellent feeding pastures; but nature is not to be expelled

* Glossarium Suio Gothicum in voce Coger.

† Llwyd's Adversaria.

‡ Another etymology of the word may be offered from the British *bain*, white, in allusion to the colour of the calcarious rocks which form its bed, and hang over its channel.

either by the fork or the spade. The prevailing tendency of this stream is gradually choking up the channels by which its stagnant waters were once discharged; and unless some co-operation takes place among the numerous proprietors and occupiers of lands on its banks beneath, what was once a pool, and is now productive land, may, in no long time, become an unsightly and useless fen.

I have frequently been struck by the resemblance of the Wisk and its verdant banks in spring to the Lee and its accompaniments in Hertfordshire.

Such are the boundaries of Richmondshire, and such its most interesting natural features, whether boundaries or not.

The district has no large town: Richmond, the capital, does not contain half of the people which often crowd a manufacturing village.

Bedale and Masham are still smaller, and all possess the advantage of having their population distributed over ample spaces, with wide streets or large central squares, equally favourable to health and cheerfulness.

There is little need of houses of recovery to remove and concentrate infection in these cool and well-ventilated places, where poverty itself can be clean, and wealth or elegance are in no danger from the poison of neighbouring filth.

Where there are many large estates, many resident proprietors, and few means of arriving at that pernicious independence which is the bane of the present day, it is obvious that much of the influence of aristocracy must remain; civility and respect to superiors are still inculcated: the features of the common people are of a different cast from those of the manufacturing districts, not more expressive in youth of glowing health and cheerfulness, than of something resembling elegance to eyes which are condemned habitually to behold humanity under its most deformed and degraded aspect.

Families of small incomes, and without trade or profession, can, in these days, scarcely afford to reside in the country. To farm their own estates is certain ruin; to purchase all the necessaries of life from distant markets is at once inconvenient and expensive.

To such, one at least of the towns of Richmondshire affords a commodious and elegant retreat, where they are neither affronted by the boastful profusion of recent wealth, nor shocked by manners which have been transferred from recent poverty to awkward splendour, nor repulsed by the inherent haughtiness of high descent.

The county of Richmond, though not far distant from the confines of two countries almost always in a state of warfare for centuries, has not been the scene of many very memorable events. But though the great scene of action was usually much nearer the border, predatory incursions were expected and provided for in this district, a proof of which are the appearances of the means of temporary defence in the towers of churches, which will be particularly noticed under their proper heads.

But I must not omit to state the claim of Richmondshire to the scene of the great

engagement, sometimes called that of the Standard, and sometimes of Northallerton, in which David the First, of Scotland, sustained a total overthrow from the valour of the great northern barons; for the contemporary historian, an inhabitant of the neighbourhood, distinctly records, that it was really fought westward of the Wisk, and on North Cowton Moor.

The southern point of Richmondshire is also distinguished as the spot where Andrew de Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, defeated the rebellious partisans of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and where Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, lost his life by the thrust of a spear between two of the beams of Borough Bridge, which was then built of wood.

In the war between the two Houses, notwithstanding the power and opposite inclinations of the great barons of Richmondshire, no decisive engagement, no important siege appears to have taken place within its limits; and in the unhappy contest between Charles the First and his Parliament, we are compelled to seek for any memorable events connected with this portion of Yorkshire, not in the sober records of history, but (unpoetical as that sour and sullen period was) in the pleasing fictions of poetical romance*.

The catalogue of eminent men born in Richmondshire is not copious, but its value is to be estimated *pondere non numero*. At the head of the band is to be placed the mighty name of Wickliffe, to which the claim of the district is indisputable, though the particular place of his birth is uncertain. Next follow the Archbishops, Thoresby, the two Nevilles, Alexander and George, Archbishop Scrope, Fitzhugh, Bishop of London, Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, certainly born at Hackford, Prince Edward, the short-lived son of Richard the Third, as certainly born at Middleham Castle, where he died, and good old Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, whose surname, which was that of a monk, personal, not inherited, sufficiently ascertains the place of his nativity.

The little village of Kirkby Wisk boasts the birth of an archbishop, and of two other men of far inferior rank, whose memories will long survive that of the metropolitan, Roger Askham and Dr. George Hicks. Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, and first planter and proprietor of Maryland, was born at Smeton. To these names may be added in later times, Dr. Henry Robinson, Bishop of London, born at Cleasby, Archbishop Matthew Hutton, the second who bore both those names, born at Marsk, and two learned countrymen, contemporaries and antagonists, Dr. Conyers Middleton† and Dr. James Tunstall, both born in or near the town of Richmond.

In this catalogue it would be unpardonable to omit one name, to whose acuteness and erudition the feudal antiquities of this district are more deeply indebted than

* See Mr. Scott's Rokeby.

† Such is the account given by the biographers of this acute and elegant writer. But his name does not appear in the parish register of Richmond, and I have reason to believe, from later information, that the account is erroneous.

they have been, or ever will be, to any other man ; this is Roger Gale, brother of Dr. John Gale, Dean of York, himself a distinguished antiquary, and brother-in-law of the immortal Stukeley.

If we descend to more recent merit, we may include in the catalogue Francis Blackburne, Archdeacon of Richmond, whose strong sense and independent spirit may be praised by those who are far from assenting to his peculiar opinions, together with Dr. Matthew Raine, the late learned master of the Charter-house school.

This list may close, as it began, with one of the prodigies of the human race ; the latter, however, not by merit but accident. Henry Jenkins, born at Bolton upon Swale, appears, upon good evidence, to have survived to the 169th year of his age, a fact the more extraordinary, inasmuch as neither the high nor low country of Richmondshire appears, from the memorials of the churchyards, to have been remarkable for instances of longevity.

After this prefatory account of Richmondshire, it may be satisfactory to the reader to lay before him what has been said on the subject by our old topographers, whether in prose or verse. In this enumeration, the first, and perhaps the best of English topographical antiquaries, is entitled to precedence.

RICHEMONT towne is waullid, and the castel on the river side of Swale is as the knot of the cumpace of the waulle. In the waul be 3 gates. Frenchegate yn the north parte of the towne, and is the most occupied gate of the towne. Finkel-streate* gate. Bargate. Al 3 be downe. Vestigia yet remayne. In the market-place is a large chapel of the Trinite. The cumpace of the ruinus waulles is not half a mile abowt. So that the towne waulle cumpaseth litle but the market-place, the howses about hit, and gardens behind them. There is a suburbe withowt Frenchegate. Finkel-streat suburbe, strayt west from the market-place, and Bargate suburbe. But Frenchegate suburbe is almost as bygge as bothe the other suburbes. In Frenchgate suburbe is the paroch chirche of al the hole towne. A litle beyonde the ende of Frenchgate-streate is, or was, a late, a chapel of a woman anchorete. Bargate suburbe cummith downe to the bridge ende of Swale, the wiche bridge is sumtime chayned. A this side the bridge is no building. In this suburbe is a chapel of S. James.

At the bakke of the Frenchgate is the Grey Freres a litle withowt the wawllis. Their howse, medow, orchard, and a litle wood is waullid yn. Men go from the market-place to hit by a posterne gate. There is a conducte of water at the Grey Freres, els there is none in Richemont. Not far from the freres waul is a chapel of S. Anthony. Al the towne and suburbes be on the farther side of Swale. The castel is nere hand as much yn cumpace as the circuit of the town walle, but now it is in mere ruine.

* Finkel in old English is *fennel*, from *feniculum* ; but it is difficult to assign a reason for the frequent occurrence of the word in names of streets belonging to English. I could with little trouble collect a dozen instances of it.

The celle of S. Martine is on the hither side [of Swale, litle more than a thowsand fotte from the Frenche-gate suburbe.]

Midleham vpon Ure river, ripa citeriori, is a market tounne, and is kept on Twesday. The tounne itself is smawle, and hath but one paroch chirche. It hath beene, as sum wene, a collegiate church. The parson is yet caullid the Dean of Midleham. The toun is set on a hille side. The greate hil above hit, more then a mile of, is cawllid Penhil, and is countid the hiest hille of Richemontshire. Midleham castel joynith harde to the toun side, and is the fairest castel of Richemontshire next Bolton, and the castel hath a parke by hit caullid Sonskue, and another cawllid West Park, and the third caullid Gaunelesse, halfe a mile of. West Parke and Gaunlesse be wel woddid.

There is at the est ende of Midleham a litle hospital with a chapel of Jesus. Midleham longgid to the Erle of Warwike. Richard the 3 lay at itt, and collegiatid the chirch there, but Henry the 7th toke the new college land awaye.

Vensela is a litle poore market in ripa superiore Uri. It standith not far from the West Parke ende of Midleham.

The houses of these two tounnes be partly slatid, partly thakkid.

Grenton is a litle market towne, ripa citer. Sualæ, a 6 miles west above Riche-mont. The market is of corne and liny cloth for men of Suadale, the wich be much usid in digging leade owre.

On eche side of Suadale be greate hilles where they digge leade. Little corne groweth in Suadale.

Katerik Bridge selfe hath but one house as an yn.

Katerik towne is a mile lower in citer. ripa Swalæ. It is now a very poore towne, and is half a quarter of a mile from the river side. At Keterik is now no market. Ther is a place cawllid Keterik Swart, or Sandes, harde by Keterik chirche, and ther about be quædam indicia of olde buildinges, and digginges of old squarid stones.

Killarby castel ruine in ripa citer. Swalæ, about a 3 miles beneth Keterik bridge, longgid to the Conyeux.

Horneby castel, a 3 miles from Swale, and a 2 miles south from Keterik, and 3 miles north-west from Midleham upon Ure, chefest house of the Lord Coniers.

Snape, a goodly castel in a valley belonging to the Lorde Latimer, and 2 or 3 parkes welle woddid abowt hit. It is his chefe howse, and stondith a 2 miles from Great Tanfield, wher is a castel on a banke longging to the Lorde Parre, and stondith on Ure. Tanfelde castel longgid to the Lord Marmion, and so cam to the Fitzhughs.

Bolton, a very fair castel in Swadale*, stondeth on a balke, and underneth is a litle broke. It is within a mile of the farther side of Ure water, and (as I lernid) a 4 miles from Swale. It is the chefest howse of the Lord Scrope. Ther is no tounne hard by it. Wensla litle market is a 2 miles of by est.

Ravenswarthe castel, in a mares grownde, and a parke on a litle hangging

* An error of Leland's pen for Wensley Dale.

grounde by hit. It is a 3 miles by north-west from Richemont, and thereby is a praty village. The Lord Parre is owner thereof, and by hit cummith a bekke, caullid Ravenswath Bekke.

There appeare great ruines in a valley of a howse, of a litle castel, at Albruch village, and thereby rennith a bekke. It standith a 2 miles south from Perse Bridg on Tese.

There appere ruines of like buildingges at Cawdewelle village, a 2 miles west from Aldburcge.

And betwixt these two villages appere divers hilletes cast up by hand, and many diches, whereof sum be fillid with water, and sum of the dikes appere abowt S. John's, that is paroch church to both the aforesaid villages. The dikes and hilles were a campe of men of warre, except menne think they were of ruines of sum olde (towne). The more likelihood is that it was a campe of men of warre. Cawdewel is so caullid of a litle font or spring by the ruines of the olde place, and so rennith into a bekke halfe a quarter of a mile of. This bekke rennith thens to Alburcg, and a 5 miles of to Tese ripa citer. This Tese* riseth in a marishe, about a 2 myle southe-west above Caldwell.

Sir James Metcalf hath a very goodly howse caullid Nappe in Wensedale. Wensedale, and the soile abowt is very hilly, and berith litle corne, but norisith many bestes. Wensedale, as sum say, taketh name of Wensela market. For Wensele standith on the hither side of Ure, and straite on the farther side beginneth Wensedale (Vennonnes, men of Wensedale).

Nappe is abowt a 7 miles west from Vensela market, but comunely it is caullid No Castel.

Bishopsdale, lying by Ure in ripa citer. and conteining a sorte of great felles with dere, liyth south-west within a quarter of a mile of Nappe. So that this dale lieth upward weste betwixt the upper parts of Uredale and Sualedale. Bishop's Dale belongeth to the king; and yn the hilles abowt hit be redde dere. In faire winters the deere keepe there; in sharp winters they forsake the extreme cold and barenes of them.

Mr. Bowis hath a litle howse a 4 miles northward from Katerik.

Mr. Conniers, of Maske, hath a faire place at Maske village within a quarter of a mile of Swale ripa ulter. 2 miles be west from Richemont.

S' Henry Gascoigne dwellyth at a prety place caullyd Sedbyri, havynge a prety parke and a litle lake in hit. It is a 3 miles be north from Richemont.

Mr. Pudsey hath a place at Barforde an arow shot from Tese in ripa citer. and is a 6 miles from Barnardes castel.

Master Rokeby hath a place caullid Mortham, a litle beneth Grentey Bridge, almost on the mouth of Grentey.

M. Frank, of Knightton, hath a preti place called Knightton, 5 miles north from Richemont.

* For Tese read Becke.

Wiclif, a meane* gentilman, dwellith at a litle village caullid Wiclif.

They say that John Wiclif Hæreticus was borne at Spreswel, a poore village, a good myle from Richemont.

Abbeyes and Priors on Suale.

Marik, a priory of blake nunnes of the foundation of the Askes. It stondith ripa ulter. 5 miles above Richemont. Grenton is a mile above Marik.

Syr Rafe Bowmer hath a place at Marik town standing on a hille side, half a mile from the priori, standing in a botom.

Elerton, ab alnis dictum, a priori of white clothid nunnes, standing in a valle in ripa citer. a mile beneth Marik priory.

S. Martine's priori, a celle to S. Mari abbay, of Yorke, in ripa citer. a litle beneth Richmont.

S^t Agatha's. An abbay of white chanons ripa ulter. a litle beneth S. Martine's. The Lorde Scrope was founder there.

Apon Ure.

Gervaulx abbay of white monkes, ripa citeriori, a 2 miles beneth Midleham. Lord Marmion was the first founder, whose landes cam to the Fitzhughes, and so to the Parres.

Apon Cover.

Coverham, a howse of white chanons in ripa ulter. scante 2 miles from Midleham by west. There was good singing in Coverham.

Apon Skel.

Fontaines abbay of white monkes in Richemontshir †.

Apon Tese.

Ægleston, citer. ripa, a priory of white chanons, a mile beneth Barnarde's castel that is on the farther ripe. About a quarter of a mile beneth Ægleston is a faire quarre of blak marble spottid with white, in the very ripe of Tese.

Ther is no collegiate chirch in Richemontshire.

Ther be 2 deaneris, Keterik and Richemont.

The archidiaconry of Richemont hath goodly revenews, and hathe a peculiar jurisdiction in Richemontshire, as exempte from the bisshop.

Yorevalx abbay of white monkes.

Munnemonketon † on Nidde.

Rivers of Name in Richemontshire.

Gretey cummith by a village cawllid Barningham in citer. ripa, wher dwellith a meane gentilman manne cawllid Barningham, (the Barninghams in times past had great landes), thens to Gretey Bridg, about 2 miles, where be aliquot diversoria; thens to Mortham, Mr. Rokeby's place, in ripa citer. scant a quarter of a mile from Gretey Bridge, and not a quarter of a mile beneth into Tese. By Gretey Bridge is a parke of the Lord Scrope's, caullid Brignel Parke, Latine *brevis mons*.

Wiske river cummith thorough Wisk Bridg, wher is no howsing, to Danby in citer

* That is, a gentleman of moderate fortune.

† This is a mistake.

ripa, a prati townlet in Richemontshire, a 4 mile, and of the river is caullid Danby Wiske. Then to Northalreton, about a 2 miles of in ulter. ripa, so downe to Kirkby village, a miles, and after into Swale.

Ther is a broke hereabowt caullid Leminges Bek, cumming from Bedel in citer. ripa, a fair market towne, and next to Richemont selfe in the sheere. Thens to Leming village. Leming to us ward is a 5 mile a this side Keterik bridge yn the way betwixt Richemont and Yorke.

Swale above Grenton kepith one bottom a myles, and above that is encresid of many springes resorting to Swaledale.

In the egge of Swaledale is a preaty water cumming thoroug Applegarthdale. The broket of Applegarthdale cummith into Swale per ripam ulteriorem a litle beneth Marske, Mr. Coniers place.

Ure cummith throug Wensedale longing to Richemontshir. Thens to Midleham. So to Yorevalx abbey, a 2 miles. To Tanfield village, a 6 miles of in ulter. ripa, wher is a castel of the Lord Parrs, and a great wooddy parke. So to litle Tanfield, a mile on the same ripe, where Werkecop the herald dwellith. Hither, as I heare, both sides of Ure be in Richemontshire. From litle Tanfeld to Ripon, aboute a 3 myles. So to Borow Bridge.

There is no vale, as I here, in Richemontshir, that is called Uresdale, but the dale that Ure first rennith to, is caullid Wensedale.

Ther be sum that say Ure risith at Mossmore yn Richemontshire.

Skel cummith on the one side of Ripon, and Ure on the other.

Cover river risith, as I here say, in Craven side, (neere Skale parke) and so cummith downe (a 2 or 3 myles keepeth above a place) caullid Coverdale (and so cumith by St. Si chappell to Coverham, and soe to Ure.)

Mr. Place dwellith at a place caullid Hauneby, a 7 miles north-est from Richemont.

Mr. Lasselles dwellith at a faire place by Danby on Wiske, a tounlet.

Mr. Keterik dwellith at Stanewich, having a preaty place. It is half a mile est from Cawdewelle village, wher is seene the campe of men of warre.

Tese pene à fontibus, and so cumming down by gesse a 18 miles ripa citeriori, devidith Richemontshire from the bishoprike.

Wiske Bridge, a 3 miles a ripa citer. of Tese, devidith Richemontshire from Clive-land. There is a place, an 8 mile plaine west from Bowis, (Bowis is 8 miles, almost full west from Richemont toun) a through-fare in Richemontshire, cawllid Maiden castel, where is a greate rounde hepe, a 60 foote in cumpace, of rude stones, sum smaul, sum bygge, and be set in formam pyramidis; and in the top of them all is set one stone in conum, beyng a yard and a half in lenthth. So that the hole may be counted an 18 foote high, and is set on a hylle yn the very egge of Stanemore. And this is a limes betwixt Richemontshire and Westmerlande. Richemontshire liith harde

upon the borders of Cravenland. Part of Yorkshire and Craven liyth south-weste from Richemontshire.

A quarter of a mile north from Maiden castel is a bek that goith into Tese.

Arkengarth dale liith most up north, and beryth sum bygge and otys, litle or no woodde, and is devided from Sualedale by a bekk caullid after the dale.

Sualedale, litle corne and much gresse, no wodd but linge, and sum nutte-trees. The woodde that they brenne their leade is brought owte of the parte of the shire, and owt of Dirhamshir.

Uredale, very litle corne except bygge or otes, but plentifull of gresse in communes.

Coverdale is worse then Sualedale or Uresdale for corne, and hath no woode but about Coverham abbey.

Bishopsdale liyth right west at the hedde of Coverdale more up into Westmerland, having no corne, but deere. In these dales, and the great hilles about them, is very litle or no woode. There is a praty car or pole in Bishopsdale. The hole cuntery of Richemontshire by este from the hylles and dales is plentifull of whete, rye and meately good medowes and wooddes. The best woddess liyth be est of Suale and Ure rivers.

In the dales of Richemontshire they burne linge, petes, and turffes.

In places where they cutte downe linge good grasse springith for the catel for a yere or 2, until the ling overgrow hit.

There is plenty of good stone to be squarid in very many places of Richemontshire. The shire hath plenty of tyllage.

There be no cole pittes in Richemont; yet the eastarly partes of Richemontshire burne much se coles brought owt of Dyrhamshire.

Next in order of time is Harrison, the topographer of Hollinshead.

“THE Ure ryseth in the fardest partes of all Richmondeshyre, among the Coterine hilles, in a mosse towarde the west, fourteene myles beyonde Mydelham. Being therefore issued out of the grounde, it goeth to Holbecke, Hardraw, Hawshouse, Butterside, Askebridge (which Leland calleth the Ascaran, and sayth therof and the Bainham, that they are but obscure bridges), then to Askarth thorowe Wanless parke, Wenseley bridg (made twoe hundrid yeares since by Alwyn parson of Winslay), Newparke, Spennithorne, Danby, Geruise abbay, Clifton, and Masham. When it is come to Masham it receyueth the Burne from south-weste (as it did the Wyle from veray deepe scarry rockes before at Askaran), and dyvers other wilde rylles not worthy to be remembred. From Masham it hasteth vnto Tanfielde (taking in by the waye a ryll by the south-west), then to another Tanfielde, to Newton hall, and Northebridge at the hither ende of Rippon, and so to Huickes bridge. But ere it come there it meeteth with ye Skell, which being incorporate with ye same, they run as one to Thorpe, then to Alborow, and sone after receyueth the Suale. “Here,” seyth Lelande, “I am brought into no little streight what to coniecture of the meeting

of Isis and Ure, for some say that the Isis and the Ure doe meete at Borowbridge, which to me doth seme to be very vnlikely, sith Isurium taketh his denominatiō of Isis and Uro, for it is often seene that the lesse ryuers doe myngle theyr names with the greater, as in the Thamesis and other is easie to be founde. Neyther is there any more menciō of the Ure after his passage under Borowbrige, but onely of Isis and the Ouze in these days, although in olde tyme it helde vnto Yorke itselſe, which of the Ure is truely called Urewic (or Yorke short), or els my perswasion doth fayle me. I haue red also Ewerwic and Yorwic*."

Lelande, writing of the These, repeateth the names of sundry riuerets, whereof in the former treatise, I haue made noe mention at all, notwithstanding y^e some of their courses may, perhaps, be touched in the same, as the Thuresgill, whose heade is not far from the Spittle that I doe reade of in Stanmore. The Grettey cometh by Barningham and Mortham, and falleth into the These aboue Crofte's bridge. The Dare, or Dere, runneth by Darlington, and likewise into the These aboue the aforesaid bridge. As for the Wiske, it cometh thereinto from by south, vnder Wiske bridge, Danby, Northalberton, and eare long also into a greater streame, which going a little lower vnder another bridge, doth runne by one chanell into the aforesayd ryuer before it come at the These.

The Swale is a ryght noble ryuer, it ryseth in the hilles aboue Kyrkedale, and from this towne it goeth to Kelde chappell, Carret-house, Crackepot, Whiteside, and neere vnto Yalen, taketh in the Barney water, which cometh from the north-east. Thence it goeth by Harcaside to Reeth (where it meeteth with the Arcley), and so to Flemington, Grinton, Marrick, (taking in the Holgate that commeth from by south, and in the way to Thorpe the Mariske becke, or peradventure, Applegarth water, as Leland calleth it, that descendeth from the north), then to Thorpe, Applegarth, Richmond, Easby, and Brunton. Here by north it entertayneth twoe or three waters in one channell, called Ravenswarthe water, whereof the twoo fardest doe joyn not far from the Dawltons, and so go by Rauenswath, Startforth, Gilling, and at Skeeby meete with the thyrde coming from Richmond Beaconwarde. By west also of Brunton the Swale meeteth with the Rhe runyng from Resdale, and beyng past Brunton, it goeth to Catelyc bridge beneath Brunton, then to Ellerton, Kyrkeby, Langton parua, Thirtoft, Anderby Steeple, and before it come vnto Gatenby it meeteth with the Bedall brooke, alias Leminges becke, that cometh weste of Kellirby by Constable Birton, Langthorpe, Bedall, and Leming chappell. From Gattenby lykewise it goeth to Mawby, and at Brakenbyry recieueſh the Wiske, which is a great water rysyng betweene twoo parkes aboue Swanby in one place, and south-east of Mount Grace abbay in another; and after the confluence, which is aboute Siddlebridge, goeth on betweene the Rughtons to Appleton, the Smetons, Byrtby, Huttō Coniers, Danby Wyc, Yafford, Warlaby, and taketh in there a ryll from Brunton; by Aluerton it proceedeth to Ottering, to Newby, Kyrby Wiske, Newson, and Blackenbury, there meeteth, as I sayde, with the Swale.

* Hollinshead, vol. i. 1st Ed. A. D. 1577.

The beauties of Richmondshire are thus sung by Drayton.

When Your thus having heard the genius of this tract
 Her well-deserved praise so happily to act,
 This river in herself that was extremely loth
 The other to defer, since that she was to both
 Indifferent, straitly wills West Riding there to cease;
 And having made a sign to all the wat'ry prease
 For silence, which at once, when her command had won,
 The proud North Riding thus for her great self begun:
 My sovereign flood, quoth she, in nature thou art bound
 T' acknowledge me of three to be the worthiest ground;
 For note, of all those floods the wild West Riding sends,
 There's scarcely any one thy greatness that attends,
 Till thou hast passed York, and drawest near thy fall;
 And when thou hast no need of their supplies at all,
 Then come they flatt'ring in, and will thy followers be;
 So as you oftentimes these wretched worldlings see,
 That whilst a man is poor, although some hopes depend
 Upon his future age, yet there's not one will lend
 A farthing to relieve his sad distressed state,
 Not knowing what may yet befall him; but when Fate
 Doth pour upon his head his long expected good,
 Then shall you see those slaves, aloof before that stood,
 And would have let him starve, like spaniels to him crouch,
 And with their glavering lips his very feet to touch:
 So do they by the Your; whereas the floods in me
 That spring and have their course, (even) give thy life to thee:
 For till that thou and Swale into one bank do take,
 Meeting at Borough-bridge, thy greatness there to make;
 Till then the name of Ouse thou art not known to owe,
 A term in former times, the ancients did bestow
 On many a full-bank'd flood; but for my greater grace,
 These floods of which I speak, I now intend to trace
 From their first springing founts, beginning with the Your,
 From Morvil's mighty foot which rising with the power
 That Bant from Sea-mere brings, her somewhat more doth fill,
 Near Bishops-dale at hand, when Cover, a clear rill,
 Next cometh into Your, whereas that lusty chase,
 For her loved Cover's sake, doth lovingly embrace
 Your as she yields along, amongst the parks and groves,
 In Middleham's amorous eye, as wand'ringly she roves,
 At Rippon meets with Skell, which makes to her amain,
 Whom when she hath received into the nymphish train,
 (Near to the town so famed for colts there to be bought,
 For goodness far and near by horsemen that are sought),
 Fore-right upon her way she with a merrier gale
 To Borough-bridge makes on, to meet her sister Swale:
 (A wond'rous holy flood! (which name she ever hath,)
 For when the Saxons first received the Christian faith,
 Paulinus of old York, the zealous bishop then,
 In Swale's abundant stream christen'd ten thousand men,
 With women and their babes a number more beside,
 Upon one happy day, whereof she boasts with pride)
 Which springs not far from whence Your hath her silver head;
 And in her winding banks along my bosom led,
 As she goes swooping by, to Swaledale whence she springs,
 That lovely name she leaves, which forth a forest brings.
 The valleys style that bears, a braver sylvan maid
 Scarce any shire can show; when to my river's aid

Come Barney, Arske, and Marske, their sovereign Swale to guide,
 From Applegarth's wide waste, and from New Forest side,
 Whose fountains by the fawns, and satyrs, many a year
 With youthful greens were crowned, yet could not stay them there,
 But they will serve the Swale, which in her wand'ring course,
 A nymph, named Holgat, hath, and Risdale, all whose force,
 Small though (God wot) it be, yet from their southern shore,
 With that salute the Swale, as others did before
 At Richmond and arrive, which much doth grace the flood,
 For that her precinct long amongst the shires hath stood:
 But Yorkshire wills the same her glory to resign.
 When passing thence the Swale, this minion flood of mine
 Next takes into her train, clear Wiske, a wanton girl,
 As though her watery path were paved with orient pearl;
 So wond'rous sweet she seems, in many a winding gyre,
 As though she gambols made, or as she did desire,
 Her labyrinth-like turns, and mad meander'd trace,
 With marvel should amaze, and coming doth embrace
 North Alerton, by whom her honour is increas'd,
 Whose liberties include a county at the least,
 To grace the wand'ring Wiske, then well upon her way,
 Which by her count'nance thinks to carry all the sway;
 When having her receiv'd, Swale bonny Codbeck brings,
 And Willowbeck with her, two pretty rivelings;
 And Bedale bids along, then almost at the Ouse,
 Who, with these rills enriched, begins herself to rouse.

* * * * *

Yet look ye up along into my setting side,
 Where Teis first from my bounds rich Dunelme doth divide;
 And you shall see those rills, that with their watery prease,
 Their most beloved Teis so plenteously increase;
 The clear, yet lesser Lune, the Bauder, and the Gret,
 All out of me do flow.

An introductory account of the earldom of Richmond would be extremely defective without some memorial of its earls, a subject which might appear of easy treatment after all that has been written thereon from the unknown but monkish compiler of the first memoir down to Sir William Dugdale, the implicit and not very acute or discriminating copyist of his predecessor's conclusions.

None of these have traced their way (and in this censure Camden himself must be included) with sufficient perspicuity, none have perceived the uncertainty and obscurity in which the history of the first Earls of Richmond is involved, but have indolently acquiesced in the first perplexed and contradictory story of a monk.

Suspicious as long experience has taught me to be of every record, excepting the general histories of the nation, which pretends to throw light on the century immediately after the Conquest, I might yet have been lost in the same cloud, had not a better guide conducted me through the palpable obscure. This was Roger Gale, who, partly aided by the native sagacity of his understanding, and partly impelled by local attachment to bestow a more critical attention on the subject than our national antiquaries could afford, has detected their errors, and reconciled their unperceived contradictions. Till this investigation took place, the relation of the first grantee to

the Conqueror had been mistaken; a palpable forgery had been accepted for the original grant; the date of the erection of Richmond castle, which even yet remains somewhat uncertain*, had been confidently assumed, and the transactions of one earl had been confounded with those of another.

According to former accounts, all of which resolve themselves into one original and mistaken testimony, the vast estates of Earl Edwin, which comprehended not only the present county of Richmond, but many great manors in other parts of Yorkshire, as well as Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, &c. were granted to Alan, Duke of Bretagne, the Conqueror's son-in-law, or as he is elsewhere called, his nephew, during the siege of York, or A. D. 1070. It is added that Alan distrusting the strength of Gilling, which had probably been the fortress of his Saxon predecessor, immediately laid the foundation of a magnificent castle on a rock overhanging the Swale, to which, partly from the *rich* country which it overlooked, and partly, perhaps, from the *rich* domain appurtenant to it, he gave the name which it continues to bear.

In analysing this account, the instrument, purporting to be the Conqueror's grant, which is referred to as a decisive authority by Camden himself, may be shewn to be a forgery, not altogether from the style, "Ego Willielmus cognomine bastardus," which I do not think quite so decisive on the subject as Gale, but because it grants the lands "tam libere et honorifice" as the former possessor had held them; whereas, the estate of Alan so created, was much more free and honourable, since, during the Saxon era, these lands had been geldable, and were now exonerated from that burden.

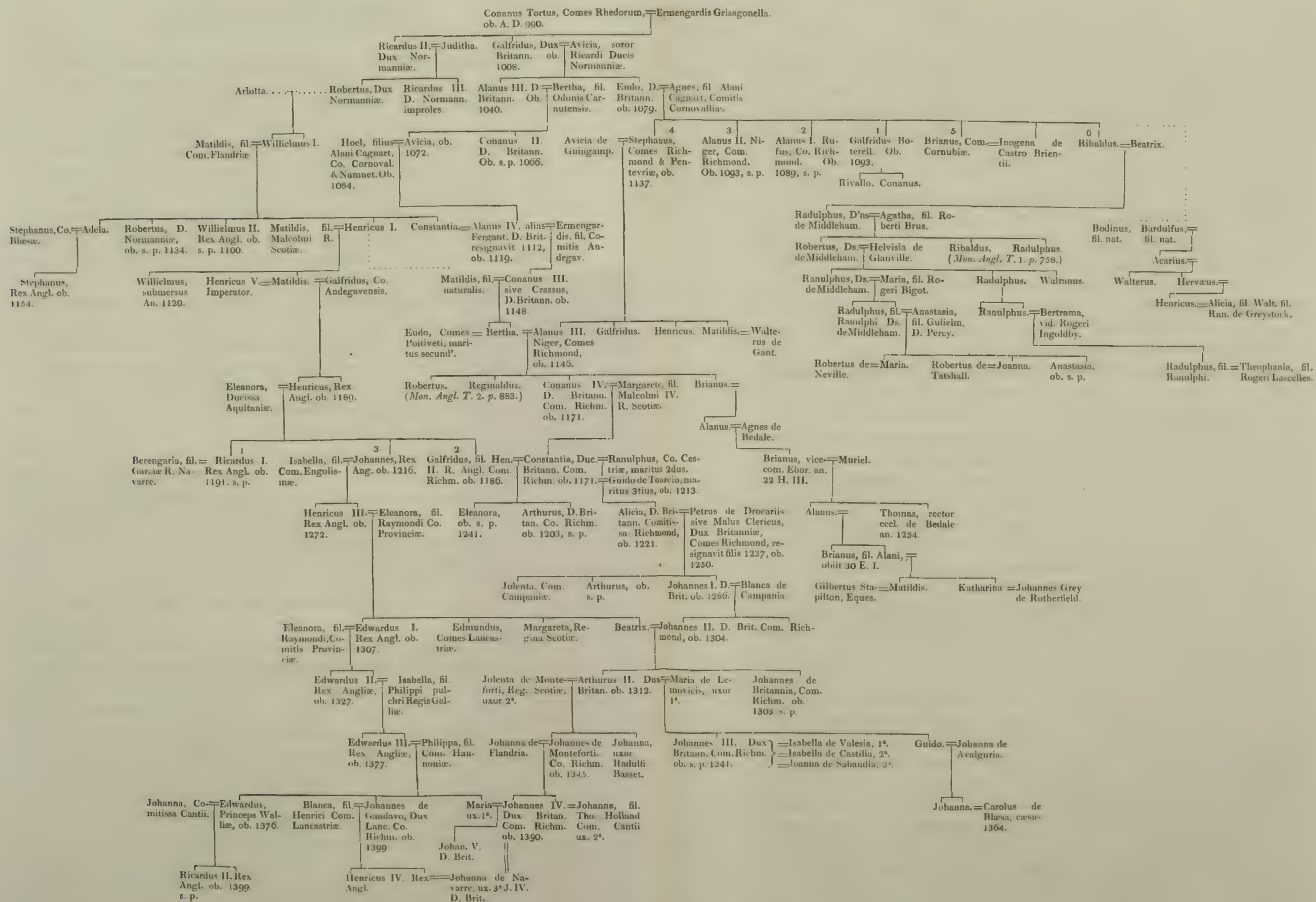
The leading error in this account, which is common to all our historians and antiquaries before Gale, relates to the person of the first earl, whom they agree to represent as one and the same with Alan Fergeaunt, Duke of Bretagne. Their mistake, however, is not inexcusable, as the frequency of the name Alan, which occurs thrice in this family within two generations, might, without accurate investigation, naturally lead to it.

Alan Fergeaunt, however, as it has been demonstrated by Gale, and as it is distinctly stated on the annexed genealogical table, had no interest in the earldom of Richmond.

He had, however, a brother Eudo, who had six sons, all of whom, excepting Geoffrey the eldest, appear either to have accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition to England, or being then too young, subsequently partook of his bounty, or that of their elder brethren. These were Alan the first and second, and Stephen, all in succession, Earls of Richmond. The two former having died without issue, the fourth was Brian, who became Earl of Cornwall, and the fifth, Ribald, Rinebald, or Robert, who, by the bounty of one of his brethren, was invested in the great fee of

* Et in lautre Tanfeld devant le Conquest, avoit Torkil une manoir, le quel apres le temps du Conquest avoit et tenoit Alan Fergant, Conte de Bretagne et de Richmonde, par voie de Conquest, a soit quod onque, nulle chastelle estoit en lieu ou ore est Richmonde assise: mais le lieu estoit appeller les terres de Fountenay, avec tout le territoire par les boundes ou la ville est au present. Apres Alan son frere et heir founda et edifia une chastel et lappella Richemont. Gale Hon. de Rich. App. p. 61.

TABULA GENEALOGICA FAMILIÆ DUCALIS BRITANNIÆ, COMITUM RICHMONDIÆ ALIORUMQUE AB EA IN ANGLIA ORIUNDORUM.



Middleham, and became ancestor of the lords of that place. Besides these, two other sons of Eudo, Bodin and Bardolf, supposed to have been illegitimate, followed the fortunes of their countrymen and relatives into England, and made no inconsiderable figure in the history of Richmondshire about the close of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century.

Alan the first earl is, according to one account, said to have been nephew, and to another, son-in-law of the Conqueror. Both these statements are palpably false; for, in the first place, the common ancestor and great grandfather of William and Alan was Conan Tortus, as he was called; they were therefore second cousins.

In the next place, the husband of Constantia, the Conqueror's daughter, was not our Alan, but a second Alan Fergeaunt, son of Hoel.

This is positively decided against Dugdale on the authority of a charter originally produced by Lobel, and afterwards quoted by Gale (*Additam.* No. 1. p. 269.), in which this lady styles herself *Constantia Britanniae Comitissa et Regis Anglorum Gulielmi filia*, and makes a donation to the monks of Kimperleye, *præsente domino et marito meo Alano Duce Britanniae Hoeli Ducis filio*.

Of these two Alans, who, to avoid the confusion arising from identity of name, were severally distinguished according to their complexions, Rufus and Niger, it does not appear whether they were married or not: that neither of them left any issue is certain. Of these we have already hinted that some doubt existed which was the founder of Richmond; but as the lands of Earl Edwin escheated to the crown by his forfeiture, A. 1070, and it was not probable that so near a relation of the king would remain unprovided for longer than till a proper and fitting provision fell out; as it is agreed, that the occasion of building so strong a fortress was to curb the rebellious spirit of the remaining Danes and Saxons, of whom little is heard after the siege of York, and the dreadful devastation of the north which then took place; and lastly, as Alan Rufus is proved to have survived to the year 1089, there can be little doubt that the work was begun and considerably advanced under his auspices. The remainder of his time appears to have been divided between his native country and his new earldom, and during his residence in the latter, he would feel the necessity of an habitation as well as of a place of strength.

Stephen, the next brother of the two Alans, and successor of the latter in the title and estates, though he appears to have resided little in England, was not unmindful of what was then considered as the best direction of bounty, in the endowment or augmentation of religious houses. He lived to extreme old age, for if (as Gale computes) he were twenty years old at the time of the Norman invasion, surviving as he did to the year 1137 or 1138, he must have attained to ninety years of age. The place of his interment is uncertain, but somewhere, unquestionably, in Bretagne. He had a numerous family, of whom Alan the second (Geoffrey having died before his father), married Bertha, only daughter and heiress of Conan, the third Duke of Bretagne, who died in 1148; and by this marriage that dukedom and the earldom of

Richmond were united in Conan, son of the last Alan, who had Alan, also denominated Niger (another source of confusion in this descent). He died, 1146, leaving Conan, fourth Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond, who survived to the year 1171.

This man ought not to be passed over without a particular remembrance, on account of his intimate connexion with the subject of the present work. He built the great tower of Richmond, which, if left to itself, may probably continue to perpetuate his name as long as it has already stood.

He translated the young and suffering foundation at Fors to Jorevall, and he was a benefactor to St. Martin's near Richmond. By Gale he is considered as a prince of timid and abject mind, the tool of Henry II., to whom he resigned the duchy of Bretagne, retaining to himself nothing more than the earldom of Richmond, and espousing his daughter, Constance, the heir of that great feof of the crown of France, to Geoffrey, Henry's son, before she was five years of age. After the cession of the duchy, it might have been expected that he would have lived and died on his English estates; but whatever occasional visits he might pay to his earldom of Richmond, it is certain that he died in Bretagne, Jan. 23, 1171, and was buried with his ancestors at Begar. He married a daughter of Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, and had issue the unhappy Constance, who, by Geoffrey, son of Henry II. before mentioned, had one son, Arthur, Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond, the undoubted heir of the crown of England.

The fate of this unfortunate prince is well known, and on his decease without issue, the earldom of Richmond devolved on Alice, daughter of Constance, by Guy de Touars her third husband; her second marriage with Ranulph, Earl of Chester, having been barren.

After the death of Conan the fourth, however, the estates of the county of Richmond were seized into the king's hands, which there is certain evidence of his having retained to the year 1183. Nay, such was the tyranny and injustice of Richard I. that he withheld them first from Ranulph Blundeville, Earl of Chester, and afterwards from Constance and her son, even after their reconciliation. Indeed, it is more than probable that Richard retained the earldom with all its rights during life, as in the last year of his reign he presented Roger de St. Edmund to the archdeaconry.

In detaining this great fief from its rightful owner, John faithfully copied his brother's example, for Alan, son of Roald, who in the fifth of Richard had returned to the treasury CXC marks, paid the sum of CCC marks to his successor. In his eighth year, John committed the custody of the castle of Richmond to Geoffrey de Neville; nor does it appear that he ever resigned, or would have resigned it, but to purchase the assistance of Peter de Dreux or Malclerc, against his own turbulent barons.

Peter had married Alicia, Countess of Richmond and Duchess of Bretagne, daughter of Constance and Guy de Tours, who died in 1221. This prince unwillingly resigned Bretagne to his son John in 1237, and led a comparatively private

life to the year 1250, when he died. In 1229, Peter coming into England, received investiture of the earldom of Richmond, of which he had been previously seized or dis-seized, accordingly as he adhered to the interests of the French or English monarch : for such was the unhappy condition of this twofold allegiance in time of war between the two nations, that a vassal of both crowns could not do his duty to the one without incurring a forfeiture to the other. But independently of the circumstances of his situation, Peter was an unquiet and inconstant man : he provoked Lewis IX. to deprive him of the duchy, which was next bestowed upon his son ; and as he was reduced to the condition of simple knighthood, he must (though we are not informed how or when) have lost the earldom of Richmond also. In the wreck of his fortunes he turned first crusader, then pirate, and lastly crusader again ; and having been wounded during the expedition of St. Lewis to Egypt, died on his passage home, and was interred with his ancestors.

The abdication or the deprivation of Peter took place in the year 1237, when John his son, who also styled himself Earl of Richmond, was invested with the dukedom of Bretagne. But it is highly improbable, that at a time when the crowns of England and France were at open enmity, and when John had wholly addicted himself to the cause of the nearer and more powerful sovereign, it should have been more than an empty title.

At all events, it is certain that in four years after the cession of Peter, or 1241, Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle, was invested in this great fief with all its rights and possessions. After much negotiation, however, John, though unable to obtain restitution of his English inheritance, extorted from Henry III., by his importunities, an annual pension of 2000 marks issuing out of the same ; but as John had assumed the title without enjoying the estates, Peter contented himself with the profits without using the title : yet, by his last testament, bearing date 50th of Henry III., he devised *Carissimæ Dominæ nostræ Alianoræ Reginae Angliæ, Comitatum Richmondensem*. This, however, merely described a territorial possession, for, in the same instrument, his own description of himself was only *Petrus Sabaudia Comites*.

To this will is owing that accurate and valuable inquisition, taken 8th Edward I., the substance of which will nearly be incorporated with the following work.

During the lifetime however of Peter, namely, in 1259, a treaty was set on foot for a marriage between Beatrice, daughter of Henry III., and John, son of the Duke of Bretagne. The principal object of this negotiation on the duke's part seems to have been the restoration of the English inheritance so long enjoyed by his family : but the king, though vehemently urged on the subject, would do nothing without the consent of Peter de Savoy, and the duke was at length prevailed upon to accept 1200 pounds sterling and an annual pension of 200 marks as a compensation.

Still, however, the duke pursued his petition with unabated importunity, till at length Peter de Savoy, whose will already mentioned now became a dead letter, was contented to accept the honour and rape of Hastings in its place. Orders were there-

fore given in May and June, 1266, to Guiscard de Charron, knight, the confidential servant of Peter, to deliver up to the duke's use the county, honour, and castle of Richmond. The last, however, was detained till the new grantee should have performed his legal homage, which seems not to have taken place before July, 1268. Satisfaction was also made to the queen for the loss and disappointment owing to the cassation of Peter's will, by assigning to her the consideration heretofore assigned to the Duke of Bretagne in lieu of the earldom. The Duke of Bretagne, who, after so many struggles, recovered the inheritance of his ancestors, waved the title of Earl of Richmond, which he immediately conferred upon John his eldest son; to whom, and not to the father (as Dugdale supposes), licence was granted to travel to the Holy Land, and to mortgage certain lands belonging to the county of Richmond, in order to raise 2000 marks for his expenses. John, the father, Duke of Bretagne, died Oct. 8, 1286, and was succeeded by his son John, Earl of Richmond.

This, therefore, is John (not the second, but) the first, who probably visited his northern estates as soon as he obtained possession, and became acquainted with his dependents; for in the year 1286, being then hospitably entertained at Jervaulx abbey, he confirmed to the burgesses of Richmond their market, fair, tolls, and other privileges. He was also a liberal benefactor to the same abbey; and seven years after this time, he covenanted with the canons of Egleston, that six chaplains chosen out of their number should daily celebrate divine service in the chapel of Richmond castle.

From these circumstances, it seems highly probable that, on his first accession to the earldom, after so many and frequent changes of masters, he found the castle in a state of dilapidation; for on what other supposition could he have transacted business relating to the borough of Richmond at Jervaulx abbey, but that he had no accommodations in his own house.

And the appointment of so large a number as six chaplains within seven years after, renders it equally probable that the castle was by that time repaired, and a large establishment settled within it: but this is a very obscure subject. Which of the earls resided here, how often, or how long, can only be conjectured on very precarious grounds.

His attentions to the borough of Richmond did not end with the confirmation recited above; for in 1287 he granted to the burgesses a fair of four days to be holden at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. In his latter days this earl fell into the common misfortune of his family, in being compelled to take part with one of his sovereigns against the other. In this dilemma he chose, whether from principle or prudence, the cause of the French king, and of consequence the earldom of Richmond fell into the king's hands as before.

Peace, however, took its turn again, and he obtained restitution a short time only before his decease, which happened Nov. 14, 1304, by an unfortunate accident; for as he was holding the bridle of the pope's palfrey during the inauguration of Clement V.

at Lyons, a ruinous wall, overloaded by the multitude of spectators who had placed themselves upon it, fell down, and so bruised the aged duke, that he died a short time after, with the character of a beneficent and religious man.

In the duchy of Bretagne, but not in the county of Richmond, John was succeeded by his son Arthur; for the latter ceded that province to his brother, another John. Before this nobleman obtained confirmation of the grant from Edward I. he was by that prince, in the 35th year of his reign, constituted regent of Scotland. This appointment was renewed by Edward II. in the first year of his reign. The various transactions of this nobleman in the north render it almost certain that, in his time, Richmond was not abandoned. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn, and was esteemed of so much consequence, that the Queen of France and Bishop of Glasgow were given up as his ransom. It may, indeed, be said, that whatever their rank might be, a woman and an ecclesiastic were no adequate compensation for an active and warlike earl.

In the year 1319, or according to others, 1322, he met with the same misfortune at Byland abbey, where the king having been surprised by Robert Bruce, this earl favoured his sovereign's escape by so obstinate a defence, that he fell into the enemy's hands. Bruce was at first inexorable; but the pope is said to have interceded for his liberty, which, after all, seems to have been really procured for the usual consideration. In the latter part of this unhappy and distracted reign, he appears to have grown weary of the troubles of England, and agreed to give up to the king his earldom of Richmond for an annual pension of 10,000 livres Tournois.

Whether this ever took effect or not is very uncertain; for not long afterwards the earldom was seized into the king's hands, on account of this nobleman's contumacy in refusing to return to England when regularly cited. His English possessions seem, however, to have been restored before the deposition of that unhappy prince; and in the 3d of Edward III. he obtained licence to transfer them to his niece, the Countess of Pembroke, for an annuity of 1800*l.* sterling, reserving to himself all the forests, with the patronage of churches and monasteries appertaining to them. What could be the spirit of the first reservation is not very clear, for his age must have rendered him unfit for the sports of the field; besides which, he must have meditated a final retreat into Bretagne, where he died Jan. 17, A. D. 1330.

In the beginning of the next year, John, nephew to the last earl, did homage, and was admitted into possession of the earldom of Richmond. Froissart states that, for his adherence to the French interest, this earl was deprived of his English estates, which were conferred on Robert, Count of Arras: but there is a chain of evidence to prove that he continued in actual possession to the day of his death, which happened April 30, 1341.

This earl dying without issue, the honour of Richmond was claimed by John, Count de Montfort, son of Duke Arthur by his second wife Jolente, and therefore his half brother. His claim, however, was contested by Charles de Blois in right of his wife

Joan, daughter of Guy, Count de Penthievre, second son of Arthur by his first wife, and therefore brother of the whole blood to the last duke.

The case was referred to the French king, who very properly adjudged the succession of Bretagne to Charles. In England the other competitor was successful, for he obtained the earldom of Richmond, to be holden, however, conditionally, till his native earldom of Montfort should be restored by the King of France.

The fact seems to have been, that Edward III. wished to retain this great fief of the crown in his own hands, probably as a provision for one of his younger sons; for within a few months after the last transaction is a second agreement, by which it is covenanted that Montfort should enjoy the earldom of Richmond only till the king should assign to him lands of equal value in France. In the close of the same year, John de Montfort was taken prisoner at the surrender of Nantz, when Edward, who no longer thought him in a condition to assert his claim to the performance of the last agreement, very unjustly seized the earldom of Richmond into his own hands, and invested with it his fourth son John, then only a boy of three years, *per cincturam gladii*. This was in the sixteenth year of his reign. Not long after Montfort escaped from prison in disguise, when he procured some (pecuniary) assistance for the recovery of his rights in Bretagne; but as he died in 1345, after having commended his infant son to the care of Edward, it seems probable that he had renounced his claim upon a compensation for the earldom in France for a little present advance of money. Edward, anxious to render his son's title to Richmond complete, not only confirmed it under the great seal in the 27th year of his reign, but after seven years farther ratified it by an act of parliament. Moreover, among the conditions of the peace of Bretigny, it was stipulated that John, the fourth Duke of Bretagne, should be restored to the county of Montfort according to the covenant entered into with his father.

In the year 1369 the peace of Bretigny having been broken, the duke sincerely inclined to the cause of the King of England from family considerations. His first wife had been daughter of Edward himself, his second of the Prince of Wales. To fortify him in these good dispositions, Edward having divested his son of the county of Richmond, bestowed it on this Duke of Bretagne, who, in a short time after, being finally stripped of that duchy, withdrew into England, and supported himself and his family on the revenues of the earldom.

The subsequent struggles of this duke to recover his inheritance in France, the feudal declaration of his forfeiture, and his final restitution, are little connected with the present subject. The conditions, however, of his restitution were so offensive to Richard II. (for Edward was now dead) that he detained the duchess in England, assigning to her the county of Richmond for her support. In 1383, however, he permitted her to return to her husband, and assigned to her the profits of Richmondshire for the payment of debts to the feast of St. Michael ensuing.

In the eighth year of this reign, the earldom of Richmond was formally confiscated, and bestowed upon Queen Anne.

It is tiresome to trace all the steps by which interest, caprice, or resentment proceeded in giving and retracting this great inheritance. So numerous indeed they were, that many private manors, regulated by the law of the land, and beneath the storms which rage in the lofty regions of state policy, would almost at any time have been a more desirable possession.

In the year 1391, the duke sent a solemn embassy to demand his English possessions, and conferred upon his second son, Arthur, the empty title of Earl of Richmond.

This seems to have been ineffectual: but in 1393 a regular grant was made of this great inheritance to Joan, the duke's daughter, and wife of Ralph Basset, of Draiton; and, as it is probably conjectured by Gale, not without her father's consent.

Whatever became of this lady's title, Henry IV. bestowed the county of Richmond, but not the style of earl, upon Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, for term of life.

This, independently of its great value, was a most desirable acquirement to a family who had hitherto enjoyed the rank of first feudatories only under the earls. The last grant expired with the life of the grantee in the fourth year of Henry VI. when it devolved on the king's uncle, John, Duke of Bedford, who had obtained a gift of the reversion from Henry V.

The following *inquisitio post mortem* of this nobleman is extracted from Dods-worth, MSS. 14 Hen. VI. *Johannes nuper Dux Bedd. tenuit die quo obiit in dominico suo sibi et heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeunt: Castrum com. honorem et dominicum de Richmount cum pertinentiis ac maneria de Gillinge, Aldburgh, Bowes, Forset, Dandby, Multon, Caterike, Akergarthdale, et Nova Foresta cum pertinentiis: Ac advocacionem ecclesiæ de Dandby et advocacionem hospitalis Sancti Nicholai juxta Richmond dicto honore et dominio pertinenti, cum pertinentiis in comitatu Eborum de rege in capite per servitium militare ac maneria de Thorneton et Middleton de rege in capite per quæ servitia ignoratur.*

Henceforward, the honour and estates of the earldom were finally severed from the house of Bretagne, notwithstanding which, Arthur still continued to use the title, and his example was followed by all the succeeding dukes in the style of their charters and seals, till the marriage of Anne, daughter and heir of Francis II., with Charles IX. of France, after which the assumption was discontinued.

The account here given of this long and intricate succession will be found, on comparison, very different from that of Dugdale, which has usually been acquiesced in as the best authority on the subject: but I have found the statements of Gale so clear, and the grounds of his difference (where he does differ) from Dugdale so satisfactory, that I have had no scruple in adopting his views of the subject*.

After the death of the Duke of Bedford, A. D. 1436, this earldom once more reverted to the crown, in which it continued till Edmund of Hadham, half brother to Henry VI., was created Earl of Richmond with this express proviso, on account of his

* To assist the reader in comprehending this narrative, I have subjoined Gale's genealogical table, in which the results alone are given, as the reasonings could only find a proper place in the narrative.

near relation to the crown, that he should have precedence of dukes. The wife and widow of this earl was one of the most illustrious personages that ever bore the title. This was Margaret, Countess of Richmond, celebrated in her own age for piety, munificence, wisdom, continence, and mortification; and by ours for a merit still felt and understood in the foundations of Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge.

After the accession of her son Henry to the throne of England, this great inheritance, as it was likely to do, continued in him for life; and in 1525 was assigned by Henry VIII. to his natural son Henry Fitzroy, with the title (never before conferred) of Duke of Richmond. He held it only ten years, and dying without issue, the estates reverted again to the crown. And here they rested once more seventy-eight years, while the title slept.

In 1613, however, the title of Earl of Richmond was revived by James I. in the person of his kinsman, Lodowic Stuart, Duke of Lenox, whom, by subsequent patent, bearing date 1623, he elevated to the rank of Duke of Richmond.

ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

No sooner had Richmond acquired a name than it became the centre of a very extensive archdeaconry, though it never afforded a residence to the archdeacon.

The endowment was ample and the jurisdiction very extensive. Before the foundation of the see of Carlisle, the archdeaconry of Richmond consisted of the rural deaneries of Alerdale and Cumberland, Richmond, Catteric, Borough-bridge, Amunderness, Furnes, Coupland, Kendale, and Lonsdale, all of which now remain subject to the same jurisdiction, with the exception of Alerdale and Coupland. To this dignity were appropriated the churches of Esingwold, Clapham, Bolton-upon-Sands, Arlekden in Cumberland, and Thornton Steward, all which, together with the other revenues of the archdeaconry, A. R. 33 H. VIII. were transferred at its foundation to the see of Chester.

Within these ample limits, the archdeacon enjoyed episcopal authority with scarcely any exception but that of confirming, consecrating, and conferring holy orders. He examined candidates for ordination, and certified their fitness to the archbishop; and when that prelate visited the archdeaconry in person, the clergy were exempt from any obligation to receive or entertain him. The archdeacon instituted to all benefices, and had a right to the sequestrations while vacant. Throughout this extensive district he received the synodals and Peter's pence, paying only to the chancellor of York 20s. sterling per annum. He could appoint a vice-archdeacon and rural deans at pleasure, and remove them without rendering a reason. These inferior dignitaries could not be called upon to attend the archbishop's courts, neither could the metropolitan impose an aid upon the clergy of the archdeaconry, nor suspend a church or clerk belonging to it. Little reason therefore had he to complain when the shadow of remaining authority was taken away by the foundation of the see of Chester.

The archdeacon of Richmond had for his ordinary residence a capital mansion in York: he had also three country houses on his different benefices, namely, at Clapham, Bolton, and Esingwold: of the two former, from their vicinity to each other, one might appear unnecessary. At Esingwold he is said to have had *pulchrum manerium cum domibus ad diversa officia sufficientia (sufficientibus)*.

The annexed catalogue of archdeacons will prove in what estimation this office was held, and to what high dignities many of those who possessed it were immediately removed.

Archidiaconorum Richmondiae Catalogus antequam Archidiaconatus a Diœcesi separatus Eboracensi, Episcopis, uti hodie, subjiciebatur Cestrensibus.

Conanus Archidiaconus, forsan Richmondiae regnante W. II. subscripsit chartæ Stephani Comitis Britanniae. Mon. Angl. tom. 1. p. 391. a.

Willielmus filius Cole, Turstinus et Wilielmus filius Durandi Archidiaconi subscribunt chartæ Turstini Archiep. Ebor. Ex iis unus forte Archidiaconus Richmundiae regnante Hen. I. Mon. Angl. t. 1. p. 510. b.

Willielmus de Chauville, Archidiaconus Richm. per regem Ricardum I. an. regni sui primo, A. D. 1189. Joh. Brompton, hunc Willielmus de Choneli vocat Hovedenus, p. 375.

Eustacius, Archid. Rich. A. D. 1196. Hoved. p. 436.

Honorius, Archid. Rich. tempore Galfridi Plantagenet, Archiepisc. Ebor. A. D. 1198. Contentionem inter illum et Rogerum de S. Edmundo, videas in Hoved. p. 469.

Rogerus de S. Edmundo confirmatus a rege in Archid. Rich. Martii 2, A. D. 1200. Cart. 2 Joh. m. 10, in dorso.

Richardus de Marisco Custos magni sigilli, A. D. 1213, et episcopus Dunelmensis, A. D. 1217. Fuit etiam Archidiaconus Northumbriæ, 14 Johan. R. Mon. Angl. tom. 1. p. 648.

W. Archidiaconus Rich. i. e. Walterus Grey. Rot. maj. Grey, n. 46.

Willielmus Archid. Rich. subscribit chartæ cum Hamone decano, 10 cal. Martii, 1217. Regist. alb. 2. p. 98. Fuit Willielmus de Rotherfield. Vid. Collect. Dodsw. Oxon. v. 154.

Willielmus hic de Rutherford, LL.D. erat adhuc Archidiaconus Richmondiae, A. D. 1239, ubi assensum suum præsentationi Ricardi D. Cornubiæ ad ecclesiam de Kirkham præbuit; sed mense Maio ejusdem anni in thesaurarium ecclesiæ Eboracensis promotus est.

Walterus de Woburn, A. D. 1240. Walteri Grey, 24. Rot. min. Grey, n. 64.

Robertus Haget, A. D. 1242. Rot. min. Grey, n. 26. dorso.

Johannes Romanus, sen. Archid. Richm. A. D. 1246. Mon. Angl. t. 1. p. 568. 1241. Mon. Angl. t. 3. p. 157. Obiit A. D. 1256. Mat. Paris.

Willielmus et Radulphus Archidiaconi.

Simon de Evesham sive de Houlf, Archid. Richm. A. D. 1265. Coll. Dods. v. 122. p. 109. et 146. Vid. etiam reg. Giffard, A. 1266.

Ricardus Broune sequitur in veteri libro vocato *The Leiger*, &c.

Thomas Passelew, Archid. Richm. 7 id. Febr. 1272, consentit ordinationi vicariæ perpetuæ de Magna Couton. Reg. Joh. Romain. f. 68.

Galfridus de S. Medardo, Archid. Rich. mandat ministris suis, ut obediant capitulo Ebor. dat. A. D. 1279. Vid. reg. Decan. et Cap. Fuit archid. Jan. 18, 1278. Pat. 6. E. I.

Henricus de Newarke, Archid. Richm. 1281. Vide reg. Wickwane, p. 1. f. 10. Resignavit 12 Maii, 1290: admissus ad decanatum Ebor.

Gerardus de Weppens, Wypas et Vyspeyns, admissus Maii, 1290. Reg. Corbei.

Franciscus Gaytanus Italus, Cardinalis, A. D. 1307, per provisionem papalem. Reg. Greenfeld, obiit A. D. 1317. Avenione, excluso Johanne de Sandale, Barone Scaccharii cui R. Ed. II. hanc dignitatem contulerat.

Rogerus de Northburg, installatus per procurationem, 13 Jun. A. D. 1317. Reg. penes dec. et capit. Promotus in episcop. Coventr. A. D. 1322. Hunc non semel ad purpuram Romanam elevare, sed frustra, conatus est Ed. II. R. Angliæ. Vide Rymeri Fœd. t. 3. p. 848 et 846.

Elias Talairandus per provisionem papalem, et per procuratorem suum admissus 4 non. Nov. 1322. Reg. Melton. Consecrat. episc. Altissiodorensis, A. D. 1328.

Robertus de Wodehouse per regem admissus, 14 Septemb. 1328. Summonitus ad Parliamentum, anno 1329 et 1337. Fuit Baro Scaccharii, anno 1319. Thesaurarius Angliæ 1330. Obiit 1346. Vide reg. Melton et Zouch.

Johannes de Gineswell provisione papali. Fuit capellanus Johannis Ducis Lancastriæ. Rym. Fœd. &c. t. 4. p. 401. Installatus, 19 Jan. per procuratorem, promotus postea in cardinalem Romanum. Vide reg. penes Dec. et Cap. fol. 17 et 21. Quæ de Johanne hoc Archidiacono Richmondiæ et ecclesiæ Romanæ cardinali scripsimus collectaneis Huttonianis jam in Bibliothecâ Harleyanâ depositis, debentur. Veremur tamen ne vir, alioquin oculatissimus paululum hic hallucinatus sit, cum omnia quæ in registris ecclesiæ Eboracensis occurrunt, eum hac excidisse dignitate in Johannem, episcopum Portuensem et cardinalem per provisionem papalem collatâ, faciant.

Henricus de Walton, per collationem archiep. admissus 18 Julii, A. D. 1349. Obiit A. D. 1359. Reg. Zouch.

Humphridus de Cherleton, S. T. P. per literas apostolicas, et collationem archiep. installatus per procuratorem, 14 Dec. 1359. Reg. Thoresby, f. 289. In propria persona, 1 Jan. 1363. Ob. 1382. Legavit corpus suum sepeliendum in cancello ecclesiæ de Rykhale, per testamentum probatum, 21 Jan. 1382. Reg. penes D. et C.

Johannes Bacon, collatus ab archiep. admissus per procuratorem, 20 Feb. 1382. Dignitatem hanc commutavit cum Johanne de Waltham pro ecclesiis de Haddeley et Chalk. Reg. Nevil, f. 89.

Johannes de Waltham, admissus et installatus, 11 Jan. 1384. Reg. penes D. et C. Consecratus in episcopum Sarisburiensem, 20 Sep. 1388; annoque 1391, constitutus Angliæ Thesaurarius. Obiit A. D. 1395.

Thomas de Dalby, per regias literas, installatus, 22 Sept. 1388. Readmissus,

5 Maii, 1396. Reg. Arund. Corpus suum sepeliendum legavit in medio navis ecclesiæ cathed. Ebor. per testamentum probat. 20 Maii, A. D. 1400.

Stephanus le Scrope, junior, collatus per archiepisc. 19 Maii, et installatus per procuratorem suum 22 ejusdem mensis, A. D. 1400. Reg. Scroop.

Nicholaus Bubbewith, virtute papalis provisionis Bonifacii IX. installatus fuit per procur. 16 Martii, 1401. Biduo postea archidiaconatum pro præbenda de Driffeild cum Stephano le Scrope, prædecessore suo commutavit, fuitque postea episcop. Londini, Sarisburiae, Bathoniae, nec non Angliæ Thesaurarius. Stephanus le Scrope readmissus fuit ad dignitatem hanc 18 Martii 1401, per resignationem Nicholai Bubbe-with. Humari se voluit juxta corpus patris* sui Richardi le Scrope, archiepiscopi in sacello Sancti Stephani in eccles. cathedrali Ebor. per testamentum suum probatum 7 Sept. 1418. Reg. penes Dec. et Cap.

Henricus Bowet, per mortem Stephani le Scrope, 6 Septemb. 1418. Reg. Bowet.

Thomas Kemp, S. T. P. Archidiaconus primo Eboracensis dein Richm. admissus 19 Nov. 1442. Promotus ad episcopatum Londini, virtute provisionis papalis, 21 Aug. 1448. Obiit 28 Martii, A. D. 1489. Reg. penes D. et C.

Willielmus Grey, S. T. P. admissus 3 Martii 1449. Reg. penes D. et C. Promotus in episcopum Eliensem. Obiit 4 Aug. 1478.

Laurentius Bothe, LL. licentiatu, per resignationem Willielmi Grey, admissus Aug. 21, 1454. Reg. penes D. et C. Decanis dein Paulinus Londini, 1456, episcopus Dunelmensis, 1457. Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, 1476. Obiit 19 Maii, 1480.

Johan. Arundel, M. D. per resignationem Lawr. Booth, admissus Oct. 31, A. D. 1457. Reg. penes D. et C. Consecratus in episcopum Cicestrensem. Resignavit, A. D. 1459.

Johannes Bothe, admissus 27 Maii, A. D. 1459. Reg. penes D. et C. Promotus ad episcopatum Exoniensem, A. D. 1465. Obiit 1 Apr. A. D. 1478.

Johannes Shirwode, S. T. P. per resignationem Johannis Bothe, admissus 14 Jul. 1465. Reg. penes D. et C. Promotus ad episcopatum Dunelmensem. Obiit Jan. 12, A. D. 1493. Epitaph. in Secello. Coll. Angl. Romæ.

Edwardus Pole, per cessionem Johannis Bothe, admissus 6 Jan. 1484. Obiit A. D. 1485. Reg. penes D. et C.

Johannes Blyth, LL. D. admissus 8 Octob. 1485, per mortem E. Pole. Reg. penes D. et C. Episcopus fuit Sarisburiae, A. D. 1493; obiitque 23 Aug. 1499.

Christoferus Urswick, Decr. Doctor, admissus 21 Mar. 1493, per procur., et in propria persona, 8 Mart. A. D. 1499. Reg. penes Dec. et Cap. Obtinuerat pridem anno scilicet, 1488, decanatum Eboracensem, quem resignavit, A. D. 1494. Admissus etiam fuerat in canonicum Windesoriensem, A. D. 1490; in præbendarium præbendæ de Botevaunt in ecclesia S. Petri Ebor. A. D. 1493; in Archidiaconum Wiltoniae, A. D. 1496; et in decanum Windesoriae, A. D. 1495. Episcopatum recusavit Norwicensem, A. D. 1498, per mortem Jacobi Goldwell, tunc vacantem,

* He was therefore avowedly a natural son of Archbishop Scroope.

Archidiaconatu Oxoniæ auctus, A. D. 1505. Decanatum Windesoriæ deposuit obiitque; rector eccles. de Hackeney propè Lundinum, A. D. 1521, 24 Octob. ubi et sepultus est.

Jacobus Stanley, admissus 5 Dec. A. D. 1500, per resignationem Christof. Urs-wick; ad præsentationem dom. regis, ratione temporalium archiepiscopatus Ebor. tunc vacantis. Reg. penes D. et C. Promotus in episc. Eliens. A. D. 1506. Obiit Mart. 22, A. D. 1514.

Thomas Dalby, LL. B. collatus Aug. 24, 1506, admissus eodem anno, 12 Octob. Reg. Savage. Ob. 26 Jan. A. D. 1525.

Thomas Winter, admissus Mart. 24, 1525. Resignavit A. D. 1529. Reg. penes D. et C.

Willielmus Knight, LL.D. admissus Dec. 7, 1529. Reg. penes D. et C. Hunc et archidiaconatum Cestriæ in manus R. Henr. VIII. resignavit Maii 20, A. D. 1541. Obiit episcopus Bath et Wellensis, 29 Sept. A. D. 1547.

On the extinction of the ancient archdeaconry, which took place, A. D. 1541, by the resignation of William Knight, archdeacon, the entire jurisdiction and endowments were transferred to the newly erected bishopric of Chester, with this proviso, that there should still continue a titular archdeacon, with a yearly stipend out of the old revenue.

It might here be asked, why Knight, who was soon afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, as a recompense for the loss of the archdeaconry, should not have been thought of as the first bishop of the new diocese.

But, on this occasion the archbishop appears to have been apprehensive that the extensive authority of the old archdeacons, added to the power of a suffragan bishop, and exercised conjointly with it, might become more irksome to himself and his successors than before.

A proviso therefore was added, that if any of the exemptions and privileges before recited should be inconsistent with the due subordination of a suffragan to his metropolitan, then the Bishop of Chester may not claim as the proper representative of the Archdeacon of Richmond, but must conform himself to the nature of the episcopal office, and to the laws and usages of the kingdom. A similar proviso is made with respect to the exemption of the inferior clergy and laity of the archdeaconry of Richmond from the power of the archbishop in the capacity of their diocesan. In other respects the power, not properly episcopal, of the archdeacon, is left wholly and entirely what it was under the ancient archdeacons. So that if the bishop should cite into the episcopal court at Chester any inhabitant of the archdeaconry of Richmond, it has been held, that the party cited might demur to the jurisdiction; but of this I am very doubtful.

Transcriptum seu vera Copia quarundum partium veteris Libri vocati, the old Leiger or Voucher of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, conscripta ex jussu Reverendissimi Patris Domini Johannis Bridgeman, Episcopi Cestriensis, per me Edwardum Russel, Notarium Publicum.

Tempore bonæ memoriæ domini Walteri le Gray, quondam episcopi Wigorniensis, et ab ipso episcopatu in archiepiscopum Eborum ecclesiæ postulat. A. D. millesimo ducentesimo fuit quidam Archidiaconus Richmond. nomine Honorius, quo mortuo illi successit Johannes Romanus, sen. et sic quilibet postalium successive, scilicet dominus Willielmus de ———, Mr. Simon de Houlf, Mr. Richardus Browne, Mr. Thomas Pashlow, Mr. Galfridus de S. Marco, Mr. Henricus de Newarke, Dominus Gerardus de Wypas, Dominus Franciscus Gayton, ——— Cardinalis, qui obiit A. D. millesimo CCC^{mo} septimo decimo. Et quæ in temporibus archiepiscoporum Eborum dicti archidiaconi fecerunt plenius, in sequentibus apparebit :

Extenta bonorum quæ spectant ad Archidiaconatum Richmund.

In Ebor. est una domus cum pertinentiis, quæ possit dimitti ad firmam annuatim pro xxxs.	Summa xxxs.
Ecclesia de Esingwold cum pertinentiis valet communiter per annum sine resumptionibus	xxxiiii <i>l.</i> vis. viii <i>d.</i>
Et cum dimittatur per annum ad firmam pro	
Ecclesia de Claipham cum pertinentiis valet per annum	lx <i>l.</i>
Ecclesia de Arlekden dimittitur ad firmam per annum pro	xx marcis.
Ecclesia de Bolton cum suis pertinentiis valet communiter per annum ad minus	iiii <i>l.</i>
Ecclesia de Thorneton Steward, valet communiter per annum sine resumptionibus	xx <i>l.</i>
Pensio duorum abbatum et convent. de Valle Regal. pro ecclesia de Kyrkham in Landerness, donec provideant de una ecclesia ad valentiam C marc annectend.	
Archinñatui Richmundiæ	xx marc.
Summa ecclesiarum cum pensionibus ccxx <i>l.</i>	

Denarii Beati Petri, quæ debent recipi ad festum S. Michælis.

De Decanatu Richmundiæ	xi <i>l.</i>	xs.	xd.
De Decanatu Catricke	xiii		v
De Decanatu Pontisburge	vi	xi	x
De Decanatu Amundernes	iiii	xv	
De Decanatu Furnes		lvii	
(De Decanatu Coupland non dant denarios beati Petri.)			
De Decanatu Kendale		lxixs.	vid.
De Decanatu Lonsdale	iiii	v	i
Summa xlvii x iiii			

Procuraciones quæ debent recipi ad festum S. Michaelis Arch.

De Decanatu Rich.	.	.	.	.	.	xiii <i>l.</i>	xs.	d.
De Decanatu Catricke	.	.	.	.	.	xvii	x	
De Decanatu Pontisburge	.	.	.	.	.	x	xiii	iiii
De Decanatu Amundernes	.	.	.	.	.	vi	viii	iiii
De Decanatu Coupland	.	.	.	.	.	xii	xix	viii
De Decanatu Furnes	.	.	.	.	.		lxxi	viii
De Decanatu Kendale	.	.	.	.	.	iiii	xvi	viii
De Decanatu Lonsdale	.	.	.	.	.	vi	x	
						Summa	lxxiiii	xix
								viii

Synodalia quæ debent recipi post Pascham.

De Decanatu Richm.	.	.	.	.	.	iiii <i>l.</i>	iis.	d.
De Decanatu Catricke	.	.	.	.	.		lxix	x
De Decanatu Pontisburge*	.	.	.	.	.		xxx <i>i</i>	x
De Decanatu Amundernes	.	.	.	.	.		xix	vi
De Decanatu Coupland	.	.	.	.	.		l	v
De Decanatu Furnes	.	.	.	.	.		xiiii	viii
De Decanatu Kendale	.	.	.	.	.		xii	
De Decanatu Lonsdale	.	.	.	.	.		xviii	viii
						Summa	xiiii	xviii
								i

Perquisita Capitulorum per æstimationem.

De Decanatu Richm.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x <i>l.</i>	
De Decanatu Catricke	.	.	.	.	.	.	xii	
De Decanatu Pontisburge	.	.	.	.	.	.		x <i>l</i>
De Decanatu Amundernes	.	.	.	.	.	.	xii	
De Decanatu Coupland	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	
De Decanatu Furnes	.	.	.	.	.	.		c
De Decanatu Lonsdale	.	.	.	.	.	.		c
						Summa	l <i>xi</i>	

Perquisita in visitatione domini archiñi per annum tam de excessibus quam commissis in ecclesia parochiali, valent communib. annis	x <i>l.</i>	Hæc nunc non habentur, sed habentur pro eis primi fructus et fructus eccl. vacant.
Sequestra eccles. valent communib. annis per ann.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xx <i>l.</i>
Summa	.	.	.	.	.	.	l <i>xl.</i>

* Borough-bridge.

Resumptiones.

In decasu procurationum, synodaliū, et denariorum beati Petri ecclesia de Middleton, quia ecclesia decani Richm.	xxiiis. xd.
In decasu procurationum, synodaliū, et denariorum beati Petri pro ecclesia decani Pontisburge	xviiis. viiid.
In decasu procurationum, synodaliū, et denariorum beati Petri pro ecclesia decan. de Amundernes	xiiis. vid.
In decasu procurationum, synodaliū, et denariorum beati Petri pro ecclesia decan. de Lonsdale et Kendale	lxs.
In decasu procurationum, synodaliū, et denariorum beati Petri pro ecclesia decan. de Coupland et Furnes	xxxiiis. id.
Summa	vii. iiiis.

Archidiacono Richmundiæ, quod decimam beneficiorum in archidiaconatu suo, secundam debitam existimationem, taxari faciat et levare et colligi, et Magistro Rostanno capellano Papæ assignari pro subsidio terræ sanctæ :

Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio Archidiacono Richmundiæ, in ecclesia Eboracensi, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Cum decima ecclesiasticorum proventuum regni Angliæ et aliarum terrarum carissimi in Christo filii nostri, illustris regis Angliæ, eidem regi usque ad certum tempus pro terræ sanctæ subsidio, a sede apostolica sit concessa ; ne aliqua fraus possit in hujusmodi decimæ solutione committi in ipsius regis præjudicium et dispendium dictæ terræ : volumus et præsentium tibi auctoritate, in virtute obedientiæ et sub pœna excommunicationis, districte præcipiendo mandamus, quatenus omnia beneficia in archidiaconatu tuo consistentia, debitam et justam existimationem (taxatione antiqua nequaquam obstante) per te vel per alium seu alios discretos et fide dignos, taxari procures. Ac nihilominus hujusmodi decimam in eodem archidiaconatu (cum per dilectum filium Magistrum Rostannum capellanum et nuncium nostrum in Anglia, super hoc requisitus fueris) fideliter colligens, quicquid de ipsa colligeris eidem capellano (cujuslibet alterius super hoc non expectando mandatum) studeas assignare ; contradictores per censuram ecclesiasticam, appellatione postposita, compescendo. Alioquin eidem capellano literis nostris injungimus, ut te ad id, monitione præmissa, per censuram eandem, appellatione remota, compellat.

Dat. Anagniæ, decimo kal. Septembris, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.
Plumbeo sigillo a filo canabeo.

(A. D. 1256. A. 40 H. III. Ex Autogr.)

(A. D. 1309, An. 3 E. II.)

Pro Johanne de Sandale de jure coronæ manutenendo contra bullas papales.

Rex archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, decanis, archidiaconis, cancellariis, sacristis, præbendariis, in ecclesiis cathedralibus seu collegiatis, et omnibus aliis personis ecclesiasticis, in quacunque dignitate vel officio constitutis, ad quos præsentis

literæ pervenerint, salutem. Ad conservationem juris coronæ nostræ eo diligentius extendimus mentem nostram, quo ad hoc juramenti vinculo astricti sumus, nec non et alios conspiciamus dictum jus nostrum nitentes pro viribus impugnare cum igitur archidiaconatum Richmundiæ, in ecclesia beati Petri Eborum, vacantem, et ad nostram donationem spectantem, dilecto clerico nostro Johanni de Sandale pleno contulerimus jure nostro: Et quosdam, effectum collationis nostræ prædictæ impediens, inde secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri in curia nostra fecerimus summoneri: Ac jam intellexerimus, quod quidam juræ coronæ nostræ prædictæ enervare, et cognitionem hujusmodi, quæ ad nos mero jure nostro pertinet impedire præsumentes, commissiones, per quas nobis de facili præjudicari et effectus collationis nostræ prædictæ, ac cognitio supradicta minus juste impediri poterit, alicui vestrum fieri procurarunt: Nos volentes jura nostra prædicta in omnibus manutenere, quatenus bono modo poterimus, et tueri, vobis omnibus et singulis injungendo firmiter inhibemus, ne, prætextu alicujus commissionis vobis vel alicui vestrum, per quemcunque factæ vel faciendæ, super archidiaconatu prædicto aut aliquibus ad eum pertinentibus, quicquam nobis inconsultis, facere præsumatis per quod jure coronæ nostræ derogari, aut effectus collationis nostræ prædictæ, seu cognitio mero inde jure nostro pertinens, ad nos ut est dictum, indebite impediri valeat quovis modo. Scientes pro certo quod, si secus feceritis, ad vos, tanquam ad violatores juris nostri regii non immerito graviter capiemus. In cujus, &c.—Teste rege apud Langele, 15 die Julii.

De Archidiaconatu Richmundiæ collatio papalis.

(A. D. 1322. A. 16. E. II. Ex. Autogr.)

Johannes episcopus, servus servorum Dei, carissimo in Christo filio Edvardo regi Angliæ illustri, salutem, et apostolicam benedictionem promptitudo regiæ devotionis et fervor fidei, quibus erga Deum et Romani fulges ecclesiam, nobis fiduciam repræsentat, quod libenter animam præpares regium ad ea quæ nobis grata fore cognoveris favorabiliter adimplenda. Cum itaque nos dudum dilecto filio Helix Talairandi *, Germano dilecti filii, nobilis viri, Archambaudi Comitis Petragoricensis, juxta suorum meritorum exigentiam, volentes gratiam facere specialem Archidiaconatum Richmundiæ, in ecclesiæ Eboracensi tunc vocantem per consecrationem venerabilis fratris nostri Rogeri episcopi Coventrensis et Lichefeldensis et ad dispositionem nostram ex præcedenti reservatione spectantem præfato Helix duxerimus conferendum. Serenitatem regiam rogamus attentius, et hortamur quatenus eundem Heliam archidiaconum archidiaconatus prædicti, habens pro nostra et apostolicæ sedis reverentia propensius commendatum, super dicto archidiaconatu universisque ipsius juribus, habendis et pacifice retinendis, eum vel procuratorem suum, sic velit benigno favore prosequi regia celsitudo, quod nos eam exinde debeamus cum gratiarum actionibus merito commendare.

Dat. Avinion, decimo septimo kalendarum Septembris pontificatus nostri anno sexto.

* A Taleyrand de Perigord of the fourteenth century.

Domorum religiosarum, quæ sunt in Archidiaconatu Richmondiensi in Richmondescira, Nomina et Valores.

Ex quodam rotulo pergam. in offic. primitiarum, Lond. Rot. 1.

Valor omnium et singulorum dominiorum, maneriorum, terrarum, et tenementorum omnimodorum, ac proficuum tam spiritualium quam temporalium omnimodarum dignitatum ecclesiarum collegiatarum, conventualiumque, et monasteriorum, prioratum, collegiorum, hospitalium, rectoriarum, vicariarum, cantariarum, et liberarum capellarum necnon omnimodarum dignitatum aliarum et promotionum spiritualium quarumcumque infra Archidiaconatum Richmondiæ, factorum et examinerum mense Maii, anno regni domini nostri, Hen. VIII. metuendi Angliæ et Franciæ regis; fidei defensoris et domini Hiberniæ, ac in terra supremi capitis Anglicanæ ecclesiæ, 26°. Virtute commissionis dicti domini regis, dilectis et fidelibus suis Willielmo Knight, Archidiacono Richemondæ, et Johannis Dawkins clericis, Roberto Bowes, Rogero Lascelles, Willielmo Blithman, Johanni Metcalf, Jacobo Rokeby, et Ricardo Crosby, auditoribus in hac parte directæ, juxta tenorem, formam et effectum cujusdam actus Parliamenti dicti domini regis apud Westmonasterium — die mensis — anno regni sui vicesimo sexto, inter alia edita, ordinata et concessa: et juxta tenorem, formam et effectum certarum instructionum sub magno sigillo ejusdem domini regis dictis litteris commissione annexatarum, sacramentis corporalibus ipsorum commissionarium de et super præmissis modo debito exequendis præantea præstitis prout inferius patet.

Diaconatus Ruralis de Richmundiæ.

Abbathia Sanctæ Agathæ in Comitatu Eboracensi.

Co. Ebor. temporal. val. in

Situ Abbathiæ prædictæ, una cum terris dominicalibus clausis, gardinis, pratis, molendinis et silvis in manibus suis occupatis, per annum	£.	s.	d.
	30	0	0
Diversis villis, grangiis, terris, et tenementis subscriptis, viz. Villa de Brompton 19 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> Skarthby 7 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Stappelton 8 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Manfeld 4 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Barton 4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ob. Grangia de Thorpe 4 <i>l.</i> Skelton Cole 4 <i>l.</i> Villa de Newton Morrel 40 <i>s.</i> Middleton 40 <i>s.</i> Garsedale 20 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Villa de Skretenbeke 11 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> Kyplin 19 <i>l.</i> Richemond 12 <i>s.</i> Clesby 26 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Crakecall 7 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Scorton 43 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Joleby 4 <i>l.</i> Carperby 14 <i>s.</i> Kerecane 5 <i>s.</i> Shanlecote 53 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Duneham 2 <i>s.</i> In toto	*137	9	2
		167	9 2

Co. Ebor. spiritual. val. in

Decimæ rectoriæ de Easby, videlicet: in decimis granorum 100 <i>s.</i> Feni 20 <i>s.</i> Agnorum et lanæ 100 <i>s.</i> Lini et canabi 12 <i>d.</i> Minutis et privatis decimis, ut in Libro Pascali, 36 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Oblationibus principalibus et aliis 15 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> In toto	13	13	8
Decimæ rectoriæ ecclesiæ de Manfeld, videlicet in decimis granorum per annum	7	0	0

Co. Linc. spiritual. val. in

Pensione ecclesiæ de Sanddyngton per annum	0	13	4
		21	7 0
Summa omnium temporalium, spiritualium Abbathiæ prædictæ		188	16 2

Repris.

Redd. resol. viz. in

Redditibus resolutis annuatim, videlicet castro Richmundiæ pro finibus et wardis 12*d.* Domino le Scrope 6*s.* 8*d.* Priori Sancti Martini 12*d.* Hæredibus Domini Fitzhugh 3*s.* 4*d.* Pro terris dominicalibus Abbathiæ prædictæ Priori Sancti Martini 6*s.* 8*d.* Castro Richemondæ 19*d.* Domino le Scrope 7*d.* ob. Pro villa de Brompton Priori Sancti Martini 13*s.* 4*d.* Pro villa de Skerthby Castro Richemondæ 6*s.* 8*d.* Comiti Richemondæ 3*s.* Thomæ Metham, militi, 4*s.* Pro villa de Stapleton, hæredibus Domini Fitzhugh, 7*d.* ob. Gardianis ecclesiæ de Manfeld 6*s.* 8*d.* Pro villa de Manfeld, Castro de Middelham, pro finibus et wardis, 2*s.* 6*d.* ob. Gar-

* Rectius 119*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

dianis ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ et Sancti Cuthberti 5*s*. Pro villa de Barton, abbati et conventui beatæ Mariæ Eborum, 20*s*. 8*d*. Hæredibus Wilberfosse 6*s*. Castro Richemundiæ 4*d*. Pro villa de Huddeswell, abbati et conventui Jerovalliæ pro libera firma, 6*s*. 8*d*. Pro Garsdale ballivo Sancti Petri, pro libero reddito, 5*s*. Exeunte de villa de Skretenbeke, abbati monasterii beatæ Mariæ Eborum 20*s*. Johanni Digby 13*s*. 4*d*. Pro villa de Kyplyng, ballivis Richemundiæ, 2*s*. Hære- £. s. d.
dibus Domini Fitzhugh 2*s*. 5*d*. ob. Pro villa de Clesby —. In toto . . . 6 19 2 ob.

Pension. viz. in

Pensiones synodalia et procuraciones solutæ annuatim, videlicet, Priori Sancti Martini 6*s*. 8*d*. Synodalia et procuraciones 10*s*. 6*d*. Vicario 53*s*. 4*d*. Exeuntes de rectoria de Easby, Archiepiscopo Eborum, 6*s*. 8*d*. Archidiacono Richemondia 10*s*. Capitulo Eborum 6*s*. 8*d*. Exeuntes de rectoria de Manfeld capellano di-
vina celebranti in ecclesia Salvatoris Eborum pro anima Ricardi Walter ad quod tenentur per cartam 6*l*. Christofero Colson, capellano divina celebranti in ecclesia de Wenslay, ad quod tenentur per cartam pro anima Ricardi Scrope, fund. 106*s*. 8*d*.
Capellano divina celebranti in ecclesia de Middelham, pro animabus Ricardi Cart-
mell, et Ricardi nuper Comitis Sarum, ad quod tenentur per cartam, 6*l*. Roberti Dogestun capellano divina celebranti in ecclesia de Kyrkeby Lonsdale, pro anima Willielmi Middelton, armigeri et successorum suorum, ad quod tenentur per cartam, 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Johanni Scroton, capellano divina celebranti in ecclesia de Melshamby ad altare Sanctæ Trinitatis, pro animabus Magistri Alani de Melshamby et suc-
cessorum suorum, ad quod tenentur per cartam, 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Sallariis duorum capel-
lanorum divina celebrantium in ecclesia de Skyretenbek, pro anima Johannis Romani, Archidiaconi Richmondiæ in capella Sancti Silvestri, ad quod tenentur per cartam, 8*l*. Willielmo Coke, capellano divina celebranti in capello Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in Garsedale, pro anima filii Alani de Garsedale, ad quod tenentur per cartam visam et
examinatam 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Vicariis ecclesiæ cathedralis Sancti Petri Eborum pro annuo redditu Willielmi Langton thesaurarii, ad quod tenentur per cartam, 46*s*. 8*d*. . 46 7 2

Elemosin. viz. in

Elemosinis datis et distributis quinque pauperibus et egenis semel in septimana, pro anima Johannis Romain, Archidiaconi Richemundiæ, in cibis et potibus, ad quod te-
nentur per cartam, 65*s*. 11*d*. Consimili elemosina data quolibet de uno egeno pro diem præfati Joannis, ad quod tenentur per cartam, 15*s*. 1*d*. ob. Decem egenis in diem obitus sui unam refectionem, 10*d*. Diversis capellanis in diem obitus sui, ad quod tenentur per cartam, 10*s*. Consimili elemosina data ut in uno pane vocato Payseloffe et una lagena servisiæ *, et una fercula esculenti uno pauperi qualibet die a festo Om-
nium Sanctorum usque ad festum Circumcisionis inclusive, secundum antiquam con-
suetudinem religionis, 26*s*. 8*d*. Consimili elemosina data ut in pretio quatuor quar-
teriorum frumenti et siliginis, alicibus rubiis et albis cuilibet egeno et pauperi in die Sanctæ Agathæ ex antiqua ordinatione religionis, 4*l*. Consimili elemosina data et
distributa, secundum formam antiquam religionis ex fundatione fundata in Cæna Domini et duobus diebus sequentibus pauperibus. In toto †13 15 2 ob.

Feod. viz. in

Feodis Henrici Gaston, militis, senescalli infra libertatem de Richemondshire, 20*s*. Jacobi Rokeby, senescalli, curiæ 13*s*. 4*d*. Ricardi Foster, ballivi de Burton, 13*s*. 4*d*. Galfridi Middelton, senescalli de Garsdale, 10*s*. Ricardi Hudson, ballivi de Thorp, 10*s*. Willielmi Bampton, ballivi de Huddeswell, 20*s*. Georgii Warcop, ballivi de Manfeld, 20*s*. Roberti Bellamy, ballivi de Stapleton, 10*s*. Jacobi Grysewhait, ballivi de Skathby, 10*s*. Thomæ Bolleron, ballivi præsentis Abbathiæ prædictæ, 20*s*. In toto †9 16 8
76 18 3

Valet clare . . .	111 17 9
Decima pars inde . . .	11 3 9½

* Pro cerevisiæ. † Rectius 13*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*. ob. ‡ Rect. 7*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Prioratus Monialium de Marryke. Rot. 2.

Co. Ebor. temporal. val. in

Situ Prioratus, sive Domus Monialium cum terris Dominicalibus eidem annexatis	£.	s.	d.
per annum, et Le Spittel in manu sive occupatione	21	0	0
Diversis villis, terris et tenementis subscriptis, viz. Bierparke 4s. Kerperby 38s. 3d. Fremyngton 11s. Marske 13s. 4d. Downum 42s. 8d. Gales 20s. Dalton 5s. Ravenswath 6s. 8d. Staynton 4s. 6d. Kyrtyllyngton 4s. 2d. Richemondia 53s. 6d. Melshamby 6s. 8d. Manfeld 17s. Newton Morell 6s. 8d. Est Cowton 40s. Ellerton super aquam de Swalle 20s. Hernby 20s. Hunton 24s. Acclom Couton et Whitwell 40s. Lytel Fencote 14s. Fletham 14s. Freregarth 4l. 12s. Newton in le Wyllows 40s. et Brompton 3s. Burrel 2s. Kyrkby Wyske 12s. Harselay 2s. Eston juxta Bridlington 12s. Lemyng 24s. Askewghe 13s. 4d. Brumpton 4d.	*34	2	9
		55	2 9

Co. Ebor. spiritual. val. in

Decimis ecclesiæ de Maryke, viz. Granorum 26s. 8d. Feni 6s. 8d. Agnorum et lanæ 40s. Vitulorum 3s. 4d. Oblationibus principalibus 13s. 4d. Decima mineræ plumbi 24s. Ansarum et gallinarum 3s. 4d. Minutis et privatis decimis, ut in libro Paschali 45s. 4d.	8	2	8
Decimis de Kerken et Lunde per annum	33	4	
		9	16 0
Summa omnium temporalium et spiritualium monialium prædict.		64	18 9

Repris.

Resoluc. redd. viz. in

Resolutionibus reddituum annuatim domino regi pro libera firma exeunte de le Spytell super Staynmore 26s. 8d. Domino le Scrope de Bolton, pro villa de Downum, 9d. Domino le Scrope, pro villa de Harneby 9d. Domino le Scrope, pro villa de Fletham, 15d. Castro Richemundiæ, pro villa de Kyrkeby Wyske, 5d. ob. Hæredibus Hackfurth, pro villa de Newton in le Wyllows, 8d. Mon — Sancti Johannis pro eadem villa, 12d. Ballivo Richemundiæ, pro villa Richemundiæ, 12d. Castro Richemundiæ, pro villa Fletham, 9d. Castro Richemundiæ, pro Carperby 6d. Castro Richemundiæ, pro Lytelfencotes, 2d. ob. Magna Cowton 12d. Huton 12d. Priori Sancti Martini, pro Kerken et Lunde, 6s. 6d. In toto	†	42	7
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Elemosin. viz. in

Elemosina data et distributa pauperibus in Cæna Domini in pane 16s. 8d. et in pecuniis 15s. Eadem die consimili elemosina data et distributa ad portas dicti prioratus pauperibus, ad quod tenentur per chartas ecclesiæ de Downum et Thomæ de Herneby et aliis, 4l. 13d. Consimili elemosina data annuatim debilibus et infirmis personis venientibus ad domum prioratus, ex dono Adæ de Kyrkby, ad quod tenentur per chartam, 12d. Consimili elemosina data et distributa pauperibus in die obitus Rogeri Aske, funditoris 11s. 6d. ob. In die obitus Hugonis Magnaby et Galfridi Forsett, benefactorum ejusdem prioratus, ad quod tenentur per chartam, 38s. 4d. In die obitus Thomæ Richardson 10s.	‡	9	7 0 ob.
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Pension. viz. in

Pensione annuatim soluta capellano existenti apud hospitale vocatum le Spytell, ex fundatione Conani nuper Comitis Richemundiæ, ad quod tenentur per chartam	4	13	4
		16	6 0 ob.
Valet clare		48	18 2
Decima pars inde		4	17 10

* Rect. 34l. 5s. 9d. † Rect. 2l. 2s. 4d. ‡ Rect. 9l. 4s. 6d.

Decanatus Ruralis de Cateryk.

Abbathia de Jorevalle in Com. Ebor. Adam Abbas ibidem. Rot. 6.

Co. Ebor. temporal. val. in

Situ Abbathiæ prædictæ cum gardinis, pratis, clausis, et molendinis eidem annexatis in manibus suis occupatis per annum 65 0

Redditibus et firmis diversarum grangiarum in manibus suis retentorum, viz. Grangia de Lasingby super Wyske 20*l.* Aykkarthe 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Rokquicke 20*l.* Kylgramhow 10*l.* Newhouse 6*l.* In toto 69 6 8

Diversis manneriis, villis, grangiis, burgis, terris, et tenementis, subscriptis, viz. Grangia de Newstede 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Helfahall 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Tunstall 100*s.* Ryswyk 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Manerio de Wensladall 68*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Horton 32*l.* 5*s.* Villa de Est Witton 32*l.* 10*s.* Hutton Hange 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Fyngall 9*l.* Thornton Stewerd 63*s.* 4*d.* Hamlettis in diversis villis, viz. villa Newton in villos 13*s.* 4*d.* Yarme 3*s.* 4*d.* Hunton 3*s.* 2*d.* Pro libero redditu Burton 12*d.* Midleton in Mires 46*s.* 8*d.* Feryby pro libero redditu 3*s.* 4*d.* Brompton 8*s.* 8*d.* Thirnetowft 23*s.* 4*d.* Walborne 7*s.* 8*d.* Marske 10*s.* Somercotts et Boston 60*s.* 8*d.* Coleborn 5*s.* Gillyng 6*s.* Wynxeley 2*s.* 6*d.* Moreton et Scruton 20*s.* Sedbargh et Whassell 17*s.* 9*d.* Langton Whitwall et Milesimby 73*s.* 4*d.* Exilby, Leeming, et Upledon, Marske, 26*s.* 8*d.* Feldom 4*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Richemund, Derlyngton, et Alverton, 24*s.* 8*d.* Clifton, Milnby, et Kneeton, 11*s.* 4*d.* Appleton, Thirne, et Crofte, 5*s.* Colde, Conyston, et Hawxwell, 14*s.* Villata de Daltontravers 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Ellingstring 73*s.* 4*d.* Elyngton 66*s.* 8*d.* Estappleton 40*s.* Murecotte 33*s.* 4*d.* Widdall 42*s.* Molendino de Estwitton 20*s.* Molendino de Ramshaw 13*s.* Molendino Fullatico de Estwhitton 10*s.* In toto 227 14 11

Redditibus et firmis Domus Tannar. prout dim. ad firmum 7 0 0

Casualia et in perquisitis curiæ 20 0

Co. Lanc. spiritual. val. in

Redditibus et firmis in villa de Kenerdley 32 8 4
 ————— 340 14 11

Co. Ebor. spiritual. val. in

Decimis rectoriæ de Aykescarth, viz. Granorum prout demittuntur ad firmam 13*l.* Lanæ 20*l.* Agnorum 18*l.* Vitulis 8*l.* Oblationibus minutis et privatis decimis, ut in libro Paschali 12*l.* In toto 71 0 0

Decimis rectoriæ de Aynderby, viz. Granorum 8*l.* Fæni 18*d.* Lanæ 13*s.* 4*d.* Agnollorum 14*s.* Oblationibus privatis, et minutis decimis, ut in libro Paschali, prout demittuntur ad firmam 76*s.* 8*d.* In toto 21 6 8

Decimis rectoriæ de Estwhitton, viz. Granorum 8*l.* Fæni 18*d.* Lani 13*s.* 4*d.* Agnollorum 14*s.* Oblationibus privatis et minutis decimis, ut in libro Paschali, prout demittuntur ad firmam 46*s.* 8*d.* 11 15 6

Decimis rectoriæ de Westwhitton, viz. mansa cum gleba ibidem 53*s.* 4*d.* Decimis, granorum, fæni, lanæ, agnorum, vitulorum, et omnimodarum aliarum decimarum, prout, demittuntur ad firmam Jacobo Metcalf, per annum 8*l.* In toto 10 13 4
 ————— 114 15 6

Summa omnium temporalium et spiritualium, Abbathiæ prædictæ 455 10 5

Repris.

Resolut. red. pen. cum lib. firma

Pensionibus solutis tribus capellanis celebrantibus in ecclesia metropolitana Eboracensi ad altare Sancti Stephani ex fundatione Domini de Upsall 20*l.* Pensionibus solutis vicariis ejusdem ecclesiæ, pro obitu dicti Domini de Upsall in festo Sancti Martini per compositionem 4*l.* Johanni Todd, magistro scholæ grammaticæ, Willielmo Coke, magistro scholæ Cantariæ in Dunelmia, pro pensionibus suis ex fundatione Thomæ Langley, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Capellano celebranti in capella de Midleton * in comitatu Lancastriæ, pro pensione sua, ex fundatione prædicti Thomæ Langley, 106*s.* 8*d.* Duobus capellanis celebrantibus in capella Laisynby, pro pensionibus suis, ex fundatione Johannis Lyghgranes, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Dominis de Bedall, pro libero redditu exeunte de Estwitton, ad sustentationem trium capellanorum et duorum clericorum in capella de Bedall, per compositionem, ex fundatione Domini Briani Fytzalan, 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Capellano de Wathe, pro pensione sua per compositionem, 33*s.* 4*d.* Capellano de Gylling, pro pensione sua, per compositionem 40*s.* Capellano de Lemyng, pro pensione sua, per compositionem 66*s.* 8*d.* Capellano de

* Near Manchester.

— pro pensione sua, per compositionem 6s. 8d. Vicario de Yerderby, pro pensione sua, per compositionem, 13l. 6s. 8d. Vicario de Estwhitton, pro pensione sua, 100s. Archidiacono Richemundiæ, pro hyemali pensione de Axkscarth, 26s. 8d. Eidem Archidiacono Richemundiæ, pro annuali pensione de Aynderby-with-steeple, 26s. 8d. Rectori de Bedall, pro pensione exeunte de decima de Hunton Hanger, per annum, 40s. Rectori de Patrikbrompton, pro pensione sua exeunte de decimis de Aykesburge, 33s. 4d. Vicario de North Alverton, pro pensione exeunte de decimis de Laisynby, per compositionem, 40s. Rectori de Watlouse, pro pensione sua exeunte de decimis de Rokewyk, per compositionem, 13s. 4d. Rectori de Fyngall, pro pensione sua exeunte de decimis de Fyngall prædicta, per compositionem, 6s. Pensione soluta ecclesiæ de Thornetone, per compositionem, 2s. Pro Kylgrama rectori de Malshame, pro pensione exeunte de decimis in Kylgrama, 4s. Monasterio beatæ Mariæ Eboracensis, pro libero redditu in Riswyk et Tunstall, 31s. 8d. Monasterio de Fountaine, pro libero redditu de Horton in Ribbisdayll, 20s. Hæredibus Domini de Upsall, pro libero redditu de Aykesburge, 26s. 8d. Priori Sancti Martini Juxta Richmundiam, pro libero redditu de Estwitton et Thornton, 72s. Castro de Middleham, pro libero redditu de Wenslaudall et Whyddall, 17l. Eidem Castro de Middleham, pro libero redditu de Thouffe in Whenslaudall, 7s. 8d. Domino de Burton in Lonsdall, pro wapentagio de Horton in Ribbisdayll, 20s. Domino de Masham pro libero redditu in Ellyngstrints, 7s. Eidem domino de Masham, pro libero redditu de Over Ellyngton, 10s. Dominis de Bedall, pro libero redditu de Rockewyk, 8s. 8d. Georgio Metcalfe, pro libero redditu et corrodio in Wenslaudalle, 33s. 4d. Hæredibus Willielmi Jacson, pro libero redditu de Aykburghe, 13s. 4d. Thomæ Luillints, pro libero redditu, 6s. 8d. Galfrido Redman, pro libero redditu de Horton, 6s. 8d. Lucæ Metcalfe, pro libero redditu in Estwitton, 40s. Laurentio Askewith, pro libero redditu in Ellyngstring 13d. Monasterio beatæ Mariæ Eborum, pro libero redditu, 4d. Domino de Upsall, pro libero redditu de Fyngall 6s. 8d. Willielmo Sutton, pro libero redditu de Aykeburghe 13s. 4d. Domino le Connyers, pro libero redditu de Appleton, 5s. Castro Richemundiæ, pro libero firma de Estwitton, Thornton Fyngall, et aliis terris, 3s. 10d. ob. Domino le Conyers, pro libero firma de Horneby, 12d. Ecclesiæ de Masham, pro libero firma de Horneby, 5d.

£.	s.	d.
163	0	8½

Feod. viz. in

Feodis Domini Connyers, capitalis Senescalli Richemundschire, 73s. 4d. Jacobi Metcalfe, Senescalli in Wenslaudall, 53s. 4d. Richardi Norton, Senescalli de Horton, 30s. Ricardi Bolde, Senescalli de Keuerdley, 40s. Willielmi Gathred, Senescalli de Estwitton, per sigillum commune, 106s. 8d. Mathei Twaith, ballivi monasterii, 46s. 8d. Johannis Metcalfe, ballivi de Wenslaudalle, 40s. Simonis Jacson, ballivi de Keuerdley, 40s. Leonardi Tailior, ballivi de Horton, 20s. Willielmi Hawe, ballivi de Fyngall, 20s. Henrici Askewith, receptoris et ballivi de Newsted, 20s. Petri Messi, ballivi de Dalton, Ellington, et Ellingstring, 13s. 4d. Jacobi Nelson ballivi de Somercotts et Boston, 20s. Jacobi Dent, ballivi de Tunstall et Riswick, 13s. 4d. Willielmi Barker, ballivi Baroniz de Estwitton, 20s. Jacobi Twayth, receptoris firmarum de Ayskcarth, 46s. 8d. Rogeri Mangy, receptoris firmarum de Aynderby 40s. Johannis Dixon, receptoris firmarum de Westwitton, 10s. Jacobi Dente, receptoris firmarum ecclesiæ de Estwhitton, 20s.

33	13	4
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Obit. viz. in

Obitu Johannis Lighgraves 13s. 4d. Obitu Thomæ Langley 13s. 4d. Obitu Alani Standleey. In toto

2	0	0
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Elemosin. viz. in

Elemosinis datis et distributis pauperibus singulis diebus dominicis, feria secunda tertia et quinta, exeunt et provent de 26 quarteriis frumenti per annum, 10l. 8s. 24 quarteriis brasii ordeaci per annum, 8l. In toto

18	8	0
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Consimili elemosina data et distributa pauperibus heremitis et pueris, in pane, alecibus albis et rubiis, per annum

4	13	4
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Consimili elemosina data parochianis de Ayscarth in cena domini, ad quod tenentur per chartam, 6s. 8d. Consimili elemosina data parochianis de Estwitton, ad quod tenentur per chartam, 6s. 8d. Consimili elemosina parochianis ad Aynderby, ad quod tenentur per chartam. In toto

0	16	8
<hr/>		
Summa repris. Abbathiæ prædicta	222	12 0
Et valet clare	234	18 5
Decima pars inde	23	9 10½

Prioratus Monialium de Ellerton.

Johanna Prioressa ibidem. Rot. 7 dorso.

Co. Ebor. temporal. val. in

Situ prioratus cum ortis, molendinis, pratis et gleba eidem annexatis et in manibus suis occupatis	£.	s.	d.
	8	0	0
Redditibus et firmis in diversis villis et villatis subscriptis, viz. in villa de Barforth 53s. 4d. Carleton 20s. Melshamby 10s. Barton 8s. Richemondia 10s. 4d. Walborne 20s. Bellerby 15s. Constabell Burton 10s. Studow 6s. Libera firma in Herenby 2s.	7	14	8
Summa omnium temporalium prioratus prædicta 15l. 14s. 8d. ut supra inde.	15	14	8

Repris. resol. red. viz. in

Redditibus resolutis Thomæ Aislaby, hæredibus Thomæ Thewresby, et hæredibus Johannis Spence, pro situ prioratus, 2s. 2d. Castro Richemondia, pro terris in Bellerby, 6d. Domino Scrope, pro terris in Stodow, 18d.	0	4	2
Valet clare	15	10	6
Decima pars inde	31	0ob.	q.

Abbathia de Eggleston in Com. Ebor.

Thomas Darneton Abbas ibidem. Rot. 2.

Co. Ebor. temporal. val. in

Situ Abbathia prædictæ una cum gardinis, pomariis, ortis, clausis, molendinis, et terris arabilibus in manibus suis occupatis	9	6	8
Dominiis, maneriis, grangiis, villis, terris, et tenementis subscriptis, viz. villa de Strafforde 10l. 6s. 1d. Thorpe 40s. Lyrtington 30s. Badersdale 20s. Richemond 9s. Sadbury 4s. Middleton tyars 8s. Kylbyngton 12l. 12s. 5d. Skeythby 103s. 4d. Milton 8l. 13s. 4d. In toto	42	6	2

Epis. Dunelm. temporal. val. in

Redditibus et firmis infra villam Castri Barnardi 20s. Eggleston 20s. In toto	2	0	0
	53	12	10

Co. Ebor. spiritual. val. in

Decimis garbarum et fœni rectoriæ de Magna Osburne 4l. Stratford 26s. 8d.	106	8	
Decimis ecclesiæ de Arkyndale, viz. agnorum et lanæ 40s. Feni 20s. Oblationibus 10s. Decimis plumbi 40s. Vitulorum et aliarum minutarum decimarum ut in libro quadragesimali 16s. In toto	6	6	0
	11	12	8
Summa omnium temporalium et spiritualium abbathia prædictæ	65	5	6

Resol. red. val. in

Resolutis redditibus annuatim domino regi, pro terris in Barnard Castel, 11d. Castro Richemondia, pro terris adjacentibus abbathia 2s. 10d. ob. Ballivis Richemondia, pro terris in villa Richemondia, 23d. Hæredibus Thomæ Mounteforth, pro terris in Strafford, 4s. Priori de Marton 8s. Montis Sancti Johannis 12d. Castro Richemondia, pro terris in Startford, 2s. 4d. Episcopo Dunelmensi, pro terris in Kilvyngton, 66s. 8d. Hæredibus Thomæ Cleseby, pro terris in Skeithby, 5s. 7d. Willielmo Parre armigero, pro terris in Lyrtington, 10s. 5d. Rectori de Rombald chirche 6s. In toto	109	8	ob.
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Pension. viz.

Pensione soluta cuidam capellano apud Stratford, pro anima Ricardi Tyndall, 66s. 8d. Capellano Cantaria apud Ellerton, pro animabus hæredum Thomæ Cleseby, 66s. 8d. Capellano apud Rombald chirche 66s. 8d. Capellano apud Richemondiam 66s. 8d. Archiep. Eboracensi, pro ecclesia de Usborne prædicta, 5s. Archidiacono Richemondia, pro eadem ecclesia de Useborne, 13s. 4d. Pro ecclesia de Startford 2s. In toto	14	8	8
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Synod. et Procur. viz. in

Synodalibus et procurationibus Archidiacono Richemondia, pro ecclesia de Usborne 13s. 4d. Ecclesia de Stratford 8s. 2d. ob. In toto	21	6	ob.
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Feod. viz. in

Feodo Domini Dacres senescalli terrarum ejusdem abbathia 40s. Ambrosii Middleton senescalli curiæ 20s. Feodo Willielmi Shippertt ballivi et receptoris de Kylbyngton et Startford 20s. In toto	4	0	0
Carried forward	24	15	8½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	24	15	8½
Elemosin. viz. in			
Elemosina qualibet septimana data pauperibus et indigentibus 12 <i>d.</i> In denariis ex ordinatione et fundatione Domini Dacres fundatoris per annum 52 <i>s.</i> Consimili elemosina distributa pauperibus qualibet quinta feria ante festum Paschæ in pane ad valorem 6 <i>s.</i> ; et in denariis per tempus prædictum 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consimili elemosina data sexaginta pauperibus in die nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, pro anima Johannis quondam rectoris de Rumbald chirche annuatim, 15 <i>s.</i> In toto	0	78	4
		28	14 4

Abbathia de Coverham, Com. Ebor. Rot. 7.

Co. Ebor. temporal. val. in			
Situ Abbathiæ prædictæ cum gardinis, pomariis, clausis, pratis, pasturis, boscis, silvis, terris arabilibus, molendinis eidem annexatis in manibus suis occupatis	12	0	0
Redditibus diversis grangiorum, terrarum, et tenementorum subscriptis et in manibus dicti abbatis occupatis, viz. Grangia de Scafton, 6 <i>l.</i> Uno tenemento in Slapegyll 60 <i>s.</i> Uno tenemento in Carleton 60 <i>s.</i> Uno tenemento vocato Arundal-house 60 <i>s.</i> Uno tenemento in Caudbergh 40 <i>s.</i>	17	0	0
Dominiis, villis, terris, et tenementis subscriptis, viz. Villa de Scafton, 113 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Villa de Caudeberghe 113 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Swynsyd 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Hyndlagwathe 66 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Arkylsyd 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Carleton 20 <i>s.</i> Melmerby 4 <i>l.</i> Agylthorpe 26 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Crakcall 14 <i>l.</i> Menythrope 6 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Civitas Eborum 10 <i>s.</i> Thexton 11 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Lemyng 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Newby 10 <i>s.</i> Yaffurthe 8 <i>s.</i> Anderby 10 <i>s.</i> Wytwell 3 <i>s.</i> Preston 5 <i>s.</i> Watlows 25 <i>s.</i> Elyngton 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Esthawkswell 26 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Walburne 40 <i>s.</i> Richmund 20 <i>s.</i> Sedberwe 15 <i>s.</i> Hernby 30 <i>s.</i> Feyrby 13 <i>s.</i> Redmyer 6 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Thoraby 70 <i>s.</i> Garsdall 11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> In toto	87	14	8
		116	14 8

Co. Ebor. spiritual. val. in			
Decimis rectoriæ de Coverham, viz. Granorum, 100 <i>s.</i> Fœni 40 <i>s.</i> Lanæ et agnorum 7 <i>l.</i> Vitulorum et aliis minutis et privatis decimis ut in libro Paschali	20	0	0
Decimis rectoriæ de Sedburwe, viz. Granorum, 10 <i>s.</i> Lanæ et agnorum 30 <i>l.</i> Fœni 40 <i>s.</i> per annum	41	10	0
Decimis rectoriæ de Downeham, viz. in decimis granorum et fœni 100 <i>s.</i> Agnelorum lanæ et vitulorum 50 <i>s.</i>	7	10	0
Decimis rectoriæ de Kettyllwell, viz. in decimis granorum 15 <i>s.</i> Fœni 15 <i>s.</i> Agnorum et lanæ 6 <i>l.</i> Vitulorum cum oblationibus et aliis minutis et privatis decimis ut in Libro Paschali 20 <i>s.</i>	8	10	0

Co. Dunelm. spiritual. val. in			
Decimis rectoriæ de Seham valet in decimis et oblationibus per annum	13	10	0
Summa omnium temporalium et spiritualium Abbathiæ prædictæ		91	0 0
		207	14 8

Repris.

Resolut. redd. viz. in			
Redditibus resolutis annuatim, viz. Castro de Middleham, pro Villa de Scafton, 3 <i>d.</i> Prædicto Castro de Middleham, pro Sclapegill et Carleton, 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> Castro Eborum, pro Finibus et Wardis, pro Menythorppe, 6 <i>s.</i> Hospitali Sancti Leonardi infra Eborum, pro Villa de Theyxton, 18 <i>d.</i> Monti Sancti Johannis, pro Feyrby, 6 <i>d.</i> Rectori de Masham, 2 <i>d.</i> Domino le Scrope, pro Finibus et Wardis in Ridmyre, 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Abbati Sanctæ Agathæ, pro Villa de Garsdall, 16 <i>d.</i>	0	15	9
Carried forward	0	15	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	0	15	9
Pension. viz. in			
Pensionibus synodalibus et procurationibus solutis annuatim, viz. pro synodalibus et procurationibus Archidiacono Richemondiae, pro rectoria de Coverham, 23s. Archiepiscopo Eborum, pro pensione ecclesiae de Sedburwe, 20s. Archidiacono Richemondiae, pro pensione de Sedberwe, 40s. Priori de Connyside, pro ecclesia de Sedberwe, 20s. Monti Sancti Johannis, pro pensione, 4l. Priori Sancti Martini, 3s. 4d. Domino Archiepiscopo, pro procurationibus ecclesiae de Kettylwell, 13s. 4d. Synodalibus ecclesiae de Kettellwell 12d. Priori de Bolton, pro pensione ecclesiae de Kettellwell, 20s. Domino Archiepiscopo, pro pensione de Kettellwell, 20s. 8d. Camerario ecclesiae metropolitanæ Eborum, pro ecclesia de Kettelwell, 18s. 4d. Roberto Kyrkeby, capellano de Redmyer, celebranti in perpetuum, 6l. Adæ Midelham, capellano de Thoraby, celebranti in perpetuum, 100s. Capellano celebranti in Feyrby, pro animabus Jacobi Cowper, et pro parentibus suis imperpetuum, 100s.			
In toto	24	8	0

Elemosin. viz. in			
Elemosina data et distributa pauperibus in cœna domini secundum antiquam consuetudinem in panibus et alicibus rubris et albis et moneta pueris, heremitis, et aliis pauperibus, 40s. Elemosina data et distributa, pro anima Radulphi Nevil, Comitis Westmerlandiae, 20s.	0	60	0

Feod. viz. in			
Feodis Domino Christophero Conyers, senescallo terrarum, 4l. Thomæ Ruy, senescallo curiæ, 13s. 4d. Godfrido Metkalfe, ballivo de Coverham, 20s. Roberto Kay, ballivo de Thexton, 13s. 4d. Johanni Curdake, ballivo de Menythorppe, 13s. 4d. Radulpho Symonson, ballivo de Crakehall, 13s. 4d. Edwardo Lofthouse, ballivo de Swynsyde, 13s. 4d. Johanni Tysen, ballivo de Caudbergh, 13s. 4d.	9	0	0
		36	16 5
Valet clare		160	18 3
Decima pars inde		16	22 0

Hospitale Sancti Nicholai in Richemundia.

Ricardus Baldwin, Magister ibidem. Rot. 3.

Co. Ebor. temporal. val. in			
Situ hospitalis cum gardinis, pomariis, clausis, et terris arabilibus eidem annexatis per annum	8	0	0
Domincis tenementis, viz. in balliva de Skeitby, 20s. Jolbye 13s. 4d. Newesham 13s. 4d. Huddeswell 10s. Richemond 52s. 8d. Cateryk, Constabyllburton, et Harneby, 2s. 8d.	* 0	112	0
		13	12 0

Repris.

Elim. viz. in			
Elemosina data Ancaristæ Villæ Richemondiae inclusæ ex elemosina Domini Regis, ut in pretio unius quarterii et quatuor modiis frumenti ex donatione et concessione Johannis nuper Comitis Richemondiae	0	12	0

Pension. viz. in			
Pensione cuidam capellano diatim missam celebranti tam in capella Sancti Nicholai quam in capella Sancti Edmundi Regis in Richemundia ex fundatione Nicholai Kyrkeby per compositionem	0	60	0
		0	72 0
Et valet clare		10	0 0
Decima pars inde		0	20 0

* Rectius 110s.

Decanus de Myddleham.

Simon Welden, Incumbens. Rot. 10, dorso.

Decan. val. in	£. s. d.
Mansione cum terris dominicalibus	4 6 8
Decimis granorum 26s. 8d. Fœni 13s. 4d. Lanæ et agnellorum 33s. 4d. Vitu- lorum 6s. Pensione de Domino nostro Rege 5l. Minutis et privatis decimis, ut in libro Paschali, 3l. 10s.	12 9 4 —————15 16 0
Repris. viz. in	
Pensione annuali Archidiaconi Richmondiaë	0 6 8
Et valet clare	16 19 10
Decima pars inde	1 11 4

BEFORE we proceed to a particular survey of Richmondshire, it will be proper to trace the course of Domesday, and to mark the two great subdivisions of the district in that record. These, instead of the five wapontakes into which the earldom is now and has for several centuries been distributed, are classed under the two heads of Gilling and Catteric, both places of great celebrity in the Saxon times.

The first of these comprehends all the district to the north of Swale, and covers the two modern hundreds of Gilling East and Gilling West.

The second consists of all the earldom to the south of Swale, now divided into the wapontakes of Hang East, Hang West, and Halikeld. Why the two former of these, when separated, did not retain the name of Catteric, their ancient head, it would be vain to inquire.

At Gilling the first survey evidently commenced, and was continued in the following course.

After traversing the Soke and immediate dependencies of that place, it took in the whole north part of Gilling East, part of Gilling West, and following the course of Tees up to Startford, there stopped short. Another tour began with Inderlag, a place now unknown, but certainly near Richmond, and passing Easby and Brompton upon Swale, traversed the south and remaining part of Gilling East. A third tour began where the first had broken off, at Mickleton and Rombald-kirk, and returning on its own course along the descent of the Tees, pursued that river as far as Rokeby, suddenly turned to the south, and after taking in Newsome, the Daltons, Melsonby, and Didderston, concluded with Scorton.

The second general tour began at Catteric, and after making a circuit of a few miles among the immediate dependencies of the fee, ending with Brough, pursued the south bank of the Swale from Cowburn by Hipswell and Hudswell, near which we encounter another Inderlag, now lost and forgotten like its namesake on the opposite side.

Along the Swale the survey continues up to Reeth and Kerton, or Keeton, one of

which is most probably intended by Denton*. After which, having arrived at the extremity of population in Swaledale, the surveyors crossed the mountains to the upper part of Wensleydale.

Westward from Meerbeck to the north of that valley, and from the course of Bain on the south, all was desolation; but the surveyors began with the last remnant of population as the Romans had left it at Burgh, continued their course downward by Fors and Worton (well known in the next century), and regularly visited every village on each side of the Ure to Wensley. From Wensley they now turned to the right and visited Coverdale up to Carlton, the last village at that time in the valley, as it is the last township now. Returning by Middleham, they next took in the remaining villages of Low Wensleydale, Leybourn, Spennythorne, Herneby, and Danby, ranging at large, and according to their own convenience, over the open country to Masham.

Masham evidently formed a centre from which they surveyed the surrounding villages in a circle. Bedale did the same, and for the same reason, that these towns, and these probably alone, could afford necessary accommodations. Still to the south, and throughout the modern wapontake of Halikeld, as the country was marked by no strong natural features, their course was directed by no other principle than convenience; but the whole account is accurate and circumstantial.

To the villare of Richmondshire, during the lapse of more than seven centuries, much has not been added, neither has much been taken away from it.

The additions are almost entirely at the extremities of the dales, where population has gradually pushed upwards, either on account of mines or the increased facility of carriage. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries mankind do not appear to have understood that they could live where grain could not be grown. But when roads were open, it was discovered, not only that corn might be conveyed into these remote situations, but that high upland pastures, and even the fells themselves, were productive of commodities which were necessary to the inhabitants of the plains, and that the rearing of those commodities required residences near at hand.

With respect to the villages which have been lost, the greater part were probably even at the era of Domesday in a state of dilapidation: one of these, Askham, had a parish church, and Aldborough, which had a parish church also, has since lost its place of worship, and become dependent upon Stanwick. The other villages, of which I can find no traces, are Hale, two Inderlags (one on each side of the Swale), Elteby, Crokesby (placed between Aysgarth and Thoraldby), Leckeby, Gernewic, Eston, Erlnesthorp, and Seventhorp. Some of which may still, perhaps, be discovered by those who are more intimately acquainted with the remoter parts of the country (of the low country especially) than myself.

In the general summary of this survey for Richmondshire, which is placed at a distance from and after the survey itself, and may therefore be supposed to be of the

* I cannot agree with Gale, that by Denton is intended Dent, which is separated from the Terra Comitum Alani by a formidable chain of mountains, but qu. ?

latest date of any part of that record, the whole territory of Earl Alan is denominated his castellate; still however there is a profound silence with respect to the name of Richmond, and we are left in doubt whether the term refers to the ancient castle of Gilling, or the more modern capital of the earldom.

The summary further states, that within this district are contained two hundred manors, wanting one; of these one hundred and eight then lay waste, and one hundred and thirty had been granted out under different tenures. In the precinct of the castle (holden, that is, in demesne) were forty-three manors, of which four were waste. In this account there is a great inconsistency, for 133 added to 46, amount, instead of 199, only to 179. In all these, however, there were, according to the estimate, one hundred and fifty-three carucates, which, on an average of sixty acres to the carucate, will make the amount of land in cultivation, or capable of cultivation for grain at that time within Richmondshire, 69,180 acres, that is, somewhat more than 110 square miles.

Estimating the whole at an area of 1000 miles, and dividing the low country which was productive of grain, and the mountains which bore none, into two equal portions, the proportion in the former of the carucate land to the open pasture, common, and meadow ground, (of which last the quantity was very small) will be that of one to four and a fraction.

By Domesday, fifteen parish churches are enumerated in Richmondshire, two of which, namely, Aldbrough and Askham, have perished; but two others (how many more it is impossible to say) Romaldkirk and Wensley* had existed previously to the Danish ravages, but were then no more, though restored at no long period afterwards. The names of those actually enumerated are, 1st, Gilling, which in all probability was the mother of those which follow, Manfeild (Aldburgh), Ainderby Steeple, Ravenesworth, and Melsonby; 2nd, Catteric, under which appear to be ranged the following, Kirby Fleetham, Spenythorn (Askham), Masham, Well, Bedal. The parish churches in this district are now fifty-two in number, and the chapels dependent upon them.

By what subdivision of the two first Saxon parishes, Gilling and Catteric, the dependent churches mentioned in Domesday have arisen, and still more out of what subsequent partition of the latter the number has been increased to its present amount, it would be idle to inquire. The remains however of Norman architecture in many of these inferior foundations prove that a great and general spirit of church building became prevalent almost immediately after the first grantees possessed their manors and estates.

The ecclesiastical division of this district is precisely the same with the ancient civil distribution, though partly under a different name. The two rural deaneries of Richmondshire were once unquestionably Gilling and Catteric, but Gilling being despoiled of one species of rank, the loss of another followed, and the archdeaconry of Richmond being founded, the rural deanery took the same denomination.

* There are also two Kirkbys, the name of which implies the existence at some former period of a church, though none is mentioned. I take the conclusion to be just against the existence of a church at the time, if there is no mention of it in Domesday.

I shall now shortly consider the origin and date of the present wapentakes in Richmondshire, with the enumerations of knight's fees and carucates which have taken place subsequent to Domesday.

First, then, from an extent bearing date 30th Hen. II., it appears that Richmondshire was then divided into the wapentakes of Gilling, Hang, and Halikeld*.

In Gillingshire, as it is called in this extent, were $25\frac{1}{2}$ tenmentales or tithings, and two and an half carucates. The whole contained 398 carucates, besides two in Multon. In Hang were 428 carucates and two oxgangs. In Halikeld 151 carucates. Total, $937\frac{1}{2}$ carucates and two oxgangs. So that the country appears in the course of a century to have decreased in cultivation, the Domesday account having amounted to 1150.

The villages, exclusive of Halikeld, which was excluded from Domesday also, amount only to 176. The order of Domesday is precisely observed in this extent. The two Hynderlakes still appear, and Askham occupies its former place next to Thornton Steward, but is changed to Borhascam†. The knight's fees amounted to $68\frac{1}{2}$, and twelve carucates appear to have constituted one knight's fee. The sum of these knight's fees multiplied by 12 is 816 only. So little accuracy is to be expected in the ancient and inartificial modes of computation.

In the 15th of Edward I. is another extent, from which it appears that the two great wapentakes had been subdivided and passed by their present names.

In the interval between these two extents, the two Hinderlaks had perished and were forgotten.

The following inquisition is extracted from Dodsworth's MSS.

Inquisicio capta apud Richmond. coram Joh'e de Woodhous, esc' d'ni R's in com. Ebor. Northumbr', Cumbr', et Westm. die Mercurii xx, post f'm Nativitatis S'ti Joh'is Baptistæ, anno regni regis Ed'ri tercii post Conq'm Angliæ, quinto decimo; regni vero sui Franciæ 11°, p' sacramentum Thom. de Catteriche, Joh' de Skipton, Will'm Dal-linge, Joh'es de Thexton, Joh'es Vavasoure, Thom. fil. Will'i, Joh'es Erghithton, Rob't de Rode, Rob't de Clapton, Joh. de Maresdale, Thom. Folet, et Will' de Jenin, jurat. Qui dic' sup' sacramentum suum q'd Joh'es nup' Dux Britannia et Comes Richmond, tenuit in d'nico suo v'l de feodo suo die quo obiit, castrum et honorem de Richmond ac castrum de Bowes, simul cum maneriis tribus, et tenet sup'scripta infra Richmondshire, et eidem honori p'tin' de d'no rege in capit' v'l de corona p' servic' duor' feodor' militis et dimid'.

Et est apud Richmond quoddam castrum q'd nihil valet per annum infra muros, nec in fossa ejusdem castri sed multum indiget in reparatione domor' et muror d'cti castri.

Et est ib'm quodd' claus' extra dictum castrum vocat' le Applegarth et valet p' annum v'l in h'bag' 10°.

* Registrum Hon. de Richmond, p. 22, &c.

† i. e. Bore-askham.

Et est ib'm quodda' columbar', et solebat valere p' annum xii^d. sed modo nihil valet per annum quia omnino est dirut' et vastat', ita q'd nihil potest inde levare.

Et fuit ib'm quidam redditus xviii^d. p'uenient de domibus adjacentibus muro et fossat' villæ de Richmond. p' annum de quo redd' nihil p't levare.

Idem p'fatus dux h'uit in vita sua licentia' de d'no rege ad faciendu' muru' circu' dicta' villa' de Richmond. p'p't' q'd omnes domos adjac' muro et fossatis predictis p'struit et diruit, ita q'd nil potest levare de redditu' illo'.

Et est ibidem quodda' p'ficuu' p'ven' de cimar'* infra Richmondshyre & valet p' annum xl^s. et non plus pp'ter inopiam et debilitatem patriæ p'dict.

Et est ib'm quidam burgus in quo sunt diversi liberi tenentes qui tenent in burgag' sibi et heredibus suis in feod' a tempe quo non extat memoria burgum de Richmond. si'l cu' feriis m'catis, placis, et p'quis cur' infra idem burgum, tollag' am'ciament infra id'm burgum, redditus diversar' terrar', et una cum tolnet' infra Richmondshire (excepto tolneto de Bowes) s'ilite' cu' aliis com'oditatib' eidem villæ et burg. p'tinent, et reddit p' annum in omnibus p' eisd' xxxii^l. vii^s. i^d. ad terminos S'ci Martini in hyeme, et Pentecostis p' æquales porco'es.

Et est infra Richmondshire quid' redditus liberor' voc' libera firma xliiii^s. iii^d. p' annum, ad eosd' anni t'minos æqualit'.

Et est ibid' lib'e tenen' qui reddit p' annum tres sagittas barbatas prec' iii^d. p' annum ad f'um Translacionis S'ci Martini p' cursu' aquæ habend' defence' de Multon ad molendin' suum de Vakerbie.

Et est infra Richmondshire quid' redditus lib'or' tenentiu' p' forinsecu' solut. voc' castleward xv^l. xv^s. iii^d. ob' p' annum, viz. Mensibus Decembr' et Januar. x^s., idem mens' Februar. et Martii lxx^s. x^d., mens' April' et Maii xxxi^s. vi^d., mens' Junii et Julii lxxvii^s. ix^d., mens' August' et Septembr' lxxii^s. xi^d., et mens' Octobr' et Novembr' lii^s. iii^d.

It' dicunt q'd p'fatus Dux Britannia' tenuit ad terminum vitæ suæ ex concessione d'ni regis wapentag' de Gillinge, Hang, et Halikeld infra Richmondshire: reddendo inde d'no regi p' annu' xxxvi^l. Quæ quid' wapentag' d'n's rex per chartas suas concessit Thomæ de Rokeby mil' h'end' post mortem p'dicti ducis p'fat' Thomæ et hæredibus suis p' servic' inde debit' et consuet' imp'petuum.

Et dicunt q'd wapentag' p'dict' nihil valet p' annum ultra reddit' p'd'c.

Et est apud Richmond quædam libera curia tent' de tribus septimanis in tres septim'ans de o'ib's sectatoribus curiæ de Richmond, q' valet p' annum xx^s. et non plus p'pt' debilitate' et paup'tatem patriæ vel tenentium p'dictor. Sum. totall' liii^l. xvi^s. vii^d. ob' ex wapentag' pred'c'is.

Item dicunt q'd sunt apud Catrik ** acr' t'ræ de d'nicis in manib' tenent' ad voluntat', et reddunt p' annu' p' eisdem xv^l. viz. ad t'minos Pentecost et S'ci Martini in hyeme æqualit'.

* Probably cæmentariis, or lime-kilns. In the extreme poverty of the country at that time, the inhabitants could make no use of lime either to build houses or improve land.

Et est ibid' de redditu' nativor' et ortar' * p' annum xxi^l. ad eosd' terminos æqualit', et non plus p'pt' paup'tatem tenentiu' p'd'cor.

Et est ibid' quæda' forgea, et reddi' p' annu' ii^s. iiiid^d. ad eosd' terminos æqualit'.

Et est ibid' tertia pars uni' molendini aquatic' et reddi' p' annu' xx^s. ad eosd' terminos æqualiter.

Item p'lita' et p'quisit' cur' ibid' val' p' annum iii^s. iiiid^d. Sum. totall' xxxvii^l. vi^s. viiid^d.

It' dicunt q'd sunt apud Bainbrig de reddit' diversor' toftor' p' annu' c^s ad t'minos translacionis S'ci Martini et S'ci Wilfridi mense Octobr' et non plus quia div'sa tofta jacent vasta p'pt' debilitate' tenentiu' et inopia' priæ. Ita q'd nil potest levare de eisdem.

Et sunt ibid' xxxiiii acr' p'ti de d'nicis in manib's tenentiu' ad voluntate et reddit p' annu' p' eisd' li^s. ad eosde' t'minos æqualit' et non plus, quia non potuere vlterius dimitti ea p'd'cta.

Et sunt ibid' xi cc' iii acr' et dimid' p'ti de d'nic's in manib's tenentiu' ad voluntate' et reddi' p' eisd' p' annu' xiiii^l. xix^s. iiiid^d. ad eosd' t'minos æqualit' et non plus ea prædicta.

Et est ibid' quæda' plac' p'ti vocat' Momholme et redd' p' annu' x^s. ad eosde' t'minos et non plus ea p'd'ta.

Et est ibid' quæda' p'ec p'ti voc' Le Parke et redd' p' annu' xxvi^s. viiid^d. ad eosd. t'minos et non plus ea prædicta.

Et est ibid' un' molendin' aquatic' et redd' p' ann' liii^s. iiiid^d. ad eosd' t'minos.

Et est ibid' quid' finis p' licentia h'enda ad braciand' et valet p' ann' xiii^s. iiiid^d.

Et fuit ibid' quæd' piscar' in aqua de Semervate et nil val' p' ann' quia non potest dimitti nec aliquid' inde levare.

Et fuit apud Harberthwayt quodda' clausur' et nil valet p' ann' eo q'd est com'une, et non potest includi p' div'sis lib'is tenentibus qui recup'au'nt com'une pastura' in eodem.

Et fuit ibid' quodda' p'fittuu' p'venient de animalib's forinc' vocat' Ouerfootes et nihil valet p' annu' p' defectu animaliu'.

Et est ibid' quodda' chiminag' p' mediu' forest' de Bainbrig' et valet p' annu' xl^s. et non plus pro inopia' illor' qui solebant facere chiminag' prædictu'.

It' dicunt q'd agistament' in foresta de Bainbrig' valet p' annu' xx^l. et non plus p'pt' inopia' patriæ et defect' animaliu'.

It' dicunt q'd est ibid' quæda' vaccar' vocat' Comit'gate, et valet p' annu' vi^l. xiii^s. iiiid^d. add'cos t'minos translac'o'is S'ti Martini et S'ti Wilfridi et non plus quia non potuit altius dimitti p'pt' inopia' priæ et tenentiu' et defectu' a'ilaiu'.

Et est ibid' quæda' vaccar' voc. Calfell et redd' p' annu' xl^s. ad eosd' t'minos et non plus ea prædicta.

Et est ibid' quæda' vaccar' vocat' Le Burg et redd' p' annu' xl^s. ad eosd' t'minos et non plus ea p'd'ca.

* Perhaps a mistake for cotar' or cotariorum.

Et est ibid' quæda' vaccar' vocat' Herdale et redd' p' ann' iiii^l. ad eosd' t'ios et no' pl' ea p'da.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Moursat et redd' p' ann' x^l. ad eosd. t'ios et no' pl' ea p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Burecosat et redd' p' ann' vii^l. ad eosd' t'ios et no' pl' ea p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Whelpesachous et redd' p' ann' lx^s. ad eosd. t'ios et no' pl' ea p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' plac' voc' Sledabigail et redd' p' ann' xii^l. ad eosd' t'ios et no' plus ea p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Mosdale et redd' p' ann' c^s. ad eosd' t'ios, et no' plus ea p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Snaysem et redd' p' ann' c^s. ad eosd' t'ios et no' plus ea p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Aplecresat et redd' p' ann' viii^l. vi^s. viii^d. ad eosd' t'ios et non plus ea p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Scalumbusk et redd' p' ann' vii^l. ad eosd' t'ios et no' pl' ea p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' logea voc' Sleddalbecke et redd' p' ann' vi^s. viii^d. ad eosd' t'ios et no' pl' causa p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' logea voc' Ellerbeck et redd' p' ann' vi^l. viii^d. ad eosd' t'ios et no' pl' causa p'dca.

It' dicunt q'd p'quisit Cur' de Bainbrig val' p' ann' xxvi^l. viii^s. Sum. total. cxxiii^l. xiii^s. viii^d.

I' dicunt q'd sunt apud Multon de redditu libror' p' ann' xxv^s. ad terminos S'ti Martini et Pent.

Et sunt ibid' de redd' Nativor' et tenentiu' ad volunt. xix^l. p' ann' ad eosd' t'ios et non plus quia una bovat' t'ræ quæ solebat reddere per annu' xvi^s. modo jacet vast' in manu d'ni p' defectu tenentiu' et nil valet p' annu'.

Et est ibid' de redd' cotaru' p' ann' xvi^s. vi^d. ad eosdem terminos.

Et est ibid' unu' molend' aquat' et val' liii^s. iiiii^d. et no' pl' p'pt' paupertatem tenentiu' et defec. sectæ. It. dicunt q'd p'quisit' cur. ibid' val' p' annu' iii^s. Sum. xxiii^l. xviii^s.

It. dicunt q'd sunt apud Gillinge div'si tenent' ad volunt' qui tenent div's ter' ibid' et reddunt p' annum p' eisd' vii^l. ad term' Sc'i Martini et Pent' et non plus quia tres bovat' terræ de eisd' quæ solebat reddere p' ann' lx^s. modo jacet vast' in manu d'ni & nil redd'.

Et est ibid' de reddit' nativor' et tenentiu' ad volunt. p' ann' xvii^l. ad eosd' terminos et non plus quia tria tofta et tres bovat' quæ solent reddere p' ann' lx^s. modo jac. vast' in manu d'ni et nil redd'.

Et est ibid' de redd' cottar' p' annu' xx^s. ad eosd' t'minos quia div'sa tofta quæ solent reddere p' ann' vi^s. xi^d. modo jacent vast' in manu d'ni et nihil reddunt.

Et est ibid' unu' molend' aquat' et val' p' ann' iiii^l. et non plus p'pt' paupertate tenentiu' et defect. sect.

Et est ibid' quid' furnus co'is et redd' p' ann' v^s. ad t'minos p'dcos.

Et fuit ibid' i bovat' t'ræ in manu tenent' ad voluntate quæ jacet vast' p' vi. an' et dimittitur hoc anno de novo p' xiiii^s. p' ann' ad d'cos t'minos.

It. p'quisit' cur. ibid' valeat p' ann' ii^s. et non plus p'pt' inopiam tenent. Summa total. xxx^l. xii^d.

It. dicunt q'd sunt apud Forsett div'si tenent' ad volunt' qui tenent t'ras div'sas ibidem et redd' p' ann' p' eisd' hoc anno de novo c^s. ad t'm p'd'cos et antea jacuer' vast' in manu d'ni quia solu'nt duas de'ias.

Et est ibid' de redditu nativor' p' ann' xii^l. ad eosd' t'ios et non plus quia i bovat' t'ræ quæ sol' reddere p' ann' xiii^s. iiii^d. modo jacet vast' in manu d'ni et nil reddit.

Et est ibid' de reddit' cottar' p' ann' xx^s. ad eosd' t'minos et non plus quia, d'nos tofta quæ solent reddere p' ann' vi^s. viii^d. modo jacent vast' in manu d'ni et nil reddit.

Et est ibi' de redd' libor' p' an' x^s. ad eosd' t'ios. Et est ibid' un' acr' prat' et valet p' ann' ii^s. Et est ibid' un' molend' aquat' et val. p' ann' xxvi^s. viii^d. et non plus quia non potest molari in estate defectu aquæ.

It. p'quisit' cur' ibid' val' p' ann' ii^s. et non plus p'pt' inopia' tenent'.

Sum'a total xx^l. viii^d.

Et fuit apud Aldburge i capit' messuag' cu' div's terris et p'tis quæ Thomas de Fencotes tenet sibi et heredibus suis in feod' p' licentia d'ni regis de d'co d'no et heredibus suis redd' p' ann' p' eisd' x^l. ad t'ios S'ti Martini et Pentecost.

Et est ibid' de redd' libror' p' ann' x^s. vi^d. ad eosd' t'minos. Et est ibid' de redd' libror' ad ward' castri Richm' p' ann' iiii^s. vi^d. ad f'm S'ti Petri ad Vincula.

Et est ibid' de redd' libror' ii libr. p'ip'is p'c ii^s. et i^l. cumini p'c i^d. ob. ad f'm translaco'is S'ti Thomæ m'ris.

Et est ibid' de redd' nativor' p' ann' xii^l. xii^s. ad t'minos S'ti Martini et Pent' et non plus p'pt' inopia' et defect' tenentiu'.

Et est ibid' de redd' cotaru' p' ann' xvii^s. vi^d. ad eosd' t'ios. Et est ibid' quid' furnus et redd' p' ann' iiii^s. ad eosd' t'ios. Et sunt ibid' duo molend' aquatic', et valent p' ann' c^s.

It. p'quisit' cur' ibid' valent p' ann' xii^d. et non plus p'pt' paup'tate tenentiu'.

Sum'a total. xxix^l. xi^s. vi^d. ob'.

Et est apud Boughes quodda' castrum debile et nihil valet p' annu' infra muros v^l. in fossatis. Sed multum indiget in reparatione domor' et muror'.

Et est ibid' quid' redd' p'uen' de Hospit' sup' moram p' ann' xxvi^s. viii^d. ad t'minos S'ti Martini de Pentecost. Et fuit ibid' quid' redd' p'ven' de vi gallin' ibid' p' ann' dat.

p' sicco bosco colligend' in Richmond, et modo nil redd' quia tenent' qui redd' illu' reddere solebant am'cianur p' eo dim' bosco in cur. d'ni.

Et est ib'm de redd' lib'ror' p' ann' xiii^s. v^d. ob. ad terminos predictos. Et est ib'm de redd' nativor' et tenent' ad voluntate p' ann' xviii^l. ad eosd' t'ios. Et est ibid' de redd' terræ assartar' p' ann' viii^s. ad eosd' t'mios, et non plus quia unu' assart' asportatur p' aqua' de Gretay.

It. molend' ibid' cu' furno val' p' ann' iiii^l. et non plus p'pt' inopiam p'riæ et tenent' et defect. sectæ.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' vocat' Sleightholme et redd' p' ann' 53^s. 4^d. ad terminos p'dcos.

Et est apud Bulroun de redd' libror' p' ann' xiii^s. iiii^d. ad eosd' terminos. Et est ibid' de redd' viii^s. libe' tenentis qui tenet sibi et heredibus in feodo div'sas terras ab antiquo et redd' p' ann' p' eisd' liii^s. iiii^d. ad eosd' t'ios. Et est ibid' una tofta vast' et redd' p' ann' ii^s. ad eosd' terminos.

Et est ib'm unu' molendin' aquatic' debile et valet p' annum xvi^s. et non plus p'pt' inopiam tenentium et defect' sect' et aquæ in æstate.

Et dicunt q'd fuit apud Stretford unu' molendin' aquatic' q'd Joh'es de Britann. nup' Comes Richmond. aliquo temp' tenuit. Sed p'd'ctus dux nihil inde tenuit die quo obiit quia p'tinet ad Edwardum de Balliolo et est in manu Comitissæ Pembroke ad term. vitæ suæ. It' dic' q'd tolnet' de Boughes cu' agistament' in mora ibid' val' p' ann' xx^l. et non plus p'pter defectu' patrie et a'ialiu'.

Item p'quisit' cur' ibid' val' p' ann' iiii^s. iiii^d. et non pl' p'pt' inopia' tenentium.

Sum' total' lii^l. xix^s. v^d.

It' est apud Arkilgarth i vaccar' fact' de toft' villa' ibid' et redd' p' ann' xl^s. ad t'ios S'ti Martini et Pentecost'.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' vocat' Swintonhowe et redd' p' ann' viii^l. ad eosd' t'minos et non plus p'pt' paup'tate tenentiu' et defectu' a'ialiu'.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Langthwayt & redd' p' ann' lx^s, ad eosd' t'ios et non plus causa p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Estkirlith et redd' p' ann' liii^s. iiii^d. ad eosd' t'ios et non plus causa p'dca.

Et est ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Riddlehow et redd' p' ann' liii^s. iiii^d. ad eosd' t'ios et non plus causa p'dca.

Et e' ib'm quæd' vaccar' voc' Faggarthgill et redd' p' an' lx^s. ad eosd' t'ios causa p'dca.

Et e' ib'm quæd' vaccar' voc' Langhous et redd' p' an' xxvi^s. viii^d. ad eosd' t'ios et non plus causa p'dca.

Et est ib'm quæd' vaccar' voc' Le Swaight et redd' lx^s. et no' plus causa p'dicta.

Et est ib'm quæd' vaccar' voc' Smithiskeigh et redd' p' ann' viii^s. iiii^d. ad eosd' t'ios et no' plus causa p'dca.

Et e' ibid' quæd' vaccar' voc' Stirthwaight et redd' p' an' lx^s. ad eosd' t'ios et non plus, causa p'deta.

Et e' ibid' quid' parvus parcus cu'is h'bag' val' p' an' x^s. et no' plus p'pl' plentudine pastur' in partibus illis.

Et e' ibid' unum molend' aquatic et debile, et valet p' ann' xx^s.

It' dicunt q'd p'quisit' cur. ibid' valet p' ann' ii^s. et no' plus p'pt' paup'tate tenentiu'. Sum'a total. xxx^l. xviii^s. viii^d.

Et sunt in nova foresta duæ vaccar' voc' Westthorp et Estthorp et red' p' an' vi^l. ad t'ios S'ti Martini et Pentec' et no' plus quia d'ta vaccar' de Estthorp jacet vacua in manu d'ni et nil redd'. Sum'a vi^l.

Item dicunt q'd p'fatus dux tenuit in d'nico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit advocat Abbiar' Joruall et Eggleston.

Et dic' q'd p'fatus dux nulla al' terras seu ten' tenuit die quo obiit in com. sup'dictis.

Dicunt etiam q'd de herede p'fati ducis vel de ejus ætate omnia ignorant.

In cujus rei testimonium p'dict' jur' huic inquis' sigilla sua apposuerunt.

Dat. loco, die et anno' sup'dictis. Finis.

This inquisition, which appears to have been unknown to Gale, to whom scarcely any thing relating to Richmondshire was unknown, affords a lively picture of the desolation and misery which prevailed in the country at the period when it was taken. An abstract, with a few remarks, will render it intelligible to ordinary readers. The original, with all its contractions, will afford a pleasant exercise to antiquarian sagacity.

The jurors find that John, Duke of Bretagne, at the day of his death, was seised in demesne and in fee of the castle and honour of Richmond, and the castle of Bowes, holden of the king in capite by the service of two knight's fees and an half. The castle itself was in a state of dilapidation and worth nothing; the pigeon-house decayed, unproductive, and worth nothing. The rents formerly received, amounting to 18*l.* per ann., for houses adjoining to the walls and ditches, were reduced to nothing. The late duke had also destroyed divers houses for the purpose of making a wall about the town: of these also the rents were extinguished.

There was also a tannery in the town, which yielded no more than 40*s.* by reason of the poverty of the country.

There were also certain burgesses, who held the borough of Richmond from time immemorial, with fairs, markets, tolls, pleas of court, &c. rendering for the same at Martinmas and Pentecost yearly 32*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* There were also fee-farm rents in Richmondshire paid by certain freeholders, amounting to 43*s.* 4*d.*; and one free tenant, who paid three barbed arrows' value for a watercourse from Multon to his mill at Uckerby.

There was also another payment for forinsic services in Richmondshire, called Castleward, amounting to 15*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per ann.

The said duke held also the wapentakes of Gilling, Hang (not yet subdivided), and Hallikeld, rendering per ann. 36*l.*, all which the king had granted in fee to Tho. de Rokeby, knight, after the death of the said duke.

There was also a court leet at Richmond, holden from three weeks to three weeks, worth twenty shillings and no more, by reason of the poverty of the country or the tenants. Sum total of the wapentake, 53*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.*

In Catteric were 200 acres of demesne lands let to tenants at will, the rent 15*l.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre. There are also rents paid by neifs, &c. 21*l.*; a forge rendering 2*s.* 4*d.*; the third part of a water-mill paying 20*s.*, and pleas of court 3*s.* 4*d.* In all, 37*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Hence it appears that in the 15th of Edw. III. the manor of Catteric had not been granted out to the De Burghs, or any other mesne lords.

At Bainbridge divers tofts yielded 100*s.* and no more, from the poverty of the country and the tenants.

Also 30 acres of meadow, demised to tenants at will for 51*s.*

Also eleven score and four acres of land in demesne, let to tenants at will for 14*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Also a place called Momhole, 10*s.*

Likewise a place called Le Parke, 26*s.* 8*d.*

A water-mill, 53*s.* 4*d.*

A fine for licence to brew, 13*s.* 4*d.*

A fishery in the water of (Son'vat') Semerwater, nothing, because it cannot be let, nor any profit made of it.

At Harberthwait a close, which cannot be held in severalty for the free tenants, who have recovered common of pasture within the same, nothing.

There was also a profit called overfoot, for the escape of animals, now nothing, because there are no animals to stray.

A toll for travelling through the forest, 40*s.* only, from the poverty of those who travel.

Agistment in the forest of Bainbridge, 20*l.* and no more, by reason of the poverty of the country and want of stock.

A vaccary, called Comitgate, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and no more, because of the poverty of the tenants and want of stock.

Another vaccary, called Calfell, 40*s.* and no more, for the same reason.

Another, called Le Burg, 40*s.*, as before.

Another, called Herdale, 4*l.* and no more, as above.

Another, called Moursate, 10*l.* and no more.

Another, called Bourcosat (Burterset), 7*l.* and no more.

Another, called Whelpesachouse, 60*s.* and no more.

Also a place called Sled Abigail, 12*l.*

Also a vaccary, called Mosdale, 100*s.*

Another, called Snaysen, 100s.

Another, called Apletresat, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Another, called Scalumbusk (Scalebusk), 7*l.*

A lodge, called Sleddalebecke, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Another lodge, called Ellerbecke, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Perquisites of the court at Bainbridge, 26*s.* 8*d.*

Sum total of Bainbridge 123*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

In the copy of the inquisition, under the article eleven score and four acres, the next word is written p'ti, evidently, I think, for tre', as the meadow ground has been previously accounted for, and the rent is less.

Among these vaccaries are several whose names are unknown to me, and which have probably decayed. But Mosdale is remarkable for one beautiful scene, in which two waterfalls, one in the Ure, the other in a collateral torrent, are seen in one picturesque and striking point.

The survey now passes to Multon, Gilling, Forcet, Aldburgh, and Bowes, with which it closes.

At Multon the free rents amounted to 20*s.*, and those of neifs and tenants 19*l.* and no more, because one oxgang, which used to render 16*s.*, now lies waste from want of tenants.

The cottage rents amounted to 16*s.* 6*d.*

Also a water-mill valued at 53*s.* 4*d.*, and no more, by reason of the poverty of the tenants and want of suit.

Perquisites of court, 3*s.*—Total, 24*l.* 18*s.*

At Gilling were divers tenants at will rendering 7*l.* and no more, because three oxgangs of land, which ought to render 60*s.*, now lie waste. Twenty shillings, therefore, was the rent of an oxgang,—about 2*s.* per acre.

There are also rents paid by neifs, and other tenants at will, amounting to 17*l.* and no more, because three tofts and three oxgangs, which used to render 60*s.* now lie waste.

Cottage rents, 20*s.* and no more, because certain cottages worth 6*s.* 11*d.* per annum are now unoccupied.

Water-mill, 4*l.* and no more, because of the poverty of the tenants and defect of suit.

Likewise a common oven worth 5*s.* This ancient feudal right of compelling the tenants to bake at a common oven is peculiar in the present survey to Gilling and Aldburgh, and unquestionably transmitted down from very ancient times, when Gilling was one of the capitals of the district.

One oxgang, which had lain waste six years, was this year demised for 14*s.*

Suit of court, 11*s.* and no more, because of the poverty of the tenants.—Total, 30*l.* 1*s.*

Such was the wretched state of this fertile and extensive township in the reign of Edward III. There appear to have been no freeholders, and the whole amount of land in cultivation cannot have exceeded 400 acres.

At Forcet were divers tenants at will who paid this year again 5*l.* after having lain waste for some time, because they paid two-tenths. Some imposition so heavy as to occasion their abandonment.

This year the neifs paid 12*l.* and no more, because one oxgang of land now lay waste worth 13*s.* 4*d.*

Free rents, 10*s.*

One acre of meadow, 2*s.* The incredibly small quantity of meadow in ancient times, proves that almost all the cattle were wintered in straw-yards or on the waste.

Cottagers, 20*s.* and no more, because divers tofts which used to render 6*s.* 8*d.* now lie waste. Here the words toft and cottage are plainly synonymous.

One water-mill, 26*s.* 8*d.* and no more, because it cannot work in summer from want of water.

Perquisites of court, 11*s.* and no more, by reason of the tenants' poverty.—Total, 20*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Treble the value of every penny according to the weight of the metal, and every acre here was worth about 5*s.*, perhaps one-eighth of the present amount. Yet such have been the effects of peace and security from the union of the two kingdoms, with their happy consequences, inclosures of wastes, planting, and other improvements, that the nominal value in the reign of Edw. III. ought to be multiplied by more than 100.

At Aldburgh was one capital messuage, with divers lands and meadows, holden in fee by Tho. de Fencotes, rendering 10*l.*

Free rents, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Also paid for castleward at the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula, 4*s.* 6*d.*

Also the free tenants pay 2*lb.* of pepper, price 2*s.*, and one pound of cummin, at the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr.

The neifs render 12*l.* 12*s.* and no more, by reason of poverty and the want of tenants.

Cottage rents, 17*s.* 6*d.*

Also a common oven, 4*s.*

Also two water-mills, worth 100*s.*

Perquisites of court, 12*d.* and no more, for the reason so often alleged.—Total, 29*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* ob.

At Bowes was a castle, then ruinous, untenable, and of no value, but the ground within the ditches was estimated at 5*l.*, a very high valuation, supposing it to have comprehended the whole precinct of the Roman station.

The hospital on Stanemore yielded 26*s.* 8*d.*

The inhabitants of Bowes were also wont to pay six hens for the right of gathering dry wood in (the forest of) Richmond, but having been amerced of half the wood, in consequence, I suppose, of having abused this privilege, at the time of the survey they paid nothing.

Free rents, 13*s.* 5*d.*

Neifs and tenants at will, 18*s.*

Essart lands, 8s. and no more, because one essart had been carried away by the water of Gretay. No wonder, since this furious torrent is known sometimes to rise thirty feet perpendicular before its junction with the Tees.

A mill with an oven, 4*l.* and no more, from poverty, &c.

A vaccary, called Sleightholme, rendering 53*s.* 4*d.*

At Bulroun (now Bulron), probably Bulrun, free rents, 13*s.* 4*d.*

One free tenant in fee, 8*s.*

The same for other lands, 53*s.* 4*d.*

One toft lying waste, 2*s.*

One poor water-mill, 16*s.* and no more, for the usual reason, and from want of water in summer.

At Shelford a water-mill, which John de Bretagne, late Earl of Richmond, formerly held, but not at the time of his death, when it belonged to Edward de Balliol, and at the time of the survey was in the hands of the Countess of Pembroke for life.

Toll of Boghes, with agistment on the moor, 20*l.* and no more, from the poverty of the country and want of stock.

Perquisites of court, 4*s.* 4*d.* and no more, for the same reason.—Total, 52*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

The survey now crosses the mountains once more, and begins with Arkelgarth Forest, where was one vaccary made out of a toft in the village, rendering 40*s.*

Another, called Swintonhowe, yielding 7*l.* and no more, for the general reason.

Langthwaite, 60*s.*

Estkerlith, 53*s.* 4*d.* and no more, for the same reason.

Faggarthhill, 60*s.* and no more, as above.

Langhous, 26*s.* 8*d.* as above.

Riddlehow, 53*s.* 4*d.*

Le Swaight, 60*s.* and no more.

Smithiskeigh, 8*s.* 8*d.* as above.

Stirthwaight, 60*s.* as above.

Also a small park, the herbage of which is worth 10*s.* and no more, on account of the abundance of pasture in those parts.

A poor water-mill, worth 20*s.*

Perquisites of court, 2*s.* and no more, for the reason so often assigned.—Total, 30*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

In the new forest were two vaccaries, viz. Esthorp and Westhorp, rendering 6*l.* and no more, because Esthorp was in the hand of the lord, and yielded nothing.—Total, 6*l.*

It appears also, according to this survey, that the patronage of Eggleston and Jervaux Abbeys belonged to the chief lord of the fee. The Fitzhughs would probably have contested their claim to the one, and the Bulmers to the other.

GILLING WEST.

S W A L E D A L E.

SWALA A CELERITATE SIC DICTA (UT AUCTOR EST THO. SPOTTUS), EX OCCIDUIS MONTIBUS VIX QUINQUE MILLE PASSUS SUPRA URI FONTES IN ORTUM DEFLUIT; AD MODUM SACER ANTIQUIS ANGLIS QUOD IN EO, UNO DIE, CUM ANGLI PREMUM CHRISTO INCHARENTUR PLUSQUAM DECEM MILLIA VIRORUM PRÆTER FŒMINAS ET PARVULOS A PAULINO, ARCHIEPISCOPO EBORACENSI VITALI BAPTISMO FESTIVA LÆTITIA FUERINT REGENERATI *.



O Swaledale the first place in this survey is due, not only on account of its ancient fame of sanctity thus acquired, but because it flows through the demesnes and nearly washes the walls of Richmond Castle, the seat and centre of the earldom.

In what part of its course this animating scene of christian zeal took place we are not very accurately informed, nor was it likely that any tradition should have survived from the beginning of the seventh to that of the nineteenth century. Westward, however, from the rich valley immediately beneath modern Richmond, all the country must then have been a desert, and the most commodious and accessible point would be chosen, as well as a part of the stream broad enough to admit a vast multitude at once, and that neither too deep nor rapid to render their immersion dangerous. The great Roman road was then, as under the empire, the principal and almost only line of communication from north to south.

Catteric was easily accessible from the east, and all these circumstances, added to the certainty that this was a considerable town and a place of great resort in the Saxon time, mark it or its immediate neighbourhood as the object of inquiry. Had it been an unfrequented place, many, like the multitudes in the desert, must have fainted because they came from far, for we cannot suppose a concourse of fewer than 30,000 persons on this occasion; and the whole county of Richmond, allowing for the unavoidable absence of infants, of aged and sick persons, and those whose attendance upon them was indispensable, would scarcely furnish such an assemblage at present. A plentiful neighbourhood, therefore, and some means of accommodation and refreshment, must be supposed. We know indeed that there was a fertile country and a broad and tranquil stream in the course of Swale beneath; but we do not know, what is certain with respect to Catteric, that any considerable town along the course of the Swale then existed to the eastward of that place, and before the name of that river was lost.

Commencing this survey, however, with the known commencement of property in Richmondshire, we are compelled to turn aside to Gilling, a place, though with no advantage of situation, memorable as having been the seat of the Saxon Edwin and his progenitors, and the parent of Richmond.

But the fame of Gilling is of still higher antiquity, for here (there can be no doubt

* Camden.

that the Ingetlingum of Bede means the same), the amiable Oswyn, King of Deira, was basely assassinated by Oswin of Bernicia. This unfortunate prince seems to have been a timid and unwarlike man. He assembled an army, however, to resist the aggressions of his rival; but finding, on the approach of the two hostile bodies, that his own force was greatly inferior, he disbanded his troops, and withdrew with a single attendant from a place called Wilfaresdon, about ten miles south-westward of Catteric, to the house of Earl Hunwald, who betrayed him. From Hunwald's house, wherever it was, he was sent to Gilling, and there put to death on the third of the calends of December, A. D. 651.

A learned friend, probably Roger Gale, pointed out to Dr. Smith, the editor of Bede, Ellerton, which is the name of several villages in the district. But Wulshaw, or Ulshaw Bridge, is almost exactly in the direction, and at the distance from Catteric mentioned by Bede, and probably, though somewhat contractedly, reflects the name of Wilfaresdon.

To expiate this foul murder, a monastery (one of the earliest in Northumbria) was founded at Gilling by Eanfleda, the wife of Oswin, who was also related to Oswyn; and the first abbot who presided over the house was Trumhere, afterwards advanced to the bishopric of the Mercians. From the era of his translation, the annals of this early house are lost in oblivion, to the time when it was swept away in the universal devastation committed in his district by the Danes. And the learned editor of Bede, who must have been well acquainted with the place, declares that "*monasterii ibidem nulla restant vestigia.*" There are no vestiges indeed above the surface of the ground; but an attentive eye, surveying the site of the parish church, which has undoubtedly existed there since the Saxon era, will be struck by a rectangular area of three or four acres in the centre of which the church stands, just elevated above the marshy flat produced by the stagnation of Gilling brook. This has the strongest appearance of being artificial, and thrown up for the purpose of raising upon it some structure of importance, ecclesiastical or military. Military it could not be, for the vestiges of Gilling Castle, the seat of the Saxon earls, are well remembered, and were lately removed on the summit of the hill about a mile to the south. But ecclesiastical foundations were generally low; and a very intelligent man of property assured me, that within this area, and about eighty yards south-east from the church, he had turned up in the midst of rubbish the remains of eleven bodies lying nearly together, and, at a small distance, those of two others. Here, therefore, I scruple not to say, was the most ancient monastery of Ingethlingum; but I dare not affirm it to be the exact place of Oswyn's murder, which was, in all probability, perpetrated at the castle above.

In the present church, precisely as I should have expected, there remains not a vestige of Saxon antiquity.

This rule is so general with respect to churches known from external evidence to have existed in the Saxon times, that where appearances common to that and the Norman period still exist, I should, with little hesitation, refer them to the latter.

Of Norman architecture there are some traces about the east end, and others of the style of Henry III.'s reign: but the church of Gilling, though the parent of many daughters, and still the head of an extensive and opulent parish, is no more remarkable for its magnificence than for its neatness. The north aisle, where Sir Henry Boynton and Sir Richard Barningham founded the chantry of St. Nicholas, has long been the burial place of the lords of Sadbury; and on a gravestone of black marble lying flat on the floor are two sculptures in low relief of the last of the Boyntons and his lady. Of this

style, which is very unusual, there are a few other specimens in Richmondshire, all indebted to the extreme hardness of the marble in which they are cut for their present state of preservation.



Here lieth the Body of James D'Arcy,
Lord Darcy, of Navan in the Kingdom of Ireland,
only Son of William Jessop, of Broomhall, Esq.
by the Honorable Mary Jessop his Wife,
Daughter of James, first Lord Darcy, of Navan, by
Bellua his first Wife, daughter of — Payler, of Nunmonkton, Esq.
obiit 15^o Junii, A. D. 1733, ætat. 26^o.

In Memory of the Honorable James D'Arcy,
of Sedbury in the County of York,
Son of the Honorable Conyers Lord Darcy, of Hornby Castle,
who was Brother to the first Earl of Holderness of that Family.
And in Memory of the Honorable Anne D'Arcy,
second Wife to the abovesaid Lord D'Arcy,
eldest Daughter of the Right Honorable Ralph Lord Stawel,
Baron of Somerton in the County of Somerset.
And in Memory of Isabel, the third Daughter
of the Lord D'Arcy, by this his second Wife.
And in Memory of Mrs. Dorothy D'Arcy,
the eldest Sister of James Lord D'Arcy.
And in Memory of Mrs. Mary D'Arcy,
the third Wife to James Lord D'Arcy,
who was eldest Daughter of Sir William Hicks, Baronet ;
all which are interred in this North Aisle.

This monument was set up
by the Right Honorable James Lord D'Arcy,
Grandson and Heir of the said Lord D'Arcy last mentioned,
who departed this Life, July the 19th, 1731, in the 80th year of his age.

Gulielmus Thompson, A. M. Vicarius de Gilling, obiit 29^o Maii, 1742, ætat. 70.
Anna, Gulielmi Conjux, suam animam reddidit 30 Decembris, 1733, ætat. 58.

The next may be considered as an effusion of filial piety by two sons, the one lately distinguished as schoolmaster of the Charter House, the other not less distinguished at present in the profession of the law.

Extra parietem orientalem sepultus jacet
Mathæus Raine,
Scholæ Hartfordiensis annos L amplius Præceptor,
Ecclesiæ Sc^{ti} Johannis de Stanwick XXXVIII Vicarius,
Parochiæ de Kirby Wiske Rector XXII.
Suscepta vitæ munera
cuncta diligenter admodum explevit
Maritus probus, liberalis Pater, strenuus Magister,
et in tradendis Linguarum elementis peritissimus,
Magistratus integer, Theologus haud indoctus, fidelissimus Pastor,
Natus IV Cal. Dec. Anno Christi MDCCXXVIII.
Juxta conquiescit Esthera
Quam ex honesta de Varey in Comitatu Cumbriæ
Stirpe oriundam uxorem duxit VI Cal. Maii A. C. MDCCCLVI.
Mulierem prudentiâ plusquam muliebri instructam,
Pietate erga Deum, Parentes, Maritum, Liberos, egregia,
Justa in superiores paresque observantiâ,
Singulari erga afflictos humanitate,
Moribus vere Christianis, incorrupta fide.
Nata IV Cal. Junii A. C. MDCCXXIII; ob. VIII Cal. Junii MDCC. III.
Sint animæ nostræ vobiscum.
Parentibus carissimis MR. et IR. PP.

The church of Gilling, dedicated to St. Agatha, was appropriated to the monastery of St. Mary in York, 1224; the gift no doubt of one of the first Earls of Richmond, who greatly favoured that house.

This opinion is rendered more probable by the fact that while there is no vestige of it having been previously granted out to any private person, no confirmation of such a grant appears in the Tower records, which would certainly have been the case had it been posterior to the reign of King John.

The endowment of the vicarage, whenever it took place, was liberal, as it seems to have assigned to the vicar the entire glebe of the rectory, valued with the manse at 6*l.* per annum. The tithe of hay, &c. is of very considerable value.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1657.
Gilling (in Richmondshire) Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF GILLING.			
Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} . C ^{te} . Marie Ebor.	
13 May, 1349	D ^{ns} Rog. de Geteheved D ^{ns} Nic. Darell, Pbr.	iidem iidem	p' resig.
26 Apr. 1391	D ^{ns} Robt. de Louthere, Cap. D ^{ns} Will. de Sandford, Cap.	iidem iidem	p' resig.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
15 Jan. 1562	William Berrye	The crown	D. of W. B.
25 Mar. 1573	Cuthbert Thompson	The crown	
22 Mar. 1576	Ninian Menfyld	The crown	D. of last incumb.
27 July, 1580	William Sterne	The crown	Res. of W. S.
15 Sep. 1585	Roger Blagburne	The crown	Res. of R. B.
4 Jan. 1616	William Barker	The crown	D. of W. B.
19 Sep. 1665	Simon Berchbeck, B. D.	Humphrey Wharton	
20 July, 1681	William Etherington	Lord Wharton	
23 Feb. 1705	Matthew Hutchinson	{ John Mitford, and	D. of W. E.
17 July, 1742	William Thompson	John Cleater	D. of M. H.
22 Mar. 1749	Benjamin Crowe, A. M.	Margaret Wharton	D. of W. T.
3 Dec. 1777	John Worsley, A. M.	William Wharton, Esq.	D. of B. C.
3 Dec. 1801	Robert Lascelles, A. M.	{ John Hall Stephenson, and	D. of J. W.
28 Dec. 1807	William Hall, A. M.	Will. Farquharson, Esq.	D. of R. L.
	William Wharton, A. M. formerly Hall	John Wharton, Esq.	His own resignation.

Stripped as it was of its ancient dignity by the transfer of the earl's court and castle to Richmond, Gilling appears notwithstanding to have increased in population, and at the time of the last census consisted of

Gilling	797
Epleby	158
Cowton North	322
Cowton South	152
Eryholme	137

In the parochial chapelry of Forset :

Forset	128
Barforth	126
Carkin	47
Ovinton	148

In the parochial chapelry of Hutton Magna :

Hutton	126
West Layton	62

In the parochial chapelry of Barton :

Barton	414
Newton Morrell	32

We are next to attend to the civil history of this place and its dependencies, which are numerous in proportion to its ancient dignity.

In Ghellinghes h'b' Eduuinus Comes unum man' de iiii car. ad g'ld' regis in quib' vii caruc' poss' e'e'. N'c Alanus Comes h't in d'nio ii car' & vii villos' cu' ii car' eccl'iam & p'ti acre' xii. Silua minuta i leug' lg' & i lat'.

Ad hoc maner' adjacent he' beruuc' Herfort iiii c., Neuton vi c., Cudton iii c. & alia Cudton iiii c., Argum vi c., Hale ii c. & dim., Stapledun iii c., Forset viii c., Berford iii c. Simul xxxvii car' & dim. ad g'ld & xxxvii caruc' poss' e'e'. Omnia n'c vasta preterq' in Herfort e't unus homo habens iii car' et in Cudton h'b' Godric' Dapifer sub Comite i car' in d'nio & v vill'i & ii bordi' cu' iii car'.

Ad ipsum etia' man' p'tinet soca hec. In Moltun xvi car' ad g'ld' & xiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Ulf i man' mo° h't Comes Alanus in d'nio iii car' et iii uilli' & iii bord' cu' i car' & dim'. In Barton ii c. & dim., in Aplebi vii c., in Clive iii c., in Cartun ii c., in Bereford i c., in Vlfton iii c., in Girlinton iii c., in Witclive xii c., in Torp iii c., in Mortham iii c., in Eghistun iii c., in Bringenale xii c., in Scracregill iii c., in Beringham iiii c., in Lastun iii c., in Latton iii c., in Stenuuighes iii c. in alia Stenuuighes i c. Simul lxxi car' & dim' ad g'ld' & totidem caruc' poss' ibi e'e'. Modo omnino s't uuasta. Adhuc quoq. Manfeld e' soca hui' man' de xxi car' ubi totidem caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h't n'c Comes Alanus iii soch's h'ntes i car' & vii bou' de hac t'ra et ibi iii car', reliqua e' uuasta. Piscaria i e' ibi x sol' redd' eccl'ia ibi est.

In Hotton etiam est soca supradicti manerii de vi car' ad g'ld' ubi poss' e'e' vi caruce'. Ibi h't Tor sub Comite i car. in d'nio & vii vill' & iiii bord' cu' ii car'. In his t'ris s't prata & aliqua loca. Silua quoque minuta et maxima parte wasta T. R. E. val' lvi lib' m° iiii lib' redd'. Totum manerium ii leug' l'g & ii lat'.

Such was the state of Gilling, with its berewicks and soke (the first in a nearer, the second in a more remote degree of dependence upon it), at the time of the Domesday survey. With respect to the name itself, the same survey of Richmondshire will furnish the personal Saxon appellation Guille; and Gilling is the *ing* or meadow of Guille, though of a Guille at least four centuries prior to the Lord of Crakeele. A more obvious etymology may perhaps occur to some readers, viz. the meadow in the gill; but Low Richmondshire is not a land of "gills."

Gilling, however derived, was rated to the geld at four carucates, but is returned as capable of occupying seven ploughs. It seems to have been protected from the Danish ravages by the strength of the adjacent castle, for while all its berewicks, namely, Startforth, Newton, the Cowtons, Ergholme, Stapelton, Forset, and Barforth, with the exception of one homager, who had three ploughs, together with four carucates in Cowton granted to Godin, the earl's sewer, lay waste, Gilling itself continued in a flourishing state, for the earl occupied two carucates, and had seven villains, and two bordarii, who tilled as many more.

We must now take a wider range. The soke of Gilling extended to Molton, a very large and fertile village, containing sixteen carucates torn from their old Saxon possessor Ulf, to Barton, Appleby, Clive, Carton, Ulfton, Girlington, Wiclif, Thorp, Mortham, Egleston, Brigenhal, Scargill, Barningham, Laston, Latton, both the Stanwics, containing in all seventy-one carucates, entirely waste.

Manfield was another very large village, with a church, and twenty-one carucates. The name of the Saxon owner is not mentioned, but it was then in the hands of Earl Alan, who had three sokemen occupying one and a half carucates, and, as appears, the same quantity in his own hands. The rest, namely, eighteen carucates, lay uncultivated. To this manor also belonged a fishery in the Tees, valued at ten shillings. Another member of the soke of Gilling, separately surveyed, was Hutton, in which Tor (probably the Saxon owner,) held under the earl one carucate in demesne, seven villains, and four bordarii.

This embraces a tract of no less than 200 square miles, extending from the Swale to the Tees, north and south, and from the Wisk to the Greta, east and west. On the east it appears to be bounded by the present line, which separates the wapentakes of Gilling East and Allerton. It is also remarkable that it completely insulates the diminutive parish of Rokeby, which is omitted, and that not by inadvertence, for it is surveyed elsewhere.

But there is another omission of much more importance, and occasioned by a very different circumstance. Richmond as yet was not. But whence were the site and demesnes, (the lands so early denominated by the Norman appellation of Fontenay,) whence, in short, was the modern parish carved out? I have no doubt, from the high grounds and open pastures of the parish of Gilling, which must have stretched to the Swale southward, and to the confine of the later parish of Marske on the west. This, I think, is demonstrable; since, in order to make way for the present capital, none of the Domesday townships have been destroyed, no Saxon local name has been swallowed up and lost in Richmond. All without a single exception remain, and may be accounted for. In this partition I have said that the earl took to himself only the rough pastures and high grounds (no parts of the carucates of Gilling), and of such does this rugged and uneven parish really consist.

But to proceed: the Saxon parish of Gilling may be proved from this survey to have been the parent of the parishes of Cowton, Stanwick, Cleasby, Manfield, Wycliff, Brignall, Barningham; and it still retains its ancient superiority over the chapels of Barton, Ersholme, Forcett, Hutton Magna, and South Cowton. Melsonby, which at the time of Domesday had a church, is insulated in this tract, and had probably been severed from it at an earlier period. Of the little parish of Rokeby and that of Croft, both of which arose afterwards, it does not appear to what parish they had originally belonged.

Kirkby's inquest gives the following account:

Gilling cum Oversadbergh.

Sunt ibi 2 caruc. terræ, unde 12 &c. de quibus Wil. de Bernyngham tenet 1 caruc. terræ de comite in Sadbergh, & comes de rege. Ib'em comes tenet in Gilling 1 caruc. terræ de rege. Est in libertate B. Mariæ Ebor. 1 car. terræ quam tenet vicarius de Gillyng.

Nethersadbergh.

Est ibi una caruc. unde Johannes de Skargill tenet dim. caruc. de Wil. de Skargill, & Wil. tenet aliam dim. caruc. de prædicta terra de Roaldo de Richemond, & Roaldus de comite, & comes de rege.

Appilby super Tese.

Sunt ibi 8 caruc. terræ, unde 12 &c. de quibus Johannes de Breton tenet de Henrico de Ripon 4 caruc. Galfridus de Leyburn tenet 2 bov. terræ, et Galfridus clericus tenet 2 bov. de eodem Henrico, & idem Henricus tenet 2 caruc. cum prædictis de Stacio Colman & de Henrico filio Hugonis & Henrico filio Conani, & isti tres de comite, & comes de rege. Item, Emma de Berford tenet in eadem villa 1 caruc. terræ de Hugone filio Henrici, et Hugo de comite. Et Henricus Halfarde tenet 3 bov. in eadem de Henrico filio Conani. Robertus de Thorpe tenet 1 bov. de Thoma de Girlyngton & Thomas de Stacio Colman, & Stacius de comite, & comes de rege.

South Couton.

Sunt ibi 6 car. terræ, unde 12 &c. de quibus Robertus filius Johannis tenet dim. car. de Wil. Lascelles & idem Wil. tenet 2 car. & dim. de Briano filio Alani. Item, Sibilla de Scotland tenet 3 car. de Wil. Lascelles, & Wil. de Briano filio Alani, & Brianus de comite, & comes de rege.

North Couton.

Sunt ibi 3 car. terræ, unde 12 &c. de quibus Hugo de Couton tenet 2 bov. de Johanne de Laton, Rogerus Smyth 6 bov. de eodem Johanne, & Johannes tenet illas & alias 2 car. de Briano filio Alani, & Brianus de comite, & comes de rege*.

Eryom.

Sunt ibi 8 car. unde 12 &c. de quibus Nicolaus de Romondeby tenet 6 car. & Johannes tenet 2 car. de comite, & comes de rege.

Forsett.

Sunt ibi 8 car. terræ, unde 12 &c. de quibus Johannes del Hekh tenet duas bov. de Pigot de Scurveton, & Pigot de comite, & comes de rege. Et Simon de Melsamby tenet dim. caruc. de comite, & comes de rege. Abbas B. Mariæ Ebor. tenet 1 caruc. de comite in puram elymosynam; & comes tenet residuum villæ & similiter hoc totum de rege.

Berfarth super Tese.

Sunt ibi 6 caruc. terræ, unde 12 &c. de quibus Galfridus le Norreys tenet 3 caruc. terræ de comite, & comes de rege; & respondet de finibus wapentagii 2s. 6d. Et Emma de Berford tenet 3 caruc. in eadem villa de Roaldo de Richemond, & Roaldus de comite, & comes de rege, & non respondet pro finibus wapentagii.

Kerkan.

Sunt ibi 3 caruc. terræ, de quibus Michael de Laton tenet 2 bov. terræ, Johannes de Laton 6 bov. Matilda Were 1 bov. Reginaldus de Kerkan 1 bov. de Mattheo de Kerkan, & Mattheus tenet 6 bov. de magistro Militiæ Templi, & idem magister de comite in perpetuam elymosynam, & comes de rege.

Hoton Longuillers.

Sunt ibi 6 carucatae terræ, unde 12 &c. quas Margareta de Neville tenet de Rogero Moubray, & Rogerus de comite, & comes de rege, & respondet pro finibus wapentagii 8s. 6d.

* The following grant respecting North and South Cowton is extracted from Dodsworth's MSS.

Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Johannes Lascells Dominus de Southcowton, dedi, concessi, et hac præsentis cartâ mea confirmavi Thomæ Surteys militi, Johanni de Broghton personæ ecclesiæ de Horsley, et Willielmo de Blakden, totum manerium meum de Southcowton cum omnibus suis pertinenciis simul cum omnibus serviciis liberorum tenenciorum et nativorum, cum eorum sequelis, ac eciam omnia terras et tenementa mea, quæ habeo in villa de Northcowton, una cum homagiis et serviciis Ricardi Odnell, Johannis Mareschall, et Johannis filii Stephani de eadem; habendum, et tenendum prædictum manerium cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, cum homagiis et serviciis liberorum tenencium, et nativorum, cum eorum sequelis, tam in wardis, releviis, maritagiiis, & escaetis, moris, mariscis, turbariis, stagnis, aquis, molendinis, pasturis, semitis, et viis, quæ ad prædictum manerium pertinent, una cum omnibus terris et tenementis meis & homagiis et serviciis prædictorum Ricardi, Johannis Mareschall et Johannis filii Stephani in Northcotton, prædictis Thomæ, Johannis de Broghton et Wilhelmo hæredibus et assignatis suis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, sine aliquo retenemento imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi ullius, per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero prædictus Johannes Lascells Dominus de Southcotton et hæredes mei totum prædictum manerium, cum suis pertinenciis, et omnia alia terras tenementa et servicia prædicta, præfatis Thomæ, Johanni de Broghton et Wilhelmo, hæredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentis scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Acrisio de Hanlacby, Thoma Seyntquyntin, Thoma Merkyngfeld militibus, Johanne Clervaus, Henrico Bellirby, Johanne Bretvyll, Johanne de Melsamby, et aliis. Datum apud Southcotton die Mercurii proximâ post festum nativitatis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quadragesimo nono.

West Laton.

Sunt ibi 3 carucatæ terræ, unde 12 &c. quarum Nicolaus de Laton tenet de Johanne Crasy 1 caruc. terræ & dim. & Johannes illas tenet similiter cum aliis 1 caruc. & dim. de Maria de Midelham, & Maria de comite, & comes de rege.

Barton.

Sunt ibi 6 caruc. terræ, unde 12 &c. de quibus abbas de S. Agatha tenet 6 car. de Ranulpho filio Radulphi, & Ranulphus de comite, & comes de rege. Item Johannes Grymbald & Ricardus de Hodilston tenent 3 car. ibidem de Roaldo de Richemund, & Roaldus de comite, & comes de rege.

Neuton Morell.

Sunt ibi 4 caruc. unde 12 &c. de quibus Thomas de Hanlathby tenet dim. car. Wil. de Houghton 1 caruc. de Thoma de Moubray, & idem Thomas tenet 2 car. de Briano filio Alani, & Brianus de comite, & comes de rege. Item abbas de S. Agatha tenet 1 car. de prædicto Thoma, & Thomas de comite, & comes de rege.

In the present parish of Gilling it is remarkable that the Domesday account omits the name of a place apparently of Saxon antiquity. This is Sadbury, or Sedbury, which from an ordinary tower-built house, probably the work of the Boyntons, has gradually increased to a large and magnificent mansion, while the grounds about it have assumed all the graces of modern elegance.

Pedigree of Boynton, from Hopkinson's MSS.

Boynton, of Boynton, Sadberry, Acklam, &c. bore for his coate armor: Or, a fesse betweene three cressants, gules.

Bartholemew Boynton was seized of the mannor of Boynton and other lands in the county of Yorke in the year 1067, the first yeare of the raigne of the Conqueror; married, had issue Walter and John.

Walter Boynton, sonne and heire of Bartholemew, married Ann, daughter of Mr. John Thwaites, about the fifth yeare of the raigne of King William Rufus, 1092, had issue S^c Ingram; Bartholemew, who married daughter of S^c Anselme Saint Quintin, Kn^t, but had noe issue; Ann married vnto S^c William Inglebred, Kn^t.

S^c Ingram Boynton, Kn^t, sonne and heire of Walter, lived about the thirteenth yeare of the raigne of King Henry the first, 1113, married daughter of Mr. Crathorne, had issue Thomas; John married daughter of Mr. Brigham; Isabell married vnto S^c Walter Grindall, Kn^t; Mary to Mr. Willyam Troyer.

Thomas Bointon, sonne and heire of S^c Ingram, lived about the seventh yeare of the raigne of King Stephen, 1142; married Cecily, daughter of Mr. Humfrey Bradborne, had issue S^c William; S^c Roger, who married daughter of S^c George Saluine, Kn^t; Mary married vnto Mr. William Pashlew, of Barnby.

S^c William Boynton, Kn^t, sonne and heire of Thomas, liv'd about the twelfth yeare of the raigne of King Henry the second, 1166; married Ann, daughter of S^c Ingram Monceaux, Kn^t, had issue Ingram; Henry, who married daughter of Mr. Adam Wasline; Jane married vnto S^c Robert Octon, Kn^t; and Vrsula to S^c Roger Welwicke, Kn^t.

Ingram Boynton, sonne and heire of S^c William, married daughter of S^c William S^c Quintin, Kn^t, about the first yeare of the raigne of Kinge Richard the first,

had issue S^c William; Anne married vnto S^c John D'Alta-Ripa, alias Dautrye, Kn^t, and Elizabeth to Mr. Robert Eure.

S^c William Boynton, Kn^t, sonne and heire of Ingram, married Joane, daughter of S^c John Wadesley, Kn^t, about the fifteenth yeare of the raigne of Kinge John, 1214, had issue, John, Thomas, Jane, married vnto S^c Peirs Frodingham, Kn^t, and Issabell to John Thornholme, Esq.

John Boynton, sonne and heire of S^c William, lived about the one and twentieth yeare of the raigne of King Henry the third, 1237; married Albreda, daughter of S^c William D'Alba-monasteriis, Kn^t, had issue William; John who married daughter of Mr. Robert Aske; Robert.

William Boynton, sonne and heire of John, lived about the foure and fiftith yeare of the raigne of King Henry the third, 1270, married daughter of Mr. Boroughe, of Hackford in Richmondshire, had issue Thomas; John, who married Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bridgnele.

Thomas Boynton, sonne and heire of William, married Ann, daughter of Mr. Henry Fitz Randolph, about the twentieth yeare of the raigne of King Edward the first, 1292; had issue William, Margaret, married vnto Mr. John Langton, and Thomasine to Mr. John Vincent, of Smeaton.

William Boynton, sonne and heir of Thomas, lived about the two and twentieth yeare of the raigne of King Edward the third, 1329, married daughter of Mr. Ingram Colville, had issue S^c Ingram, Annabell, married vnto Mr. Nicholas Mennell, Diones to Mr. Pinckney, secondly to Mr. Etherington.

S^c Ingram Boynton, Kn^t, sonne and heire of William, lived about the six and twentieth yeare of the raigne of King Edward the third, 1352; married daughter of Mr. Thomas Mountford, had issue S^c Walter.

S^c Walter Boynton, Kn^t, sonne and heire of S^c Ingram, married daughter of Mr. William Atton, aboute the fiftith or last year of King Edward the third, 1376, had issue S^c Thomas married vnto Mr. Thomas Lawson.

S^c Thomas Boynton, of Acklam, Kn^t, sonne and heire of S^c Walter, lived about the two and twentieth yeare of the raigne of King Richard the second, 1399, married Katherine, daughter and coheire of Geoffrey Rosells, second sonne of S^c William Rosells, Kn^t, had issue S^c Thomas, S^c Robert, who married daughter of S^c William Normanuile, of Kilnwicke, Kn^t.

S^c Thomas Boynton, Kn^t, sonne and heire of S^c Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of S^c John Speton, Kn^t, about the tenth yeare of the raigne of King Richard the second, 1387, had issue S^c Henry; the above named S^c Thomas died in the life time of his father.

S^c Henry Boynton, Kn^t, sonne and heire of S^c Thomas, married daughter of S^c John Coniers, of Sockburne, Kn^t, had issue Thomas, William; Elizabeth, married vnto Mr. Thomas Marton; Jennett, to Mr. John Widdiforth (quere if not John Wandisford).

Thomas Boynton, of Sådberry, Esq. sonne and heire of S^c Henry, liued about the three and thirtith yeare of the raigne of King Henry the sixth, 1455; married daughter of Peter Mirfield, Esq., had issue S^c Christofer and S^c Robert, who married Margaret, daughter and eldest coheire of S^c Martin Att Sea, in whose right his sonne S^c Henry Boynton, Kn^t, was seized of the mannors or lordships of Winton and Barmston, and from whom is discended the now family of Boynton, there now resideing, 1672.

The abovenamed Thomas gave vnto his sonne and heire S^e Christofer the mannors and lordships of Sadburye, Rauensall Castle, Stranton, and Limosley, in the county pallatine of Durham, Castle Lemington, Cold Inglebye, Holdenfield, the fourth part of Hewam, halfe of Rumpton, lands in Thornaby, Towlesbye, Morton, Thesingbye, Cottome, Skelton, Whitby Strand, Silton, Facebye, Potton, and the lordship of Holam in Holdernes.

S^e Christofer Boynton, of Sadberry, Knight, sonne and heire of Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Coniers, of Omesbye in Cleaveland, Esq. had issue Christofer.

Christofer Boynton, of Sadberry, Esq. sonne and heire of S^e Christopher, married two wives, first, daughter of John Wandisford, of Kirklington, Esq., by her had issue William, who died without issue: to his second wife Joane, daughter of Robert Strangwaies, Esq., by her had issue Christofer, Elizabeth married vnto S^e Gerrard Widdrington, of Widdrington in Northumbreland, Kn^t; Joane to S^e William Neuile, of Thornton Briggs, nere Thriske, Kn^t; Robert and Margaret both dead yonge.

Christopher Boynton, of Sedberry, Esq. sonne and heire of Christopher, married Agnes, daughter of the right ho^{ble} John Lord Scroope of Bolton, by her had issue S^e Henry, John.

S^e Henry Boynton, of Sadberry, Kn^t, sonne and heire of Christofer, married Issabell, daughter and heire of Bertram Lumley, Esq., by her had issue Issabell, his daughter and sole heire, married vnto S^e Henry Gascoigne, Kn^t, second sonne of S^e William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Kn^t.

Gascoigne, of Sadburye, bears for his coate armor: Argent, on a pale sable, a demy luce, or, a crescent for difference.

S^e Henry Gascoigne, of Sadberry, Kn^t, second sonne of S^e William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, nere Harwood in the West Riding of the county of York, Kn^t, by Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Percy, third Earle of Northumberland, of that family, married Issabell, sole daughter and heire of S^e Henry Boynton, of Sadburye, Kn^t, in whose right he was seized of the mannor or lordship of Sadburye, and other landes in Richmondsire in the county of Yorke and county pallatine of Durham, of very considerable yearly value; had issue Henry.

Henry Gascoigne, of Sadburie, Esq. sonne and heire of S^e Henry, married Margaret, daughter of S^e Roger Cholmley, of Thornton on the Hill, Kn^t; had issue Richard.

Richard Gascoigne, Esq. sonne and heire of Henry, married Jane, daughter of Richard Norton, alias Coniers, of Norton Coniers, nere Rippon, Esq.; had issue S^e John; Elizabeth married to Frauncis Tunstall, Esq.

S^e John Gascoigne, Kn^t, sonne and heire of Richard, married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheires of S^e Robert Skargill, of Thorpe-Stapleton, nere Leeds, Kn^t, by whom he had issue S^e William.

S^e William Gascoigne, Kn^t, sonne and heire of S^e John, married

The later descents of the manor of Sedbury have been these:

James Darcy, sixth son of Conyers, Lord Darcy, of Hornby Castle, who died in 1653, purchased Sedbury, and was ancestor of the Darcies of that place.

His son was James, Lord Darcy, of Navan, who died A. D. 1733, aged 83, having devised Sedbury to his cousin Henry Darcy, of Colborn on the Swale, in the parish of Catteric, who afterwards settled at Sedbury.

Henry Darcy left an only daughter, Maria Catharine, who, in 1738, married Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart. of Wineslead in this county, and had issue the late Sir Darcy Hildyard.

Henry Darcy, by will, dated Dec. 18, 1750, devised Sedbury to Sir Conyers Darcy, Sir Robert Hildyard, and John Hutton, Esq. of Marske, which last had married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Lord Darcy, and two others in trust for his grandson, the late Sir Robert Darcy Hildyard, Bart. who died at Sedbury, Nov. 6, 1814, and his male heirs; failing issue of whom, to Matthew, second son of John and Elizabeth Hutton, and his heirs male; failing such issue, to James, third son of John and Elizabeth Hutton, and his heirs male. Matthew died unmarried in 1782, and James Darcy Hutton succeeded to Sedbury on the decease of his father.

CHAPELRIES DEPENDENT UPON THE PARISH OF GILLING.

These are South Cowton, Barton, Hutton Longvilliers, Ergholm, and Forsett.

The first of these was built about the time of Henry VI. by Richard Conyers, an handsome and uniform pile, with nave, side aisles, clerestory tower, and choir. The porch is chambered, and over it are the arms of Conyers impaling Wycliffe within a circle thus inscribed:

Orate pro anima Ricardi Conyers et Aliciæ, uxoris suæ.

Sir Richard Conyers founded the chantry of our Lady in this chapel, valued (37 Hen. VIII.) at 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

On the south wall are these arms:

1. Boynton impaling.....a bend between two saltires.
2. Boynton impaling.....two lioncels passant in pale.

Over each shield is written:

Xpofer Boynton.

In the east window is the shield of Conyers supported by an angel, and beneath it:

Cristofer Coniers.

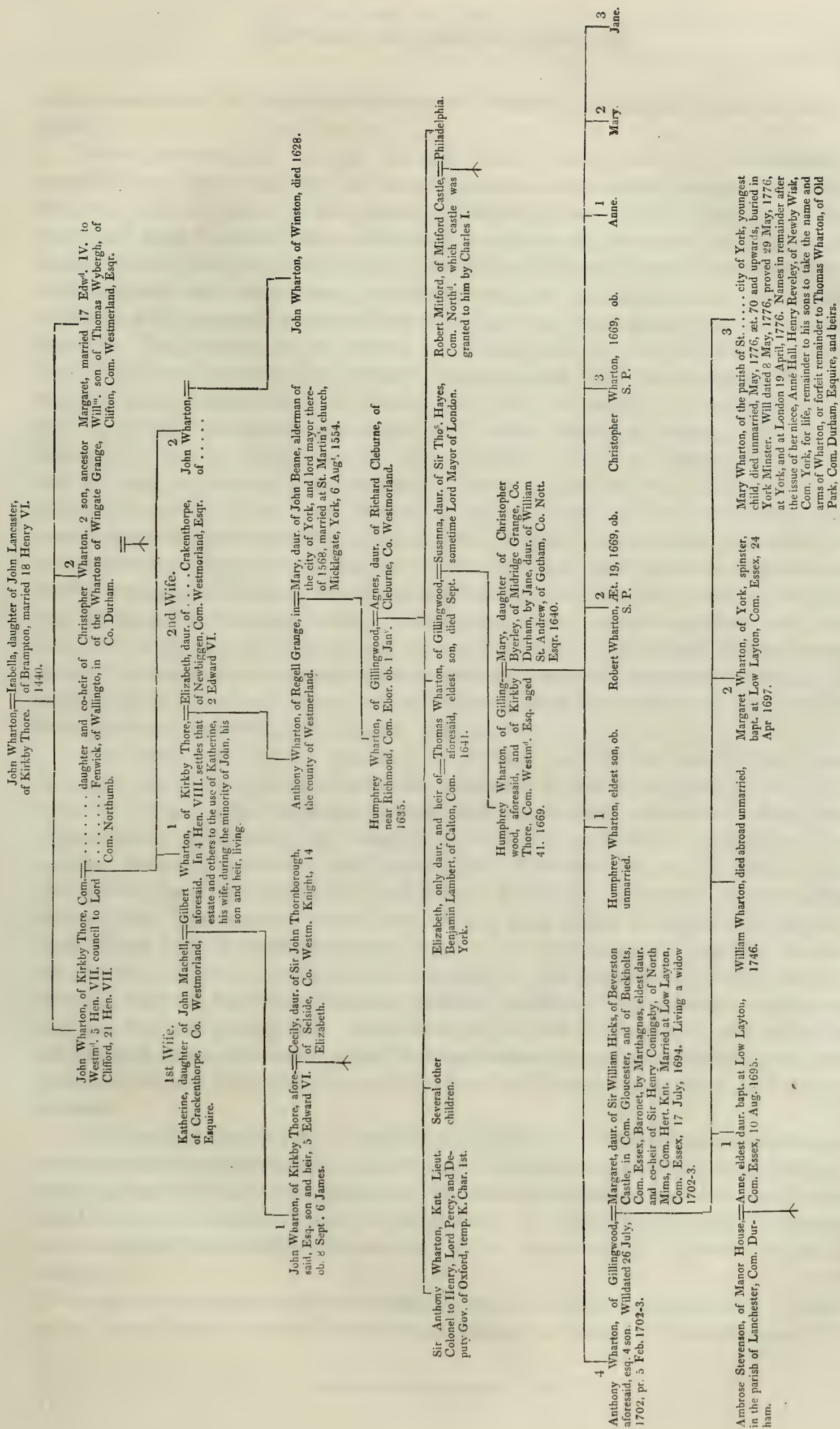
The same arms occur twice on the floor of the church, once without impalement, and once impaled by Bowes.

The windows are trefoils. Under the east window are three alabaster statues, two on the north side of the communion table, and one on the south. All these have been removed from the upper end of the south aisle, the space being wanted for pews, and the two, one male and one female, on the north side, have been very injudiciously fixed in an iron frame one above the other. These, however, must have been intended for the founder and his two wives.

At the distance of a quarter of a mile, across a spongy meadow, but considerably elevated, stands a rectangular tower, the work unquestionably of the same man, as it bears the same arms and impalement.

In front of this was, till lately, a wide expansion of the Wiske, which formed a shallow but well defined lake of ample dimensions, and an interesting feature to the inhabitants of the tower, if indeed they contemplated any thing with pleasure in a fine sheet of water, but the fish with which it supplied their table.

It is now drained, and forms a tract of rich grazing land, yet threatening to relapse into its primeval state by the growing deposits of this fat and sluggish stream,



unless some united and systematic endeavours are used to deepen its bed and accelerate its fall.

On the spacious plain between this and North Cowton, which has been inclosed somewhat less than a century, was fought the great battle of the Standard, the most important military event in the annals of Richmondshire. How it came to be denominated from North Allerton, which is at the distance of five miles, I do not know. Roger Hoveden, however, who, together with Ailred of Rivaulx, both inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and contemporary with the event, may be considered as the original historians of the engagement, describes it as having been fought apud Alverton in Cuton Moore*. The account of the former is spirited, and, as the ancient authorities from which later historians have derived (and sometimes with little exactness) the materials of their narrative are little known, I shall have no scruple in inserting it here. But I shall omit an animating harangue from Ralph, Bishop of Orkney, who, in the absence of Thurstan, Archbishop of York, attended upon the English army, whom, with no very patriotic zeal, he laboured to excite against his own countrymen. Our northern barons, however, Lacy, Albemarle, and L'Espece, with their followers, were more disposed to fight than to wait the end of a sermon; beside which, and while the prelate was speaking, the enemy began the attack, in repelling which the English completely avenged the wrongs inflicted by David of Scotland on their desolated country. The bishop, seeing the matter draw to a crisis, pronounced a short absolution on all who should fall in fighting for their country, on which the whole English host replied, Amen, Amen; "*et resonuerunt montes et colles: exclamavitque simul exercitus Scottorum; et ascendit in cœlum clamor patrius Albani, Albani. Mox consortâ pugnâ totus clamor absorptus est horrendo fragore et ictuum immanitate.*"

"Dum acies Lodonensium (the men of Lothian), qui gloriam primi ictus a rege Scottorum invito præriperant, amentatis missilibus et lanceis longissimis (the Lowland spear), super acies Anglorum loricatas percutiunt quasi muro ferreo offendentes impenetrabiles offenderunt, viri vero sagittarii equitibus immixti obnubilantes eos, nimirum inermes penetrabant, tota namque gens Normannorum et Anglorum in una acie circum Standard conglobata persistebant immobiles. Percusso igitur sagittâ summo Duce Lodonensium corruit ipse et tota gens eorum in fugam conversa est. Quod videns acies maxima Scottorum, quæ ex alia parti acerrime pugnabat expavit animo et fugæ indulsit; regalis autem acies, quam ex pluribus gentibus, rex David constituerat, simul ut hoc vidit, cæperunt primum singillatim, mox catervatim aufugere, rege jam fere solo persistente. Quod amici regis videntes coegerunt eum sonipede arrepto terga dare; filius autem regis Henricus strenuissimus non attendens ad ea quæ a suis fieri videbat, fugientibus reliquis fortissime assiluit aciem hostium et mero impetu percussit.

"Sola namque acies ejus equis residebat ex Anglis vid. et Normannis composita, qui in patris familia conversabantur, equites autem nulla ratione diu persistere poterant contra milites loricatos pede persistentes et immobiliter coacervatos, sed lanceis contractis et equis vulneratis aufugere compulsi sunt. Et multa quidem millia Scottorum in eodem campo fama refert occisa, exceptis illis, qui in segetibus et in silvis inventi sunt perempti.

"Angli et Normanni minimo sanguine effuso, fæliciter triumpharunt. Hujus pugnae Duces fuerunt prædictus Radulphus, episcopus Orchadum, Willielmus, Consul Al-

* Rog. Hoveden's Annales, p. 277.

bemarliæ, et Walterus Espec, et Wil' Piperel de Notingham, et Hilbertus de Laci, cujus frater ibi solus ex equitibus occisus est. Hoc bellum mense Augusto factum est (A. D. 1137)."

To this exemplary vengeance the English were animated by the most powerful stimuli which operate on human nature; by domestic sorrow, insulted patriotism, and offended superstition. What outrages the greater part of the north of England had recently endured from these savages of the north, we are told (and probably with little exaggeration), by the same well-informed writer. David, King of Scotland, had, it seems, sworn fealty to Maud the empress and rival of Stephen, under colour of which, instead of revenging himself, like a man and a soldier, on the usurper, he broke into England, and committed the utmost excesses of cruelty on the unarmed and unresisting inhabitants. "Per suos exercitis enim," says Hoveden, "execrabiliter egit. Mulieres enim gravidas findebant, et foetus anticipatos abstrahabant, pueros super acumina lancearum jactabant, presbyteros super altaria detruncabant, crucifixorum capita abscisa super cæsorum corpora ponebant, mortuorum vero capita mutuant super crucifixa reponebant. Quæcunque igitur Scotti reponebant plena erant horroris, plena immanitatis, aderat clamor mulierum, ejulatus senum, morientium gemitus, juvenum desperatio."

Of this great engagement there are now no remaining appearances. No works were thrown up; the two armies encountered without precaution and without preparation on an open common, so as to leave no permanent traces behind them. Yet about a century ago, we are told by Roger Gale, that a few pits, still denominated Scots pits, where the dead of the vanquished army had been interred, were visible. Even these appear to have been levelled by the subsequent inclosure and cultivation of the common; yet while that process was going on, I can scarcely persuade myself that some relics of the field would not be turned up.

Scilicet et tempus veniet, cùm finibus illis
Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,
Exesa inveniet scabrâ rubigine pila:
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulchris.

BARTON ST. CUTHBERT'S.

A plain homely chapel, without aisles or tower, or any thing remarkable but the following inscriptions:

"The church or chapel of St. Mary's, situated in the same village, being in a ruinous condition, so that divine offices could not be performed in it, was, with the consent of the inhabitants, united to the church or chapel of St. Cuthbert's, by Bishop Pearson *."

On a mural monument:

Near this Wall is interred
Thomas Gyll, Esq.

* Bishop Gastrel's MSS. p. 216.

equally esteemed for his Knowledge of the
Common and Canon Law, and for his
Integrity in the Practice of both.

At the Bar, an Advocate in the former ; on the Bench, a Judge in the latter.

Nor was he less distinguished for his Accuracy
in the History and Antiquities of his Country.

By a steady Discharge of the Duties of his Station,
both in public and private,

And by a constant and devout Attendance
on the public Worship,

He was an Example worthy of Imitation.

He died in his 80th year, 1780.

To the Memory of this truly valuable Character,
Leonard Hartley, his Nephew and Heir,
placed this Tablet.

Hic jacet corpus Roberti Dodsworth de Barton, generosi, sepult. die 9 April, A. D. 1651.

Hic jacet sepultum corpus Margaretæ Chaytor, olim Roberti Dodsworth uxoris, quæ obiit 24 Feb. 1793.

Hic jacet corpus Thomæ Dodsworth de Barton Cuthberts, generosi, qui obiit Sep. 28, et sepultus fuit Anno salutis nostræ 1680.

HUTTON LONGVILLIERS,

So called from its ancient lords of that name, of which an ample account will be given under Hornby Castle, in Lunesdale.

All the Huttons in the north, and the name is very common, appear to be named from the huts of which they originally consisted, while the habitations of the neighbouring villages were emerging into something like decency and comfort.

Here is a chapel, the appearance of which indicates considerable antiquity, perhaps higher than the age of Edw. III.

Its picturesque appearance when I saw it was improved by a wide breach in the roof, an effect which the inhabitants did not seem in haste to spoil. The same cause permitted to operate a few years longer will give it a striking resemblance of the old kirk of Alloa, engraved by Grose, which, from its melancholy state of decay, and the wild tradition attached to it, gave birth to Burns's inimitable Tam a Shanter.

ERGHOM.

Erghom, now Eryholme, has another chapel within the parish, and, like all the rest, in the patronage of the vicar of Gilling. This is of uncertain but very considerable antiquity, for Philip de Erghom, by deed s. d. quit-claimed to the abbot and convent of St. Mary in York, totum jus & clameum quod dicebat se habere in advocacione capellæ de Erghom in Richemondshire.

There is a village of the same name and origin in Lunesdale. *Ergh* enters into the composition of many names of places in the north, as Strasergh, Sizergh, Mansergh, &c. The word has been attended to by etymologists, but as in the different Teutonic dialects the guttural *gh* easily slides into the labial *f*, as in *dwergur* and *dwarf*, I have no doubt

that it is the same word with the Suio-Gothic *arf*, which has the same meaning and probably the same source also with the Latin *arvum*, ploughed land.

FORSETT.

This is a chapel of considerable antiquity, for the columns are cylindrical though not massy. It is extremely neat, and has a modern east window of painted glass, which produces a good and solemn effect on the whole.

In the beginning of the 17th century the valuable manor of Forcet was purchased by Nicholas Shuttleworth, a lawyer of Gray's Inn, and a younger son of the family of Gawthorp, in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire. By him dying without issue it was devised or descended to the parent stock, and remained in their possession till it was sold to the present owner, Mitchel, Esq. about the year 1783. Here is a fine and well wooded park and domain, suited to habits of retirement, as it is completely secluded from the view without. Several of the Shuttleworths are interred in the south aisle, and have the following memorials :

Hic jacet
Nicolaus Shuttleworth
de Forcet
In Comitatu Eboracensi, armiger,
Qui octogenarius ferè
Hanc vitam pro meliore commutavit
XX Mens. Nov. A. D. MDCLXVI
In piam cujus memoriam, Ricardus Shuttleworth a
Prædicto Nicolao nepos & per eundem
Hæres ex asse constitutus
H. P. M.

M. S.

Here lieth interred M^{rs} Anne Underhill, Daughter of Richard Lever of Little Lever in the County of Lancaster, Esq. late Wife of Thomas Shuttleworth, Esq. by whom she had Issue three Sons and three Daughters, viz. Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthopp in the said County, Esq. Nicholas Shuttleworth of Forcett, Esq. and Ughtred Shuttleworth, Esq. deceased, late Counsellor of Law and one of the Bench of the Honorable Society of Lincolns Inn. Anne, married to James Anderton of Claiton in the said County, Esq. the Lady Ellenor married to Sir Ralph Ashton of Whalley in the said County, Baronet; and Elizabeth, married to Matthew Whitfield of Whitfield in the County of Northumberland, Esq. She departed this Life in the Faith of our Lord Jesus Christ and Hope of a blessed Resurrection to eternal Glory, the 12 Day of May Anno Domini 1637, being of the age of 68 Years.

Death is the Way unto Life.

In Memory of James Shuttleworth, Esq.
who, beloved and respected in private Life,
served in Public in three Parliaments
with Integrity and Honor.

He married Mary, Daughter of Robert Holden, Esq. of Derbyshire;
by whom he left Issue four Sons and two Daughters.

He died June 28, 1773, aged 58.



J. M. F. Turner R. A. del.

W. R. Smith sculp.

St. Edmund, Berkshire

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PARISH OF RICHMOND.



THE claim of precedence arising from antiquity must be waved by all the dependencies of Gilling, in favour of a new and distinguished claimant on other grounds, which the partiality of the first grantee, or his immediate successor, advanced to be the seat of the earldom. From that time forward a barren rock on the bank of the Swale and on the verge of the mountains was destined to give title and sometimes residence to a series of princes, many of them among the most distinguished in the annals of England. From its founders' partiality it received the name of Richmond, and, after more than four hundred years, imparted its denomination, by the attachment of its then possessor, to another of his favoured residences on the bank of the Thames. The "Rich Mount" was first crowned with the foundations of a mighty castle. A small town, peopled by the immediate dependents of the earl, was next surrounded by a wall of very narrow circuit; and while the garrison within enjoyed the comforts of religious worship in an oratory of their own, the townsmen would not fail to erect a church within their own guarded precinct. For this reason I am inclined to believe that Trinity Chapel, of which the antiquity is utterly unknown, while there appears at no time to have been any other parochial place of worship within the walls, was the original parish church of Richmond. This opinion is strengthened by the tradition of the place. But as the present church, at first perhaps intended for the suburbs only, bears in some of its members indubitable marks of Norman antiquity, though it seems to have been altered and extended in the reign of Henry III. there can be no doubt that the town had stretched itself far beyond the first circuit, within much less than a century after the origin of the place. When or why the first foundation was reduced to a chapel it is impossible to discover. Perhaps the site and precinct of the present parish church might at first be assigned for a burial ground, which the former seems always to have wanted. To this a chapel would naturally be annexed, and the influence occasioned by the augmented population of the suburbs would occasion a transfer of name and rights from the elder to the later foundation.

While these works were going on, the new town and castle were suddenly begirt with monastic foundations, which owed their origin to the officers and dependents of the earls; for, whatever might be the reason, these great men, though liberal in confirming grants and augmenting the endowments of religious houses in Richmondshire, appear without exception to have endowed none. Of these the cell of St. Martin arose in the very infancy of the castle, and at this moment displays some vestiges of architecture more ancient perhaps than any remaining about the castle itself.

The foundation of Richmond castle has been assigned to the year 1071, but the silence of Domesday, the survey for which had not then commenced, and which did not close before the year 1086, is decisive on the subject. In a charter of Earl Alan, however, which must be referred to 1100, a Conanus Archidiaconus appears among the witnesses, and though Richmond is not named, there can be no doubt that the arch-deaconry had then been endowed, and that he derived his title from thence. There

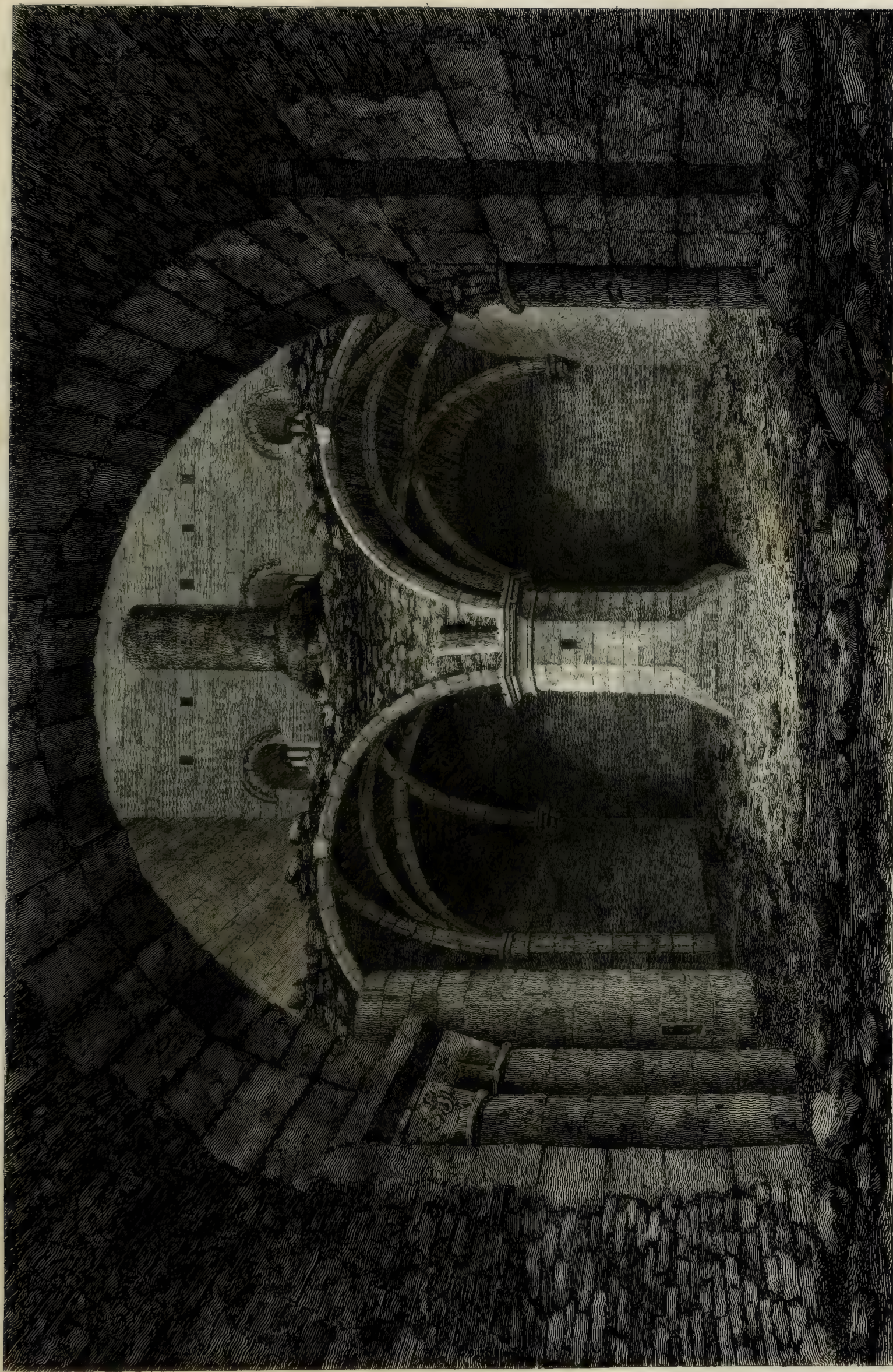
never was a Saxon archdeaconry of Gilling, nor was there an archdeacon of York at that time of the name of Conan. All the archdeaconries in the cathedral of York indeed were founded at the same time, and by Archbishop Thomas, who sat from 1070 to 1100. The precise date of their foundation is fixed by Browne Willis to A. D. 1090, but perhaps without any sufficient authority. Richmond, however, had not only acquired a name, but was of sufficient consequence to give title and jurisdiction to a dignitary of the metropolitan church as early as the year 1100. These chronological landmarks also render it probable that the first three earls had a share in the original work, for if we suppose it to have been begun immediately after the completion of Domesday, Alan the elder survived the foundation three years, and as three years were far too short a time for the completion of such an undertaking, Alan the younger must have proceeded with it; but as he survived only four years, a remaining portion may have devolved on Stephen Fergeaunt, the third brother. He survived to the year 1137, and therefore had abundant leisure to finish the first undertaking. Still an important feature in a Norman castle was wanting, and this defect, from whatever cause, remained during the whole government of Alan III., for it is ascertained that the great keep, which, with the most decisive appearances of Norman architecture, is of finer masonry and handsomer aspect than the rest of the building, was not then erected. Such, I think, with all the precision of which the subject is now capable, has been proved to be the antiquity of Richmond. Still, however, there are some zealous, though unskilful, patriots of the place who are unwilling to part with higher pretensions. They fondly urge, that in the year 1720 a large deposit of coins, all of the lower empire, together with a curious silver spoon, were discovered at the foot of the hill on which the castle stands. They plead the fact of a loud and striking waterfall at Richmond, and the absence of every such appearance at Catteric, and from these data would persuade themselves and others that here, and not at the latter place, was the real Cataractonium.

To such an idea no real antiquary will ever afford his countenance. Single deposits of Roman coin are never accepted even as probable evidence of a station on the spot where they are found. Every practised eye knows precisely the previous appearances which would determine a Roman engineer in his choice of ground for a station; and of these Richmond has none. There is moreover no concurrence of roads at Richmond as a point; there is no deviation from the great street, no collateral way laid out towards it; and if the mere existence of a cataract there should be allowed as proof, the course of the Swale above would furnish other cataracts, and therefore other Cataractonia:—"There is a river at Macedon and there is a river at Monmouth."

Why the real Cataractonium should have been so named, when there was no cataract nearer than Richmond, is a real difficulty, which will be discussed in its proper place.

The industrious and accurate Gale discovered in a MS. a drawing of Richmond castle, as it appeared in all probability about the beginning of the reign of Edw. III. a conclusion nearly to be proved by the standards of the different feudatories, which mark their respective posts as warders of the castle. In this, beside the great tower, the general circuit of the building appears nearly as at present. Scolland's hall too seems to have undergone no change, but the chapel, a small building then standing near the south-west corner, is now dilapidated and almost gone. As an outpost to the great tower, and in the weakest part of the precinct, was a small barbican and outer gateway of two cylindrical towers, now destroyed. The moat on the same side is now filled up. The lowest story of the keep has been groined as usual in the greater Norman keeps upon a central octagonal pillar, of which a view is annexed.

Such are the changes of all earthly things, that all this mighty apparatus, intended



J. Fowler del.

W. Lowry sculp.

Interior View of the Keep of Richmond Castle.





Etched by J. Le Keux

J. Buckler del.

Is Keep of Richmond Castle?

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for the defence of a prince and a province, which has sustained the shock of hostile invasion, and resounded with the mirth of assembled multitudes, now serves only to enclose a green area of about five acres, and to secure a few sheep which quietly graze upon its herbage. A great poet has sung, that

Beauty never dwells
Where use is exiled.

A remark which, to render it true, requires another condition to be taken into the account, namely, that both objects are pursued at once. But when use and beauty are successive, where one is the primary purpose and the other an accidental circumstance, it may be affirmed, that

Beauty never dwells
Till use is exiled.

Partial demolition and decay are the spring and source of picturesque effect, nor could the banners of Scolland, Marmion, and Fitzhugh, when seen waving on the recent walls and yet uncrumbled battlements of Richmond, confer upon it half the interest which it now possesses as a feature in the inimitable landscape spread out from Easby to the cataract. Every association is on the same side. The feudatories of the earldom indeed beheld in these impregnable walls, and under these floating banners, security and protection against predatory warfare, from which they had no other defence. The modern inhabitant of Richmondshire, while he beholds them dismantled and untenable as an ordinary dwelling-house, rejoices that no such protection is now wanted, that his lot has fallen on better days, when rapine and hostile alarm have ceased, and when the settled administration of law neither craves nor allows of aid from feudal power.

To illustrate these ideas, let Richmond Castle be compared with Lancaster, another of the finest objects in the kingdom, and perhaps on the whole the finer object of the two. To the eye and to the imagination the latter sinks in the comparison. Its integrity, its usefulness, are disadvantageous. I do not speak of the modern additions, with all their anomalies and incongruities, but of the general outline, the magnificent gateway, the great Norman keep. There we have no broken lines, no abrupt surfaces, no angles or asperities softened by time. In one word, there is no ruin. Thus much for the eye, I mean that of taste. Then again for the magic power of association. A ruin like Richmond Castle carries back the imagination to distant scenes of alternate splendour and distress, of toil and watching, of danger and escape, of triumph and despair. All these elevate and expand the mind;—they contain no adhesion of any thing disgusting—they hurry us into remote times and dissimilar habits of life. But taste and imagination sink into nothing while contemplating a *gaol*, and the mind struggles in vain to detach the impression of magnificent towers, vast strength and a commanding site without, from the ideas of vice and misery, the clank of chains, the stern process of justice, and the apparatus of death within. Independently however of these ideas, Lancaster and Richmond may well bear a comparison. Taking in the whole of each as an object, the first is more magnificent, the second more picturesque; and with respect to the objects which they respectively command, it cannot but be allowed that the soft, delicious valley from Richmond to St. Agatha's abbey, is far surpassed by the noble bay of Morecambe and the varied outline of the Cumberland hills beyond. Both too, seated on the confines of the low country and the hills, have one defect in common, for Lancaster on the east, and Richmond on the west and south-west, are injured by the neigh-

bourhood of sterility without wildness, and of elevation without features. In the last place, every one will determine according to his taste between the merits of a lively mountain-torrent roaring through chasms or tumbling over beds of rock, and an æstuary alternately deformed by mud and slime, or expanded into a noble sheet of sea-water enlivened by sails. Between the pretensions of the Lune and Swale the *epicure's* award will be immediate and decisive: as the first supplies one of the finest fisheries in the kingdom; while the second, by its impregnation of lead ore, together with its concomitant minerals, poisons almost all the fry whose blind undistinguishing instinct prompts them to ascend it.

I concur in opinion with the author of a sensible and judicious account of this place, printed A. D. 1814, that the present churchyard was the common cœmety of Richmond from the foundation of the town and castle. With respect to Leland's account of the old church, now Trinity Chapel, that it had many "strange figures," which led the people to suppose that it had been a temple of idols, it is no disrespect to so great a man to say, that little more of architecture was then understood by professed antiquaries than by common gazers, and there can be little doubt that these strange figures were some of the common basso relievos which adorned the west doors of Norman churches. All vestiges, however, of its first structure have disappeared. It has evidently been rebuilt in what is called the middle Gothic style, unadorned, and suited to the rank of a chapel. Since, but at what period I know not, the north aisle has been occupied as a consistory court for the archdeaconry of Richmond, and that on the south has been destroyed. These contractions are to be regretted, as the central situation of this chapel in the town is most commodious for the aged and infirm at all times, and in bad weather for every description of persons, whereas the parish church is comparatively difficult of access, and too remote from every, but one, quarter of the town.

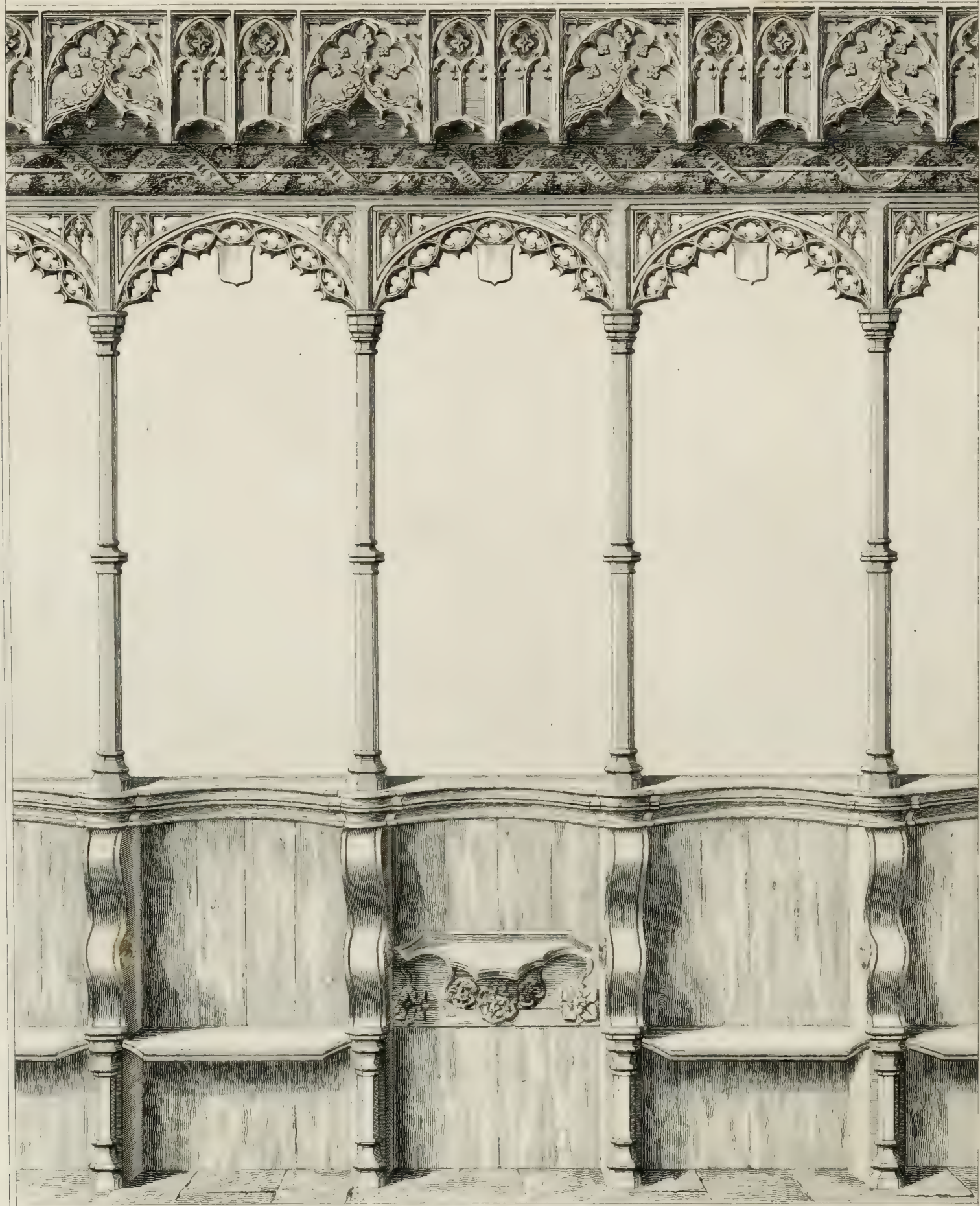
In Bishop Gastrel's MS. page 214, is the following entry:

"Trinity Chapel, Richmond, belongs to the castle, having no dependence on the parish. It is now very ruinous, so that the minister dare not officiate in it, who used formerly to read prayers therein every Wednesday and Friday, but it is now about ten years since any service was performed in it."

The parish church must next be considered. There is one circumstance which leads me to suspect that Richmond was not originally intended to form a separate parish from Gilling, and that is, that the rectory was never endowed with a glebe. The inference, therefore, appears to be that the present house, with the small area surrounding it, had been originally assigned for the residence of a curate, and that when, by favour of some of the first earls, the borough was farther dignified by being erected into a parish, the incumbent's situation in this respect remained what it had been. Whatever may have been the reason of such a privation, the case is quite an anomaly, a glebe being as essential to the definition of a rectory, as a demesne to that of a manor.

The situation of the present church and churchyard is rather unfortunate, shelving eastward almost to the brink of a precipice above the Swale. It is attended, however, with one advantage, that the tower stands on the highest point, but the declivity is likely to be fatal, and that in no long period, to the east end, which is declining visibly and rapidly, as the mineral beds on which it has been built diminish in solidity towards the river.

It is not easy to ascertain (so contradictory are the appearances) at what period the present church or its different parts were built. The west end has some massy Norman piers, with slender cylindrical shafts at the angles, while to the east the columns and



J. Buckler del.

Lowry sculp.

Stalls in Saint Mary's Church, Richmond.

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arches assume the peculiar form of the reign of Henry III. Possibly the work may from some unknown cause have been suspended, at least it is not probable that the east end of the nave and the choir should have been rebuilt in so short a time as a century. The tower is of later date, and as it bears the arms of Nevile, is probably a monument, at least in part, of the first Earl of Westmoreland, who obtained from Richard II. a grant of the honour of Richmond. To the shield of Nevile are added those of Scroop and Fitzhugh, which so often and honourably record in Richmondshire the munificence of those great families.

The rich stalls in the choir were fortunately preserved from ruin, and removed out of the church of St. Agatha's abbey at the dissolution; but they were unskilfully replaced, so that out of a confused heap of botchwork, the following fragments only of an inscription, which has been continued on a filleting above, can be retrieved.

On the north side:

Co'solacio—me'bris ex—capite o cu'—exe'plum bn' uiue'do Statu=Dn'i=
Abbis H'vibz—decem—sbnt—abbsio'es—cla'tra—lium—dia—ca'sidic'—Ha=
bitbz.

On the south side:

Neglig'es Discipol'—inobedie's iuuenis ociosus obstinat' Monach' curial'
—Religios' precios' cibus exq'isitus Humor o in claustro Lis o in capitulo
Dissoluc'o in choro.

Behind the commissary's pew:

Estbd pse's opbz anno d'ni.....In'tem La'dare et abse't Famam
Ledere Ali'me Decet.

On a shield over the mayor's stall is the rebus of Abbot Bamtun, viz. a crosier fixed in a tun and surrounded by a label. On the label is the word **abbot**, on the tun **ba'**.

Henry Jenkins, who saw the demolition of the religious houses in Richmondshire, recollected at the distance of more than a century the universal regret which accompanied that barbarous work. Perhaps the feeling was more powerful here than elsewhere; but it affords a strong collateral testimony to his assertion, that in no part of the kingdom have their moveable remains been preserved with equal reverence. The rich chantry screen of the Lords Scroop, which has been removed from St. Agatha's to Wensley, and the magnificent rood-loft of Gervaulx still preserved at Aysgarth, are other instances of this feeling (for I cannot suppose it to have been taste), of which I have met with scarcely more than one other example.

On the south side of the chancel is a large mural monument bearing the arms of Hutton impaling Bowes, the figures of the deceased and their children, with arms under each, and the following inscription:

Dom. Timotheus Hutton Eques Auratus Filius Reverendiss. in Xto Patris Matthæi
 Archiep'i Eborum (præsulis ob acre iudicium et morum gravitatem, invidendo hoc
 elogio decorati; quod dignus esset ut præsideret consilio œcumenico) hic deposuit
 exuvias suæ mortalitatis

Quoad pietatem et religionem, uno verbo patrissabat

Quoad προσωπογράφῳ, adeo enituit in blando vultu veneranda majestas, ut vere diceres
 eum ad imaginem conditoris conditum

Quoad opes, fuerunt illæ non raptæ, immo non partæ, sed relictæ

Quoad prolem, felicissimus fuit tam πολυτέκνιος quam εὐτεκνιος

Quoad vitam, beavit eum præ ceteris trias ista, hilaris animus, facundum os, mensa
 hospitalis

Denique quoad mortem, *εὐθανάσια* decubuit hic servus Xti eo ipso die quo Dominus resurrexerat

Anno ultimo patientiæ sanctorum 1629

Timotheus Huttonus *Τιμὴ θεοῦ οὐτόνος*

Non nuda vox sonans, volitansve per æthera inanis,

Sed res est rerum, prosecui honore Deum.

Memoriæ sacrum D. Elizabethæ Hutton quæ habuit Patrem perillustrem Virum D. Georgium Bowes de Streatlam Militis, Matrem autem Janam Talbot, Prænobili ex prosapia, et nunc temporis Comiti Salopiæ amitam; maritum obtinuit generosum Equitem Dom. Timotheum Hutton de Marske, Richmondia Aldermannum, Reverendissimi Patris D. Matthæi Archiepiscopi Eborum filium priorem natu, per quem reliquit post se speciosam sane prolem

Ne vivam Lector si unquam videris fœminam vel religione erga Deum, vel observantiâ in maritum, vel indulgentiâ in liberos magis flagrantem Placidissime in Domino obdormivit pridie dominicæ palmarum, anno Salutis suæ 1625

Anima hujus Elizæ mox abiit ad Elisium

Theca animæ hic infra, secundum Xti adventum expectat

Cœlestem posuit Deus atris nubibus arcum. Gen. 9. 3.

Et sic non Iræ nuncius, Iris erat

Sic dedit ille arcum mihi, fidum pectus Elizæ

Tempora si fuerint nubila nostra malis,

Estque pharetra mihi, calami quoque sunt mihi, me nam.

Psalm 127.

Quinque vocant pueri, et trina puella, patrem

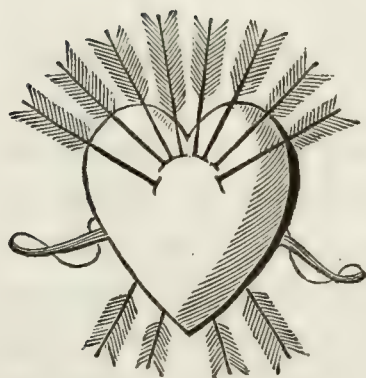
Frangitur heu arcus, remanent tamen octo sagittæ

Quæ cor transfigunt patrio amore meum

Has Deus alme, bea precor (illam namque beasti)

Sic cœlum jungat nos, societque simul

Sic defunctam charam suam uxorem deflevit Timo. Hutton *.



1. Matthæus.

As careful Mothers do to sleeping lay

Their Babes that would too long the wantons play,

So to prevent my youth's approaching Crimes

Nature my Nurse had me to bed betimes

Nutricis meæ felici incuriâ

Citius locor cælesti in curiâ

Hinc nulla mihi facta est injuria

Arms, Hutton.

3. Elinora.

I liv'd I di'd yet one could hardly know

(I di'd so soon) whether I lived or no

Oh what a happy Thing it is to lie

I'th' Nurse's Arms a week or two and die

Arms, Hutton.

2. Jana.

Vix tibi Jana, duos concessum est cernere Janos

Jam Vitæ cœli Janua, jamque patet.

This I have gained by being no longer lived

No sooner set to sea, than safe arrived

Arms, Hutton.

4. Beatrix.

Felici nimium tu prole beata Beatrix

Tam pia tu Conjux, quam pia Mater eras

Vitam habuit in patientia,

Mortem in desiderio

Arms, sable, three hounds courant, argent,
impaling Hutton.

* Here is a perpetual allusion to the name of Bowes, and the inscription is explained on the monument by a bow with the string broken, over which is an heart pierced by twelve arrows, eight whole, and four broken.

5. Matthæus.

Num morum magis aut nummorum tu patris hæres.
 Clarus tu natus magis, an pater inclytus ille?
 Inclytus ille Pater, præclarus tu quoque natus,
 Pacis amans, et Justiciarius æquus uterque,
 Charus et ille suis, charus et ipse tuis.

Arms, Hutton, impaling Darcy.

7. Timotheus.

Hoc unum (non multa peto) da, Christe, roganti,
 Hoc unum mihi da, Christe, placere tibi,
 Honorantes me honorabo. 1 Sam. 2. 30.

Arms, Hutton, impaling — gules, a bezant between three demi-lioncels rampant, argent.

9. Johannes.

Sicut avo (præsul fuit hic memorandus Eborum)
 Sint et odor vitæ biblia sacra mihi
 Præco, non prædo
 Dispensator, non dissipator.

1 Cor. 9. 16. 17.

Arms, Hutton, impaling — argent, a fess dancette, gules, between three mullets, sable.

11. Thomas.

Da mihi, Christe, fidem, (bona singula sunt tua dona)
 Hanc auge pariter tu mihi, Christe, datam.
 Dominus meus
 et Deus meus.

Arms, Hutton, impaling —.

Pietas Matthæi Hutton, Armigeri, primique familias monumentum hoc posuit; non in vanam Gloriam, sed in piam memoriam beatorum parentum prolisque eorum. Anno Χριστογονίας 1639.

6. Francisca.

Pignus amoris habes divini, pignora multa,
 Pignora chara tibi, tu mage chara Deo
 Pes in terris,
 Spes in cœlis.

Arms ——— argent, a bend between three bugle horns, sable, impaling Hutton.

8. Philippus.

Vixi dum volui, volui dum (Christe) volebas,
 Sic nec vita mihi, mors nec acerba fuit
 Ἐμοὶ τὸ ζῆν Χρῖστος καὶ τὸ ἀποθανεῖν κέρδος Phil. 1. 21.

Arms, Hutton, impaling Bowes.

10. Elizabetha.

I strive to tread the steps my Parents trod,
 This is my Aim; humbly to walk with God.
 Mich. 6. 8.

Arms, ———, argent, three chevronels embraced, and a chief, sable, impaling Hutton.

12. Anna.

Into this world, as strangers to an Inn,
 This infant came guest-wise, where when had been,
 And found no Entertainment worth her stay,
 She only broke her Fast, and went away.

Arms, Hutton.

On a monument of black marble at the north side, is this inscription:

Depositum
 Thomæ Brooke, A. M.
 hujus Ecclesiæ per annos 33
 Rectoris,
 Viri
 erga Deum
 pii,
 erga homines
 probi et benevolí,
 in omnibus denique vitæ muniis obeundis
 integerrimi.
 Uxorem duxit Mariam,
 Thomæ Comber, S. T. P.
 Decani Dunelmensis filiam,
 ex qua suscepit

Gulielmum, Mariam, Aliciam,
 Annam, et Thomam :
 Superstites reliquit
 Gulielmum et Annam.
 Alteri tres juxta patrem obdormiunt.
 Obiit April 28 A. D. 1739, Ætat. 70.

Near the above is a marble monument thus inscribed :

Beneath this Marble
 sleeps Francis Blackburne, A. M.
 Archdeacon of Cleveland
 and Rector of Richmond.
 A rational and pious Christian,
 just, humane, and benevolent,
 of unblemished Purity of Life,
 of simple Dignity of Manners,
 A faithful Pastor,
 A persuasive Preacher,
 an acute, energetic, caustic, Writer ;
 a Foe to the Superstition of Rome,
 and each exorbitant Claim of
 Church Authority ;
 a Friend to Civil Liberty,
 and the equal Rights of Men
 in every Country.
 He was born on the 10th Day of June, 1705.
 He died on the 7th Day of August, 1787 *.

On a marble monument against the south wall :

Hic juxta sepelitur
 Johannes Metcalfe, Armiger,
 Thomæ, hujus burgi olim Aldermanni
 Filius,
 Qui, munus arduum ægrotos curandi,
 Eruditione, judicio, adeoque profectu
 non mediocribus,

* The character of this acute and learned man has been greatly mistaken. His principles were perfectly accordant with the articles of the church of England, or rather he was a moderate Calvinist ; but he disdained all human impositions in matters of faith, and held that the Scriptures only were the proper objects of subscription. In the former of these particulars he stood alone among the patrons of non-subscription, all of whom, excepting himself, maintained that the present articles ought to be laid aside, principally as containing unsound doctrines. In politics, Archdeacon Blackburne, as might have been anticipated from the stubborn independence of his temper, was a violent Whig. He even thought the Long Parliament an assembly of the wisest, nay, of the best men, that ever lived. While the Confessional should always be read with jealousy and dislike by every friend either of the church of England or established churches in general, it may be perused by those whose minds are previously fortified by proper principles, with real delight, for its acumen and caustic wit. The matter of his sermons was excellent, and his person and manner in the pulpit commanding and majestic.

animo omnibus benigno,
 pauperioribus benignissimo,
 Cum per annos plusquam viginti
 in hac villa fideliter excoluisset,
 Immature nimis, non improvise decessit
 Julii die 4^{to} A. D. 1760.
 Ætatis suæ 46^{to}.
 Suscepit quatuor liberos,
 Thomam et Johannem, huc usque superstites,
 Eleanoram et Ositham, dudum defunctas,
 Ex Eleanora Edmundi Browne
 de Marton in hoc comitatu generosi, filia,
 Quæ tabulam hanc
 Memoriae desideratissimi conjugis dicatam
 poni curavit.

On a marble slab in the chancel :

Hic jacet Corpus Domini Josephi Cradock, Equitis aurati legumque Doctoris, Com-
 missarii Archidiaconatus Richmondiæ 44 annos, Filii Josephi Cradock Professoris
 Cancell obiit sexto die Aprilis 1686 ætatis suæ 81 subter partem
 Australem jacet Corpus Dominae uxoris Cradock fidelissimæ et
 dilectissimæ octodecimo die Decembris 1676.

On a brass plate :

Orate pro anima Thomæ quondam istius bur qui obiit 28
die Aprilis Anno Domini 1506 cujus a'iae propicietur De'. Amen.

In the churchyard :

Humili sub hoc tumulo
 Requiescunt cineres
 Roberti Close, A. M.
 Collegii Divi Johannis
 apud Cantabrigienses
 Quondam Socii ;
 deinde per annos 28 liberæ Scholæ
 Grammaticæ hujus Burgi,
 Archididascali
 Qualis erat !
 Qualiterque doctrina, ingenio, vera pietate
 et ingenua morum suavitate
 Spectabilis !
 Testentur alumni,
 Testentur omnes sibi noti,
 Sua hic vetat Verecundia amplius promulgari.
 Obiit 16 die Augusti

Anno redemptionis nostræ 1750,
 Ætatis suæ 67 *.

Richard Stenall founded the chantry of St. Anne and St. Catharine in the south aisle, and granted thereto lands to the value of 5*l.* per ann. for a chaplain to celebrate divine service for his soul, and the soul of his wife.

At the last herald's visitation 1665, the following arms were in the church :

In the east window of the chancel,

1. John, of Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, checquey, or and azure, on a bordure gules, ten lions of England, over all a canton ermine.
2. Fountains Abbey, azure, three horse-shoes, or.

In the west window of the north aisle,

3. Fitzhugh.
4. Neville.
5. Scroop of Bolton.

In the north windows of the north aisle,

6. Neville.
7. Halnathby, argent, a fess between six fleurs de lys.
8. Fitzhugh quartering 2nd, Neville, with a label, argent.
 - 3 Marmion.
 - 4 Montagu and Monthermer.
9. Tibetot, argent, a saltire engrailed, gules, a crescent for difference.
10. Scroop of Bolton.
11. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Richmond.

In the east window of the south aisle,

12. John of Gaunt,
13. John of Bretagne, } Earls of Richmond.
14. Neville.
15. France and England. Henry V.

In one of the south windows,

16. John of Gaunt.

In another,

17. Fitzhugh.

In the upper windows on the north side,

18. Fitzhugh.
19. Coniers.

In the upper windows on the south side,

20. Scroop of Bolton quartering Tibetot.

* This modest inscription probably records less of its subject than he deserved. But it was partly the merit and partly the felicity of the man, that, in one and the same year, his school sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, Fletcher (afterwards Sir Fletcher) Norton, a man endowed with vigour of mind and native eloquence rarely surpassed at the English bar; and Thomas Balguy, born in Northumberland, but son of the then vicar of Northallerton, who lived to deserve and to refuse an English mitre. If the present learned master of this foundation fail in being equally beneficial either to church or state, it must be, what I am unwilling to believe, from want of materials to work upon.

In the window of the tower,

- 21. Marmion.
- 22. Scroop of Masham.

On the chancel wall towards the east,

- 23. Neville.
- 24. Fitzhugh.
- 25. Duke of Bretagne, without the bordure of England.

On the outside of the tower,

- 26. Neville.
- 27. Fitzhugh.

Several of these are still remaining, besides the arms of, 1st, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. 2. Brian Fitz-Alan. 3. Argent, on a bend, sable, three mascles, each charged with a saltire of the field, a crescent for difference, for Christopher Urswike, Archdeacon of Richmond. 4. Argent, semee of lozenges, a lion rampant.

Extracted from Torre’s Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1474.

Richmond Church of St. Maries.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF RICHMOND CH.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abbas & Cont ^{us} . B ^e . Marie Ebor.	
2 Non. Oct. 1318	D'ns Tho. Sleight, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
10 Junii, 1332	D'ns Joh. Sleight, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
	D'ns Robt. Boughes, Pbr.	iidem	
26 July, 1366	D'ns Hugo de Frithby	iidem	p' resig.
1 Sept. 1369	Mr. Robt. de Aykesgarth	iidem	p' resig.
	D'ns Joh. Harwood	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
29 Sep. 1554	Edward Gretehed	The crown.	
16 July, 1568	Thomas Ford, A. M.	The crown.	
6 May, 1569	Anthony Ford	The crown.	
5 Feb. 1573	Nicholas Stowell, A. M.	The crown.	
27 May, 1582	Edmund Sothbie	The crown.	
11 June, 1585	Anthony Johnson	The crown.	
24 Sep. 1620	Thomas Rookby, A. B.	The crown.	
14 Sep. 1639	George Fearnley	The crown.	
16 Oct. 1664	Richard Godsalver, A. M.	The crown.	
4 April, 1700	Robert Booth, A. M.	The crown.	
14 April, 1705	William Lupton, A. M.	The crown.	
22 May, 1706	Thomas Brooke, A. M.	The crown.	Res. of W. L.
14 May, 1739	Francis Blackburne	The crown.	D. of T. B.
17 Jan. 1789	Thomas Leighton	The crown.	
22 Aug. 1789	Christopher Goodwill	The crown.	Res. of T. L.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.



NORMAN castle was never without a borough. This proposition will not be deemed too universal, when it is remembered that by the term "burgenses" are to be understood merely the inhabitants who first constructed their dwellings under the walls and protection of a castle. And of these consisted the primitive borough, of which there are examples yet remaining, where no municipal constitution was ever conferred by the crown or by the lords. Such to this day are Skipton in Craven, and Hornby in Lancashire. But for the most part, an early charter of privileges was conferred, and the germ of municipal authority was created in the person of a *præpositus* or boroughreeve.

The true idea of a borough, even when expanded into a mayor, aldermen, &c. is wholly unconnected with the right of representation in parliament, an adventitious circumstance, sometimes grounded on a specific charter, sometimes on prescriptive usage, and in a few instances wholly withheld.

Richmond, however, did not long continue without a charter of privileges, of which the following is a copy :

Alanus Comes Britanniae et Angliae dapifero suo, constabulario, et omnibus baronibus et hominibus suis Francis et Anglis, salutem. Volo vobis notum fieri me concessisse et dedisse imperpetuum burgensibus meis de Richemont, burgum meum et terram de Fontenais in feudo firma, reddendo mihi in singulis annis xxix libras : Et volo quod eam bene et libere et honorifice teneant in planis et nemoribus, in pascuis et in aquis, in pratis et in omnibus locis, et ipsi & hæredes sui de me & de meis hæredibus teneant et habeant. Testibus Scollando, Roberto Camerar. Eudon Vic. Acaria, Theobaldo Capell. Rogero de Ask, Copsi, Baldewin *.

The burgesses, to whom these ample privileges were granted, living under the immediate walls of the castle, must have been the immediate dependants of the lord, personally known to him, and high in his favour. But whatever may be said of the privileges themselves, it was indiscretion rather than bounty which alienated the lands of Fontenay, (a Norman name unquestionably, though we find no account of its origin,) by which himself and his successors were to remain for ever after without a park or domain, so that for field sports they must have resorted to the distant forests, and for the necessary accommodation of their horses and cattle to the gratitude or the purchased indulgence of their own grantees.

From this period, however, to the year 1279, the situation of the burgesses of Richmond underwent no change for the better or the worse, but in that year the following charter for a fair was granted by Earl John the First, which had an important effect upon the prosperity of the town, and was the source of a great influx of wealth which

* Gale's Register.



J. M. W. Turner R.A. del.

J. H. K. sculp.

St. Richmond Castle and Town.

poured in upon it during the next century, when a great change of manners took place in the adjoining districts, of which the causes and effects will be stated in their proper place.

* Rex archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Britannia comiti Rychemundiæ, quod ipse et hæredes sui imperpetuum habeant unam feriam apud manerium suum de Rychemund in comitatu Eboracensi singulis annis per quatuor dies duraturam, videlicet in vigilia, in die & in crastino Exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis, & per unum diem sequentem nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus & firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod prædictus comes & hæredes sui imperpetuum habeant prædictam feriam apud manerium suum prædictum cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus: Venerabili patre R. Bathoniæ et Wellensi episcopo, cancellario nostro; Willielmo de Valencia, avunculo nostro; Henrico de Lacy, comite Lincolnæ; Antonio Beke, archidiacono Dunelmensi; Magistro Thoma Beke, archidiacono Dorsettiæ; Waltero de Helynn; Hugone filio Ottonis, Johanne de Luvetot & aliis. Data, &c.

It is a singular fact, and it strongly implies the strength and vigilance of the garrison placed in Richmond castle, that the borough should have remained without a wall till the time of John de Bretagne. Yet such really appears to have been the fact, for we have already seen that in the inquisition after the death of that nobleman a diminution in the burgage rents is accounted for, by stating, that several houses had been pulled down by him for the construction of the wall †.

This wall it is certain inclosed little more than the market-place. This is ascertained both by Leland's account and by present appearances.

With respect to the first, our accurate observer and describer tells us, that "Riche-monte towne is waulled, and the castle on the river side of Swale is as the knot of the cumpace of the wall (in fact it appears to have been nearly the arc of a circle, of which the castle was placed nearly in the middle of the chord). In the waul be three gates, French Gate, (leading to the suburb, undoubtedly peopled by the first Norman colonists,) on the north parte of the towne, is the most occupied gate of the towne, Finkle-street Gate, and Bargate; all these be downe: vestiges yet remain. In the market-place is a large chapel of the Trinite. The cumpace of the ruinus waulles is not half a mile about, soe that the towne waul cumpaseth little but the market-place, the houses about it, and gardens behind them. There is a suburbe without Frenchgate almost as bigg as bothe the other suburbes. Finkle-street suburbe straite weste from the market-place, and Bargate suburbe. The French Gate suburbe is the parochie chirche of all the hole towne. A letel beyonde the end of French Gate street is or was of late a chapel of a woman anchorete. Bargate suburbe cummith downe to the bridge ende of Swale, the which bridge is sum time chaynid. At this side the bridge is no buildinge. In this suburbe is a chapel of St. James. All the towne and suburbes be on the farther side of Swale."

Leland probably saw Richmond A. D. 1537 or 1538, and his account may be compared with the accurate bird's eye view of the place as it appeared rather more than

* Gale's Register.

† In the year 1304 this earl bequeathed, amongst other legacies to the bailiff of Richmond, one hundred pairs of shoes for the use of the poor in that borough; a trifling circumstance, which is only mentioned in order to prove that the ancient style *præpositus* still continued to be that of the presiding officer in the borough.

seventy years after, where the “anchriche” is distinctly represented, and very little change appears to have taken place on the whole.

Neither has the revolution of two centuries more had any considerable effect on ruins constructed for the longest duration of which the works of man are capable. Little indeed of the wall is now visible. The fate of Bargate I do not know; but French Gate and that of Finkell-street were pulled down not many years ago for the admission of broad and high laden waggons, from which it may be inferred that they were of no lofty or ample dimensions.

One fortunate circumstance, which will help to account for the general identity of appearance in this place at the distance of two centuries, is, that Richmond has never been visited by the ever-restless and encroaching spirit of manufactories, before whose ruinous and gigantic footsteps in the course of a very few years almost every vestige not only of elegance and antiquity, but of cleanliness, and its concomitant, virtue, are sure to disappear.

Before I quit this part of the subject, I have only to mention a fact and a difficulty which have never occurred to antiquaries. The meaning of the old English word “finkell,” is fennel, (*fœniculum*), and the word Finkell-street may be found in a dozen old English towns and cities. How comes it to pass that so many places have concurred in adopting a name apparently so little significant?

But to return. The burgesses of Richmond received a confirmation of their privileges from Edward III. a. r. 3, which, as it is merely a recital of the former grants as more particularly explained by the inquisition after the death of John de Bretagne, I shall not repeat.

Nothing memorable appears with respect to the state of this town and borough from that period to the eighteenth of Henry VI., during which it appears that from various causes they had fallen into great decay, and were become unable to pay the fee-farm rent of 40*l.* sterling charged upon them by the grantor.

In order to explain this we must refer to a very curious *breve ad inquirendum* of that year, and to the inquisition grounded upon it*.

The commission is granted to Richard, Earl of Salisbury, Sir William Fitzhugh, knight, William Ayscogh, then or soon afterwards a judge, Christopher Conyers (of South Cowton), and Robert Danby, who in obedience thereto impanelled an inquest, consisting of Ralph Fitz-Randolf (of Spenithorn), Ralph Pudsay (of Barforth), Thomas Mountfort, Conan Aske, Ralph Rokeby, Richard Danby, John Laton, of Saxehouse, Henry Talboys, Thomas Aske, esquires, Simon Ascogh, George Thoresby, Thomas Spence, Norman Carnaby, John Laysingby, Richard Marric, and John Wayte, of Layburn, whose return, after reciting at great length and with great precision the successive grants and confirmations made to the borough of Richmond, and also the successive grants, limitations, &c. of the fee-farm rents payable by the same, proceeds to state the following curious particulars, viz. that before and long after the aforesaid grants and confirmations the town of Richmond consisted of many burgesses, wealthy merchants, artificers, victuallers, and other substantial inhabitants, so that many strangers, as well merchants and artificers, as others, not only from the adjacent country, but from the counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, were wont to resort thither with merchandise, grain, victuals, and other goods, every Saturday (*die Sabbati*) in the year, as well as carriers of grain and bread belonging to the adjacent parts of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, together with the neighbourhood of Lonsdale, Craven, Dent, and Sedbergh, in which no great quantity of corn was then grown;

* See Gale, *Reg. Honoris de Richmond*, App. p. 209, &c.

for which reason the inhabitants of those parts made their chief provision of grain in Richmond market, so that the burgesses of that town aforesaid collected the greater part of the fee-farm rent due by them as aforesaid out of the tolls paid by the said merchants, carriers, &c. whereas for many years then past they have not been able to levy one hundred shillings per annum out of the said tolls, for as much as since the grant of John, Duke of Bretagne, one market had by royal charter been granted to the town of Masham, a second to that of Bedale, and a third to Middleham, all within the liberty of Richmond, beside others at Standrop and Barnard Castle, within the bishopric and liberties of Durham.

Moreover, that the people of the adjoining counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, and Westmoreland have of late years thrown into cultivation large tracts of their moors and wastes, by means of which the carriers of grain, aforesaid, using to resort to Richmond from those counties, and from the ports of Lonsdale, Dent, and Sedbergh, as well as merchants, artificers, &c. from the adjoining country have long since withdrawn and continue to withdraw themselves from the said market.

Moreover, that the greater part of the pasture of Witteclif is so overgrown by under-wood, thorns, brambles, ferns, and other native plants (aborigines), that the burgesses aforesaid for a long time past have not been able to derive their accustomed profit of agistment from the said pasture.

And, farther, they say that very many burgesses, artificers, victuallers, workmen, and other inhabitants of the said borough, have been swept away by the plague and other epidemical diseases, and that many have been compelled, in consequence of the force used in levying the said fee-farm rents, to abandon their houses to desolation, wandering as mendicants about the country with their wives and children; another evil consequence of which has been, that such artificers and others as resorted thither for some time to occupy the places of those who had fled, had now ceased so to do, because the greater part of the houses and buildings within the said town had been gradually reduced to ruin.

If these distresses, and the depopulation consequent upon them, were not exaggerated, they have been since repaired, for there are no appearances about the place to warrant an opinion that the suburbs of Richmond ever extended farther than at this day. On the whole, the probability seems to be that the outline of the place, when in its greatest prosperity, was not greater than at present, but that from the causes assigned in this memorial, many houses having been abandoned by their inhabitants, gradually dilapidated, the population became rare and interrupted, and the place was gradually sinking into a straggling village, when some principle of resuscitation began to operate which filled up the original outline and no more.

Though standing on very unequal ground, and till of late not to be approached but with great inconvenience*, Richmond is a pleasant, well-built, and handsome town, maintaining with proper dignity the appearance and character of a capital over so extensive a district as that which bears its name, and was once in a state of feudal dependance upon it.

* It is impossible not to be struck with astonishment at the supineness of our ancestors with respect to the most easy and obvious improvements in the course of roads, when we learn that for seven centuries, generation after generation were content to plunge headlong into the town of Richmond down a steep descent from the north, and to ascend an equal precipice into the market-place, when the short, rectilinear, and level approach which has lately been adopted presented itself to every eye.

At the herald's last visitation, 1665, these arms were sculptured on the market cross :

1. Three chevronels embraced.
2. Scroop of Bolton quartering Tibetot.
3. Conyers.
4. Neville.

A town like Richmond, which arose almost at once, and when the devotion and munificence of the wealthy were in their prime, was not likely to want monastic or other charitable endowments.

I shall begin the account of these with a convention between John de Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, and the canons of Egleston, for the endowment of a chapel of six priests in the castle.

Inter Joh. de Britannie com. Richmond & abb' & conv. de Eggleston.

Anno gratiæ MCCLXXV. ita convenit inter &c. quod idem abbas & conventus concesserunt & se. & successores suos obligaverunt & ad inveniendum sex canonicos capellanos de ecclesia de Egleston, divina celebrantes in Castro Richmond in perpetuum &c.— & ratione citorum sex canonicorum non decrescet numerus illorum tres decim capellanorum qui solebat esse in monasterio de Egleston, & pro illa concessione &c. prædictus Johannes Comes Richmondiæ dedit &c. eisdem &c. Capitale messuagium in Multon & octo bovas terræ in eodem territorio jacentes propinquius juxta terram Symonis de Multon, &c.

Dedit insuper xxiv carratas turbarum & xx carratas brueræ percipiendas annuatim in mora sua de Boghes cum libero introitu et exitu caranda, ad abbatiam suam vel ad grangiam suam de Stratford (Startforth).

Dedit insuper dictis abb. & conv. locum per se. inclusum in dicto Castro suo de Richmond juxta majorem capellam suam in eodem, dictis sex capellanis ad inhabitandum cum familia sua & liberum introitum ad omni moda cariagia & aisiamenta fontium ipsius castri tempore tranquillitatis & pacis.

Tempore vero guerri, prædicti capellani dictum castrum non introibunt nisi de licentia speciali dicti Dni Johannis aut hæredum vel Ballevi sui imo ad mandatum &c. tempore guerræ iidem capellani ad monasterium de Egleston cum omnibus rebus suis revertentur & ibi missas celebrabunt, concessit etiam unam acram bosci in Wittcliffe percipiendam annuatim per visum baillivi vel forestarii amputandum singulis annis in Wittcliffe, &c.

Dedit etiam escaetes suas quas habeat in villa de Richmond de Wilhelmo Whelpe in Beregate & de Galfrido Fullere in Walkergrene.

Test. Dno. Briano fil. Alani, Hugone filio Henrici, Ranulpho de Dacre. Vic. Ebor. Henrico de Rokby, Roberto Wicliff, Hugone de Aske, mil^r. Drogone de Fere tunc Senescallo de Richmondia, Rob. de Apilgarth tunc baillivo ejusdem, Harsculpho de Clesby tunc receptore ejusdem Richmondiæ, omnibus burgensibus ejusdem Richmondiæ, &c. Apud (Richmond) in crastino inventionis Scæ Crucis A. G. MCCLXXVIII.

After this I shall go on to the Gray Friars, founded A. D. 1258, by Ralph Fitz-Randolph, Lord of Middleham, which certainly continued in a flourishing state till the dissolution A. D. 1539, when it consisted of a master or warden, and fourteen brethren.

In the reign of Henry VII. we learn from the tale of the Felon Sow, which introduces us to much of the habits and private life of these brethren, that "Frere Theobald" was warden.

These houses it is well known, with the exception of their sites and immediate pre-





J. Iye direxit.

J. Buckler del.

South East View of the Grey Friars Tower Richmond.

cinets, were unendowed, and disqualified by the rule of their order from taking any donations in land. Legacies, however, in money, they might and did receive; besides which, the reputation of their poverty and merits united, appear to have supplied their tables, not perhaps as elegantly or uniformly, but almost as plentifully as those of the endowed houses.

Though many of the houses and churches of the mendicant orders appear to have been magnificent, their remains are very rarely to be met with; and the reason seems to have been this, that they were either in the midst, or in the immediate neighbourhood of large cities and towns, in order to secure a daily supply of provisions, and the consequence after the dissolution was, that either on account of the value of the stones which at first were left, or because the ground on which they stood was required for building upon, they were subsequently grubbed up to the foundation.

Taste, however, or veneration, or lucky accident, has preserved the great tower of the "Freres" of Richmond, which stands to great advantage in the middle of a field northward from the town, and is in fact, after the castle, the great ornament of the place. It is lofty, well proportioned, and of the lightest and richest style of late Gothic architecture, resembling more perhaps than any similar building in the north of England the beautiful towers of the Somersetshire churches. On an attentive view of this delightful fabric, it appears to me not to be the only remnant of the old friary, but the commencement of a new one. The walls indeed have been extended to a short distance so as to point to a nave, choir, and transept, but it seems to have been merely for the purpose of buttresses to sustain the tower. Had an entire church been demolished, it is improbable that no fragments of masonry, no vestiges of foundations beyond the termination of these walls, should have appeared.

The freres of Richmond certainly stretched their privilege to the utmost, for the Freres' Closes, as they are called, which were strongly enclosed by a wall, extend nearly to sixteen acres.

I know nothing memorable of this house after what has been already told, but in Rymer's *Fædera*, v. iii. p. 1042, there is a writ de apostate capiendo directed to the sheriff of Cumberland, to deliver up to his brotherhood Arthur de Hertipole, an unworthy brother of this house, who had run away with divers goods and chattels, the property of some friends and neighbours, which for the greater security had been deposited with the warden and brethren*.

There are in this county several memorials of the bounty of Richard III. to chantries and religious houses, nor is the following the only instance which appears of his charitable attention to the soul of his deceased brother.

"A warrant to Geoffry Franke, receyvor of Middleham, to content the freres of Richmond with xii marks, vi^s. viii^d. for the saying of 1000 masses for K. Edward IV.†"

In Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, there is a reference to a grant of the 15th Eliz. to Thomas Wray and Nicholas Metcalf, of the house of the White Friars, but as no such foundation was known to Gale, that judicious and accurate writer supposes it to be a mistake for the Gray Friars. This is rendered more probable by the fact of there being no tradition of the site of such a house. Yet it must be remembered that the Gray Friars had been already granted out, 36 Hen. VIII. to John Banastyr and William

* There is an error in this record, which states that the said Arthur had been apprehended at Quittonthanere, and was then in the Castle of Egremont. By this strange word must, I think, be meant Witton-le-were. The writ bears date at Dalton, Sept. 29, 1304.

† From a MS. in the Harl. library, as cited by the respectable author of the *Hist. of Richmond*, p. 200.

Metcalf; and, after all, there may have been a small and obscure foundation of this order at Richmond,

At a small distance to the north of the town, and on the road leading to Catteric, is an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas, of which the fabric is still nearly entire, though it has been repeatedly modernized. The founder is unknown, but the foundation is of high antiquity, since it is mentioned as already existing in the pipe roll of 18 Hen. II. where is an account of five seams (summa or quarter) of bread-corn given to the sick persons in the hospital of Richmond by Ralph de Glanville, Chief Justice of England. It was, therefore, rather an infirmary than an hospitium; but a circumstantial account of the treatment which the sick anciently received in these charitable houses of reception is a desideratum in the history of manners. What we know is, that the inmates of St. Nicholas had a roof to cover them, and beds to lie upon, and that there was at least one donation for the purpose of supplying them with bread. Medical assistance, such as it was, might also be obtained from the adjoining town (I hope gratuitously), but at what an immense distance must these wretched though well-intended abodes for sickness have been from the order and arrangement, the neatness, attention, and medical skill always found in a modern infirmary!

The hospital of St. Nicholas was destined to be patronised by English judges. About the year 1448, having fallen to decay, it was restored and augmented by John Ascogh, of Ascogh, near Bedale, one of the justices of the common pleas, who also founded within it a chantry of one priest to say mass in the chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas for ever. In this state it continued to the general dissolution of colleges and hospitals, when it became vested in the crown. The extended valuation of its revenues amounted to 13*l.* 12*s.* per ann. but being charged with the payment of 12*s.* per ann. the price of a quarter and half of corn, to the anchoress of Richmond, together with some other outgoings, the clear value was stated at 10*l.* only.

How long this hospital remained in the crown I do not know, but it was first sold to one James Norton, and by the marriage of Mary, daughter of Malger Norton, of St. Nicholas, Esq. with John York, of Gowthwaite Hall, in Nedderdale, Esq. a short time before the Restoration, it passed into that family, by whom it was sold to the Blackburnes, who very lately transferred it by sale to Lord Dundas.

Malger Norton, it must be observed, is styled of St. Nicholas, from which the presumption is that he inhabited the hospital. This is confirmed by the appearances of the building, which is an hall-like old house, with a centre, and two wings connected on the outside by a kind of corridore and stone gallery above, which seem to be of that period; but the building itself is much older, and there are in two of the apartments remains of canework in the wainscot, which cannot be later than Henry VIII. The north wing, or a building immediately adjoining, must have been the chapel, with a small cemetery adjoining, where the poor who died in the house were interred, and where stone coffins have been found, the deposits of the masters of the house, or other persons of more importance.

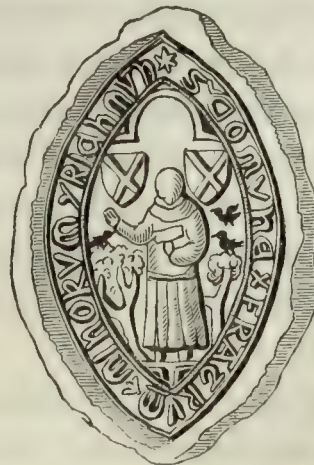
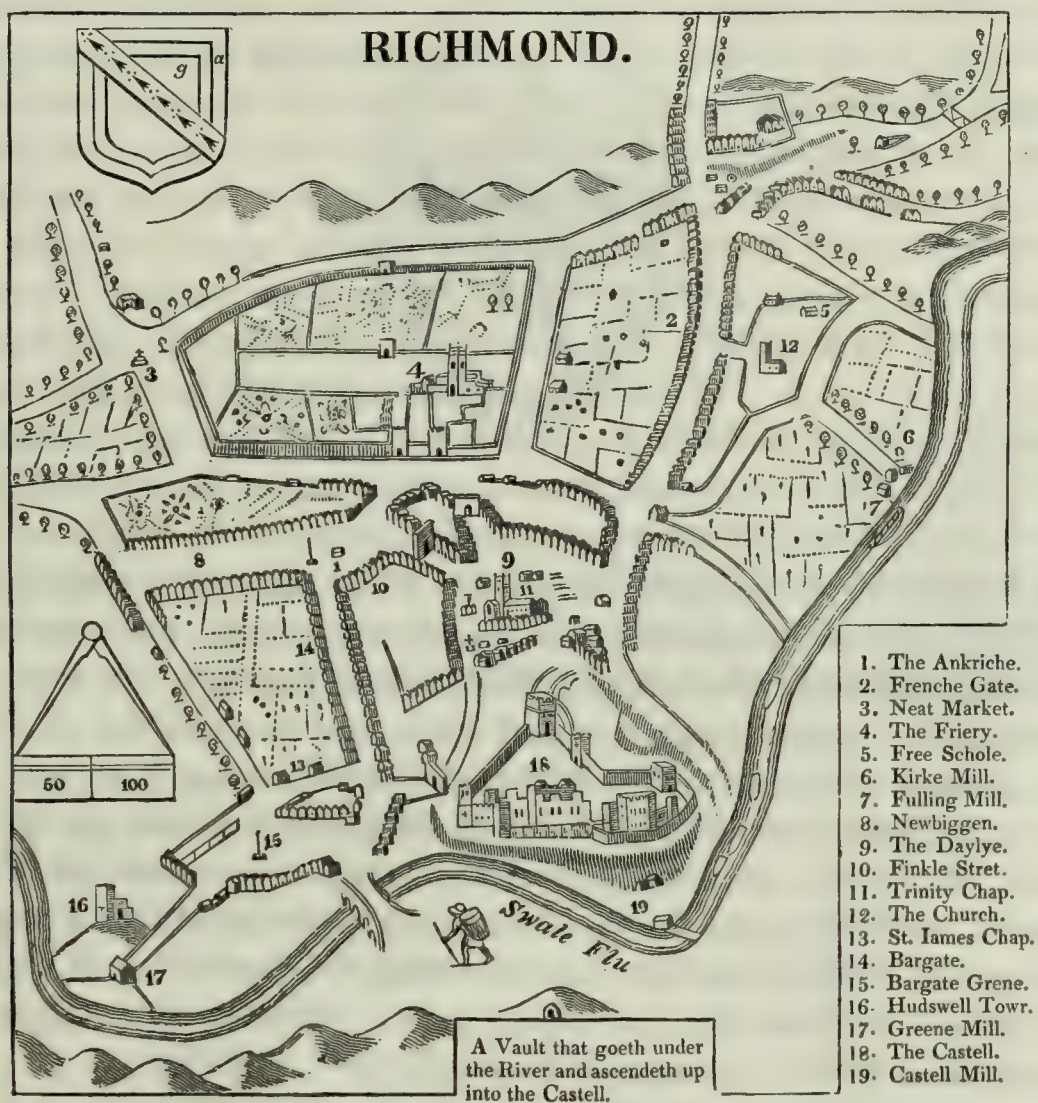
The chantry priest of this house received also by the donation of Nicholas Kirkby the sum of three pounds per annum for celebrating mass daily in the chapel of St. Edmund, the king, within the town of Richmond.

In Speed's ground-plan of Richmond, dated 1610, is a place marked as the "Anchriche," or abode of an anchoress. This was an institution of ancient date and long continuance here, though the situation was much too public for retirement at all, and too unconfined for the retirement of a female, to whom, beside a rent charge of twenty-

one shillings paid by the cell of St. Martin, and the quarter and half of corn already mentioned by the hospital of St. Nicholas, I find the following bequest in the evidences of Sir Henry Lawson, Bart. at Burgh Hall:

Gilbertus de Frithbank legavit 2 solid. Anachorete incluse juxta capellam Sci. Edmundi Richemundie.

As Wymar flourished in the reign of Henry I., the institution of an anchoress at this place may be considered as the earliest endowment of a monastic nature at Richmond, contemporary indeed, or very nearly contemporary with the town itself.



The last, and by far the most useful of all public institutions in or about this place, is the grammar school, distinguished for the learning and talents of its successive masters, and by a consequence almost inevitable, the celebrity of many of their scholars.

This seminary was founded by Queen Elizabeth, a°. r. 9°. It was originally endowed with lands amounting to 40*l.* per ann., and the patronage, which was vested in the bailiffs of the borough, after the renewal of their charter was transferred to the mayor and aldermen. The common seal of the school is curious. Within the inscription,



SIGILLVM COMMVNE LIBERE SCHOLE BVRGENSIVM DE RICHMOND, is a figure of St. James of Compostella, with a staff, scrip, rosary, and broad-brimmed hat adorned with escallop shells, the common insignia of a pilgrim. On each side are the arms of France and England quarterly; and above and beneath the shields a fleur de lys, and lion passant, alternately. From the form of the letters I do not suppose this identical seal to be older than the foundation of the present school, yet as it is scarcely to be supposed that so soon after the Reformation a device for a seal full of the symbols of popery would have been originally chosen, may we not suppose that it was a repetition of one more ancient, which was also that of a chapel dedicated to St. James of Compostella? I suspect too that the use of the vowel *e*, instead of the diphthong *æ*, had ceased in inscriptions before the reign of Elizabeth.

In this enumeration of holy things I must not omit St. Osyth's well on the north side of the market-place, near the spot where is said once to have been a small college, and where the discovery of a stone coffin seems to prove the existence of some ancient religious foundation. According to the legend of this saint she was of Scythian origin, and derived her name from that circumstance. But the name has been strangely corrupted, so that the elegant and musical Osyth is rarely heard, while the same personage frequently occurs in the shape of *Scytha*, *Scitha*, *Sitha*, or even *Cyte*. Still more remote from the original is *Skeeby*, formerly *Skedeby*, or *Sketheby**, in this neighbourhood, to which St. Osyth gave name, and where she had a chantry.

I conclude this imperfect account with the following clear and condensed summary by Gale.

“Primordia sanè (Richmondia) Britannis Aremorici debet, qui et territorium quoddam, seu dominicum, ei adjecerunt, vocatum terram de Fontenay, licèt nomen hoc &

* Reg. Honoris de Richmond Additamenta, p. 273.

limites territorii hodiernis incolis parùm noti sint. Floruit olim plurimis burgensibus, Mercatoribus opulentis, artificibus, aliisque suis habitatoribus, nec minus extraneis frequens, donec alia in vicinis postero tempore, erecta regionibus mercata, commercium ejus subtraxerunt, incolasque pestes, morbique deleverunt epidemici.

“Ædes habuit, unas fratrum minorum Radulpho filio Radulphi Domino de Middleham, an. gr. 1258, aliasque monialium priori ad occidentem contiguas, ignoto jam fundatore, præter ecclesiam parochialem beatæ Mariæ, cujus in cœmeterio sita est schola grammaticalis. Habuit etiam in foro Capellam Sanctæ Trinitati sacram, quæ etiamnum divino cultui inservit aliasque in aliis oppidi vicis Sanctis Edmundo regi, Nicolao, Antonio, & Jacobo dicatas, unamque ab anachoretâ occupatam. Hodie gaudet renovato quodammodo commercio, foro diebus Saturni omni penu refertissimo & nundinis bis in anno, magno vicinorum concursu celebratis. His et addendum est, quod senatores ad magna regni comitia duos semper misit ab anno xxvii Elizabethæ Reginae, quippe quod, de ducibus Britanniae tenens, à servitio hoc immune antiquitus fuerit, nec senatores suos elegerit, priusquam servitium illud pro summo haberi privilegio cœperat. Variis, variis temporibus, usus est burgus sigillis, antiquissimum eorum omnium in registri literâ initiali cælatum videas, secundum infra, item & tertium, quod non in usum venit nisi post rosas rubram & albam feliciter ab Henrico VII. Comite olim Richmondiense, conjunctas, quibus & illud scholæ grammaticalis addidimus*.”

A good classical school is one of the most useful of all eleemosynary foundations, and a good schoolmaster is one of the most respectable members of civil society.

I cannot take leave of Richmond without an earnest wish that it may long enjoy the blessing of a grammatical foundation, conducted as it is by the present learned and worthy master, the Rev. James Tate, A. M. to whom the author of this work, though antecedently known to him only by the circumstance of having undertaken it, has many obligations.

Masters of the Free-school.

John Parveing	1696.
William Thompson	1706.
Robert Close	1722.
Anthony Temple	1750.
James Tate, A. M.	1796.

Population of Richmond according to the last census, A. D. 1811, 3056.

It must be observed that the borough and parish are commensurate, and that it contains no subordinate townships.

* Registrum Honoris de Richmond, Appendix, p. 254.

E A S B Y.

In Asebi ad g'ld vi car. & v caruc'æ poss' e'e'. Ibi hb' Tor. i maner'. Nc' Emsan h't in d'nio i car' & vii uill' cu' iiii car^s. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat' T. R. E. ual' x sol' m° xxxii sol'.

In Hasse ad g'ld vi car. & iiii carucæ poss' e'e'. Ibi hb' Tor. i man' n'c h't Withomare homo comitis in d'nio i car' & v uill' & iiii bord. cu' ii car'. Tot. i leug' l'g & dim' lat' T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° similiter.

In Schirebi ad g'ld vi car. & iiii caruc'æ poss' e'e'.

In Brvnton ad g'ld vi car. & v carucæ poss' ee. Ibi hb' Tor. i m'. N'c Emsan h't ibi ii car' & xiiii uill's & ii bord's cu' v car' & i mold' v sol' & iiii denar'. P'ti acr' viii. Tot' i leug. l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° xxxii sol'.



HIS parish is not within the soke of Richmond, but its proximity to that town, and the near connexion of its history with that of the castle, entitle it to a place among the immediate dependencies of the fee. The situation of the place might have led to a conjecture that Easby was merely the habitation by the water, but the sign of the Saxon genitive case, which generally indicates a personal name, renders it more probable that *Ea* was the name of its first possessor.

At the time of Domesday we find that Easby had no church; nay, as late as the reign of Edw. II. the church of Easby is not enumerated among those of the deanery of Richmond. Yet the present structure bears marks of high antiquity, particularly in its single and extremely narrow lights. It must also have been prior to the year 1152, the date of the adjoining abbey, within the close of which it is included. For though it might be conceived (and yet it is a solitary instance), that a church or parochial chapel might be enclosed in the precinct of a monastery, it is altogether incredible that it should be originally erected within it.

The church of Easby is a simple structure, considerably declining from the eastern direction usual in ecclesiastical edifices, without tower or columns, very low, with a south aisle, and a sort of transept to the north. In the north wall of the choir (the usual situation), has been a tomb of the holy sepulchre, but the covering slab having been removed, exhibits a stone coffin, which proves that the recess has been intended not only for the exhibition of the ancient drama of the Resurrection, but for an actual interment. In the north wall of the nave, near the west end, is an hearth, and above it a funnel for the conveyance of smoke. Our hardy ancestors never required fires to air or warm their churches, and whether this were kindled to light the censer, or for what other purpose, may be doubted. Above the vestry is an apartment with a fireplace. To such as these, devout persons, even of high rank*, retired in their later days to enjoy the benefit of religious offices at all hours, without exposing themselves to the open

* Ex. gr. Lord Chief Justice Markham, in the church of Markham, Nottinghamshire.

air. The east end of the south aisle appears to have been the burial-place of the Asks, the Bowes, and other successive owners of Ask, but the following is the only remaining inscription.

On a brass-plate,

Here lyeth Elenor Bowes, daughter to Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, Knight. She was onlie Heire to him and to her brother, Mr. Thomas Musgrave, who died a Ward in Queen Elizabeth's Time, in the 19th Year of his Age. She was hindered from possessing the Inheritance by Composition and Intailes. She was Grandchild to Thomas, first Lord Wharton. She was Wife to worthie Robert Bowes, of Aske, Esq. being Thresuror of Barwick, and Embassador for Scotland the most part of one and twenty Years. She lived comfortablie his Wife one and thirty years and a half: she remained his Widow at Aske about five and twenty years. She departed this Life in the holie Profession of God's Truth, in the 77th year of her Age, the 25th Day of July, Anno Domini, 1623.

This, from the Piscina yet remaining, appears to have been a chantry, yet no mention of any such occurs in Archbishop Holgate's return of chantries.

In memoriam
 Johannis Close, armigeri,
 magnum qui se præbuit exemplum
 Mariti, Patris, Hominis, Christiani, fungens officiis
 et repentina morte abreptus,
 quam tenui vita sit pendula filo
 omnes admonuit.
 Obiit Aprilis 4, A. D. 1772, Annos natus 51.
 Jam nunc homo, quæ opus sunt Curæ si posterum tempus expectas
 En tibi quod melius suadeat lugubre documentum !
 Extra parietem juxta maritum posita est
 Elizabetha Close,
 ob pietatem omnesque adeo virtutes
 Filia, Uxor, Mater, inter cæteras maxime spectata
 Obiit Maii 28, A. D. 1802, annos nata 66.
 Liberi septem superstites, P. P.

In the windows are these arms, 1st, or, three bars, azure. 2. Percy quartering Lucy. 3. Quarterly, argent and gules, a bendlet, sable.

Over the choir door is a mutilated statue of St. Agatha, and her name appears in one of the windows.

About the year 1790 a very singular discovery was made in this church. A piece of oak, apparently a common pannel of wainscot, had been used time immemorial for the purpose of cutting the bread for the holy communion. By some accident this was discovered to be double, and the front board being removed, an inscription fairly and beautifully written was found pasted on the inner one. Of this, which remains in the possession of the worthy and respectable vicar, Mr. Readshaw, an engraved fac simile is annexed. Since its exposure to the air the date has unfortunately disappeared, but I am assured on the best authority that it was 1538.

An epitaph vpon the death of Richarde
Swale Gentleman who departed the xxiii of
Aprill in the yeare of oure Lorde M. xxviii
after that he had lyued fourescore and sixe yeares
one moneth and sixtene daies ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

קָרְבוּ בְּכֹוּ הָאֲנָשִׁים
פְּנֵי שָׂוִי כְּאַרְצָא קְלֵאכָה
מִתְּ אִישׁ מִתְּ עֵב שְׁקָרִים
תְּמִים וְאוֹחַב צְדָקָה
נְדִיב וּמְחַסֵּה לְרָלִיב
סִבְרָה עֲנִיִּים וְכִבְרָה
קָרָא בְּחֻצוֹת אֶחָה חוֹ
חֶסֶד וְנֶפֶשׁ בְּרָכָה

Ταῖς ἐν σπυρίτοις ἀγαθῶν καὶ δὲ κεν οἶκω . .
Σουαλῶς, τὴν βίωσιν δὲ μὴας ἐνθα παρῆν .
Τὴν βίωσιν δὲ μὴας ἐνθα παρῆν .
Τὴν βίωσιν δὲ μὴας ἐνθα παρῆν .
Συγγενέας πῶς ἔστιν ὁ δὲ γενεῶν μάλᾳ χαίρων,
Ἄλλοις ἢ αὐτῷ κέρδος, ὅρα
Ὅς γε κερωνίδα ἴσῃς πάντο δὲ σὺ δὲ δὲ δὲ
Καλὴ ματρῶν λίτιδι δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ
Ζυγὴ γοῶν ἡλικίᾳ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ
Νῦν τὸ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ
Εἶδε γέννησι τοῦ βίου, καὶ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ
Σωγὰς πολεμῶν ἀφ' οὗ τοῦ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ δὲ

Morte Richardus abit Swalus generosus ab ortu.
Iure tamen uirtus pergenerosa manet
Non illi limis oculis aspecta Propinqui
Commoda, non vacæ sollicitudo rei
Ille inopes fratres opibusq; operâq; iunabat
Vnde bonum germen clarior orta Fides.
Cui simul Terroris, falsi caligine pulsa
Aurea lux Veri numinis orta fuit
Vnde Deo plenæ uoces in limine mortis.
Et facta ad uitam plurima vota nouam.
Qualis Apollineæ cantus, cum fata propinguant.
Sicco Mæandri littore fertur auis
O Deus, ut Swalus rixit, uitamq; reliquit
Sic mi da semper Viuere, sicq; Morj

What nature serves, that death shall reape at last.
 And mortall men are subiect to the grabe,
 For flesh is grasse, his glorie but a blast,
 The time will come, when death his due must have.
 Both with and welth, yea strength and all his payne,
 Then leave to byer, and die to byer agayne.
 Lo Richard Swale, who here intomb'd lies,
 In life sometime a lantorne to the rest,
 A gentleman both gentle, iust, and wise,
 In Christian truth as zealous as the best.
 By death at last is lodged here in dust,
 Whose soule enioy'd a portion with the iust
 Let his good deedes be that now do byer,
 And chesd are within this wretched byer,
 So meete and fitt, and dailie paterno byer,
 To flee and shunne all vice with open byer,
 That by like course, and almes to the poore,
 Find op' new maye at last the heauenlic doore.

On this discovery more questions may be asked than can be answered satisfactorily, as, first, why should so elaborate a composition, and one intended to *commemorate* the subject of it, be entrusted to so frail a material as paper? 2dly. Why should it have been concealed? 3dly. Who in that age could have written, what in all its languages few could have written now? Fourth and lastly, Why was it not exposed once more at the Reformation? The following conjectures may perhaps throw some light on a case, which, after all, must be left in great uncertainty.

The subject of the epitaph, Richard Swale, is wholly forgotten; but the strain of this elaborate memorial leads almost irresistibly to the conclusion, that he was an upright, beneficent, and pious man, who, at that early period, had winnowed the wheat from the chaff, and rested his hopes of salvation on the firm ground of scriptural christianity. That it could have been written, or that such doctrines would for a moment have been endured within the walls of St. Agatha, is in the highest degree improbable; nay, it is almost certain that the curious expedient adopted to conceal the inscription was intended to escape the vigilance of the canons, of whom one was always vicar of the church. That it was not exposed at the Reformation, when it ought to have been engraven in brass, and placed in the most conspicuous and honourable situation which the church afforded, may be imputed to twenty years concealment, by which time it was wholly forgotten.

The great difficulty remains, and must for ever remain, namely, who could have written it? All ancient erudition, except a little bad Latinity, was then with the reformers, and to some reforming divine it must be ascribed. Even amongst these, the difficulty of writing correctly and elegantly in four languages, the vein of real poetry which runs through the English lines, and still more, the situation of the place, remote from the great seats of learning, restricts it to a very few. There was, however, a contemporary, and probably a friend of Richard Swale, born in a neighbouring dale, who possessed every qualification required for this various and singular composition. Such was Miles Coverdale, then (if he had not then even cast off his cowl), an Augustinian Friar, and long after Bishop of Exeter, of whom I will transcribe his friend Bale's account in order to strengthen my conjecture.

Milo Coverdale, ex Eboracensi patria & Augustinianorum fratrum sodalitis, Cantabrigiæ, sub prædicti * Roberti Barnes Magisterio, bonas disciplinas ardenti site adhausit.

* Bale relates that he himself frequented the Sophister's school at Cambridge in company with Barnes, A. D.

Amici semper & candidi erat ingenii, mansuetissimi spiritus juvenis, atque ita, *unus e primis*, qui renascente Anglorum ecclesia Christum pure profitabantur. Alii in parte, iste se totum dedit ad propagandam evangelii Jesu Christi veritatem. Id autem lucide apparet in *utriusque* testamenti, immo *omnium* Bibliorum sacrorum versione. Unus atque idem, Dei spiritus, qui omnia ob verbi ministerium in omnibus operatur, ad comprimenda extremæ hujus ætatis mala, in quibusdam ventus est vehemens, montes & petras evertens, sed in isto sibilus tenuis, nutantes refocillans animos. Ejus namque stylus suavis ac placidus, luculenter fluit, affluit, instruit & delectat.

After a long catalogue of Coverdale's works, his biographer adds what is very material to the present purpose,—“Annotationes quoque brevissimas in novum testamentum, actiones gratiarum ad mensam discendas, ad *omnem statum rhythmos* & alia plura edidit, eruditæ pietatum plenissima.” The rhythm and cadence of the English verses in this inscription much resemble those of Lord Surrey's epitaphs, and the writer may truly be described, as “suavis placidusque & luculenter fluens.”

But whatever may be thought of this account as probable evidence that Coverdale was really the author of the singular composition now before me, it may be accepted as an original portrait from the hand of a friend, delineating the character and attainments of a native of Richmondshire.

The vestiges of antiquity about this building, and particularly the choir, only prove that here was a chapel at the period to which these appearances belong.

No mention is made of a church at Easby in the survey printed by Gale, A. xi. Ed. II^d. It appears to have been consecrated by Egremond, Bishop of Dromore, suffragan to the archbishop, A. D. 1424; and in the year 1535, or 1536, is returned as a vicarage value 3*l.* per annum, but subsequently to the dissolution at 8*l.* From the arms of Scrope of Bolton over the porch, of Conyers on one side, and Fitzalan on the other, it is probable that those great families were contributors to some improvement of the edifice at the time when it became a parish church.

From memoranda in the augmentation office, it appears that the vicarage of Easby was valued 26th Hen. VIII. at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann., and the impropriate rectory at 13*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Synodals, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Total, 16*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

John Sawyer, canon of St. Agatha's, and then vicar, gave it in at 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann., and had the same sum continued to him as a stipend after the dissolution.

Two years after the former return, the king's receiver makes the following return of rents and profits received by him from the impropriate rectory of Easby for the use of the crown.

Et de xvi^{l.} xvii^{s.} x^{d.} de firma rectoriæ de Easby, viz. de oblationibus ac aliis proficuis tam prædialibus quam personalibus annuatim crescentibus infra villatas, sive dominia de Easby, Skeeby, & Brumpton, Aske, Wrangaere, & Langmores, per an. solvend. ad term. præd.

The rectory, &c. remained in the crown from the dissolution to the year 1612, when King James I. by letters patent, bearing date Feb. 3 of that year, granted to James Morice and Francis Philips, among other possessions, the impropriate rectory of Easby, of the annual value of 8*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* beside a pension payable out of the rectory to the vicar, reserving the patronage of the church to the crown.

The rectory was afterwards granted, but whether by these grantees I am not informed, to a family of the name of Greenwood, in Oxfordshire, but as they have had no actual perception of tithes within the parish for many years in consequence of long suits with the parishioners, about forty years ago they ceased to pay the vicar's stipend, and as

1514; suppose Coverdale to have been of seven years standing beneath his tutor, he must have taken his first degree either in 1521 or 1522, and at the date of this epitaph have been in the vigour of his faculties.

it was charged on the rectorial tithes, which are now not demanded by or paid to any one, the vicarage has been so far impoverished.

The presentation is now in the crown.

Out of which of the great Saxon parishes that of Easby was taken cannot now be discovered, but as Brompton, which is part of it, extends nearly to Catteric Bridge, and as some other dependencies of Catteric immediately adjoining extend to the northward of the Swale, besides that Easby is not enumerated in Domesday as part of the soke of Gilling, it is most probable that it belonged in the Saxon times to the former.

The situation of this church is no less remarkable for its distance from Easby, where it was wanted, than from its proximity to the abbey, where it was not.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1725.

Eseby Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF ESEBY.			
Temp. Instit.	Vicarii Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} S ^{te} Agatha juxta Richm ^d .	
24 Oct. 1362	{ Fr. Joh. de Langeton Mon ^{cus} S ^{te} Agatha Fr. Johes Scotland Fr. Tho. Todd Fr. Tho. Esyngwald Fr. Joh. Ward	iidem	
8 May, 1428		iidem	p' mort.
4 Nov. 1438		iidem	p' resig.
3 Mar. 1438		iidem	p' resig.
		iidem	
—— 1537	To these may be added,		
29 Sep. 1678	John Sawyer		
— Oct. 1725	John Kirton, Minister Benjamin Bosomworth, A. B. Curate		

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
4 Aug. 1747	Anthony Postlethwaite	The crown.	
16 June, 1770	Anthony Temple, A. B.	The crown.	D. of A. P.
8 June, 1795	Caleb Readshaw, A. M.	The crown.	D. of A. T.

With respect to this house, so beautiful and interesting in its remains, I shall content myself with noticing very briefly what has been so often told before, to wit, that it was founded about the year 1152, for Premonstratensian canons, by Roald, Constable of Richmond Castle, son of Emsart Masard, the first grantee of the estates formerly belonging to Tor, under the Earls of Richmond. Roald flourished under Alan, the third earl, and the fee of Tor descended in his line to the reign of Edw. III., when it was sold by Thomas de Burton, then representative of the family, to Henry le Scrope, Lord of Bolton, in consequence of which the Scropes were respected as founders, and were interred at Easby from this period to the dissolution. In the 16th of Richard II. Richard le Scrope, of Bolton, meditated a magnificent donation to this house, for which he obtained a licence in that year. This was no less than a rent-charge of 150*l.* sterling, upon the manors of Brignale, Caldwell, Clyff upon Teese, Thornton Steward, Mid-

dleton Quernow, &c. for the support of ten additional canons and two secular chaplains, to pray for the good estate of the founder and his heirs while living, and for their souls when deceased, as well as those of their ancestors. To this was added a condition that the abbey and convent should also sustain twenty-two poor persons within the abbey for the good of the same souls. Thirteen years before, the same patron had already bestowed upon this house the manor of Brompton upon Swale, then valued at 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

The general state of these possessions, with the outpayments and deductions by which they were reduced, may be learned from the return made by Robert, the last abbot, to Knight, Dakins, and the other commissioners, prior to the dissolution *.

For the following curious instrument relating to this house I am indebted to Sir Cuthbert Sharp, of Hartlepool.

“Be it knawen unto all people beyng p’sent and for to come, that we, Robert Thabott of the monastry of our blessed Lady Saynt Marie and Saynt Agath. v’gyne and martyre, nye unto Rychemonde, of the order of P’monstratense, have recevede the day of makeinge h’rof, the Right Honorable John, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, as our veray trewe and undoubted founder of our saide monastry, w^h p’cession, and suche other solempnitie and ceremonies as dith app’teyne and belonge thereunto, accordinge as our p’decessours have hertofore at all times receyvede his noble ancestours as founders of the sayme. Grauntinge unto the saide John, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, and his heires for ev’, by thes p’sentts, as muche as in us is, nott onely to be partakers of all our praers, suffragies, and other devoute and meritorius acts and good deids, but also all other customes, dueties, pleasours, and comodites whiche doth apperteyne and belonge unto the juste title and right of a ffounder, and as haith bene accustomed and done by our p’decessours unto his auncestours our ffounders hertofore. In witness wherof we the saide abbott and co’veut have put our seale to thes p’senttes, the seconde day of Auguste, in the xxvi yere of the reigne of our moste drede Soveigne Lorde, Kinge Henrie the Eight, .”

The seal is imperfect, but the letters GILLVMATIE. S. AGATHA are still visible.

While these unsuspecting men were granting their spiritual privileges to Lord Scroope and his heirs for ever, they little apprehended that within four years, or thereabouts, from the date of this instrument, their privileges, their house, and their order were to be no more.

The following royal confirmation is extracted from the coucher book of this abbey at Burton Constable.

H. Dei gratia Rex Angl. & Dux Normann. & Aquitan. & Com. Andeg. Archiep^s. Epis. Abbatib^s. Comitibus, Baron. Justic. Vic. & omnibus ministeriis & fidelibus suis Franc. & Angl. totius Angl. salutem. Sciatis me concessisse & presenti carta mea confirm. Deo & abb’ie S. Agathæ de Richm. & canon ibidem Deo servientibus omnes donac. ecclesiar. terrar. & aliar. possessionum q’ eis rationabiliter facte sunt. Scilicet, ex don. Roald. constab. & Ric’i de Rollos ecc’am S. Agath. de Richm. & situm ejusdem loci cum pertin. suis. Et ex don. com. Conani totam terram de Scales quæ fuit Warini Archarii & xx acras terre ad increment’, in mora de Gilling & totam decimam ferie de Richm. & totum servicium q^d ad eum pertinebat, de ii car. terre de Heselton & de una caruc. in Kerperby, et de una caruc. terre in Brumpton, et de tota terra de Warth. Et ex dono

* See the introduction.

Alani filii Rualdi, ecclesiam S. Joh. de Staynwegg cum pertinen. suis. Et ex dono predicti Ric'i de Rollos dim. car. terre de Brunton et qu'ndam partem p'ti. Super Bray'de Wath, & toftos in eadem villa in quibus mansis predictorum canonicorum sita est. Et x acr. terre ad Coupemanstaynes & toftum & domum suam in Scydebya. Et concessionem bonor. hom. suor. salvo servicio suo. Scilicet ii car. terre in Heselton quas Rad. Carbunel eis dedit & quas Ernald frater & heres ejus eis concessit, & cartâ sua confirm. Et ex don. Hamon de Wynoch, unam car. terre in Brunton cum pertin. suis. Et terras quas homines de Brunton & Scyth capellis suis dederunt. Et ex concessione predicti Ric' duas partes culture de Mora Brunton quas Araldus nepos ejusdem Ric. eis dedit. Et ex don. ejusdem Ric. fossatum & plantatum in pastur. de Brunton ubi bercariam suam faciant & lib. exit. & introit. omnium suar. habeant. Et quatuor homines qui communicationem & pasturam ejusdem ville habeant cum mensura sicut homines ipsius Ric'i habent. Et ex don. ejusdem Ric'i totam culturam de d'nio suo in Hengresfflath. Et ex dono Pigot. de Lascells unam caruc. terre in Karperbia. Et ex don. Torphini fil. Roberti & assensu uxoris sue & her. suor. v acr. terre scilicet in insula juxta Brunton & alias ii acr. in campo Esebye. Et molendinum juxta abb'iam & stagnum ejusdem molend. Et ex dono ejusdem Torphini qu'dam partem p'ti in Esebeya ex una parte usque ad viam de Richem. & ex alia parte usque ad viam de Scyth, et "ex tertia parte* usque ad segetes." Et ex dono Alex. Musard & Wigani filii Eades & heredum ejus dimid. marcat. reddit. de firma molendin. de Barton. Et ex dono Willi fil. Meldredi totam terram in mora de Midelton ubi grangia eor. sita est a fossa versus north, usque ad magnam stratam versus orientem, per divisas de Scith, & pasturam c ovibus & x animalibus & bov' carucar. q' ibi sunt, & equis terram trahentibus & v suibus & ear. fetibus. Et ex dono Theophanie filie Roaldi, totam terram de Warth. Et de dono Roberti fil. Eudon. de Langeton unam acram terre, & unam rodam super Grastaynplath. Quare volo & firmiter precipio quod predicta abb'ia & canonici ejusdem loci habeant & teneant omnia predicta bene & in pace, libere, & quiete, plenarie integre, & honorifice. In bosco & plano, in pratis & pasturis, in acris & molendinis, in viis & semitis, in stagnis & vivariis, mariscis & piscariis, grangiis & virgultis, infra burgum & extra, & in omnibus aliis locis, & in omnibus rebus sicut eis data sunt, & concessa, & cartis donator. confirmata. T. Hug. Murdach, Joh. Comyn, &c.

I do not know that there exists in the records of an English monastery any thing resembling the story contained in the next instrument.

In the year 1311, one Robert de Eglesclive, who, with his father and grandfather, had long detained from the abbot and convent of St. Agatha 220 acres of moor in Barden, on inspection of the charters in their possession, ingenuously confessed the injury, and made restitution. The dispute had continued during the time of five abbots, namely, John de Castro, Richard de Bernyngham, William de Ergom, Roger de Walda, and William de Burelle, the last of whom was then in possession of that dignity. All these (and it is a very remarkable fact) were then living, excepting John de Castro, and all are new names in the catalogue excepting that of Richard de Bernyngham. The living party sought and obtained absolution; but he was anxious also for the souls of his ancestors, and accordingly prevailed upon the then abbot, and his three surviving predecessors, to resort to the place (it is not said at what church) in which the bodies of his father and grandfather, with that of Emma his mother, lay interred, and to pronounce the sentence of absolution upon all the three. In consideration of this gracious act,

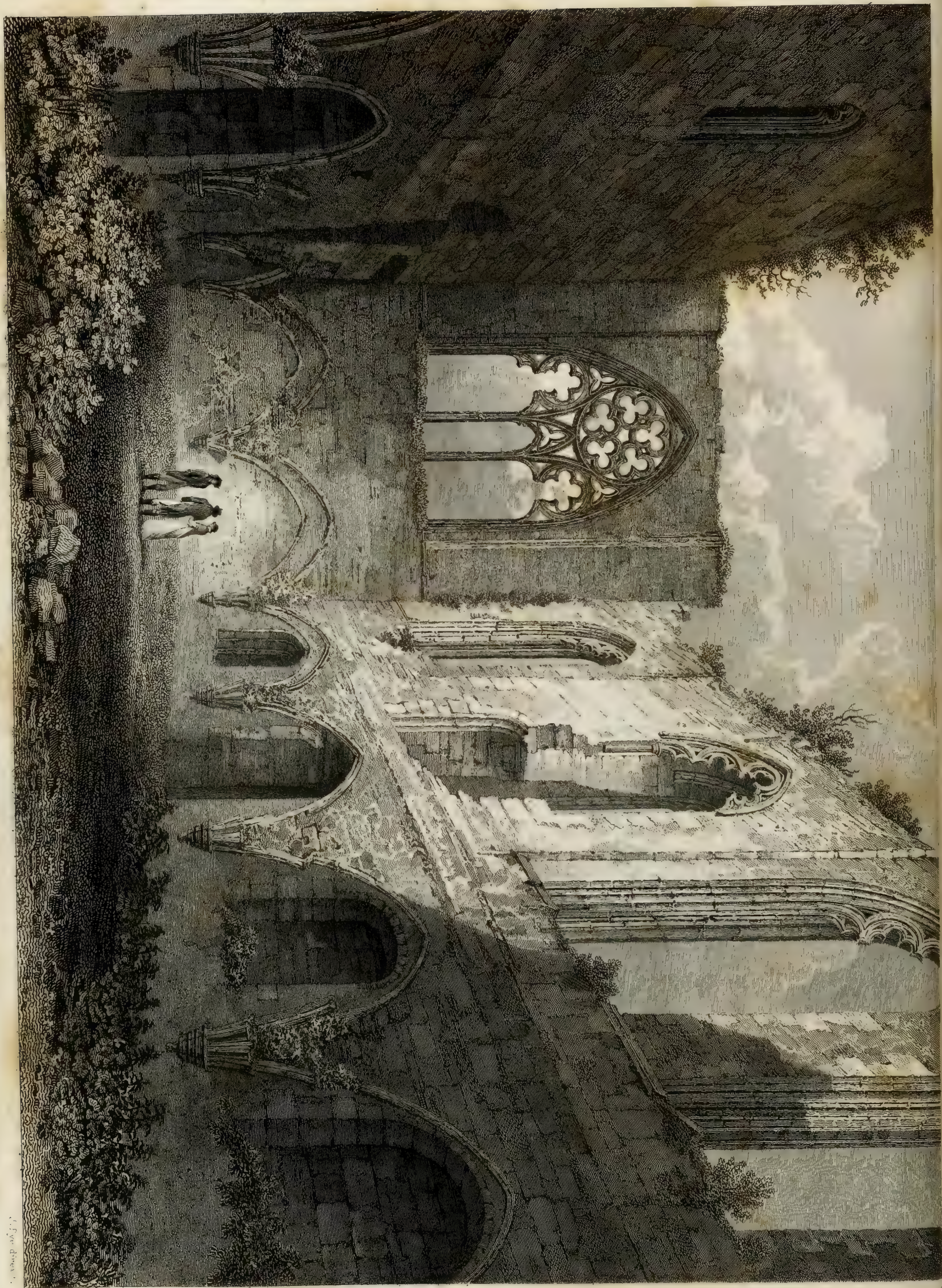
* This is unintelligible to me, but the reading appears to be correct.

Robert, the penitent disturber of the church's rights, released to the abbot and convent the tract of moor in question, according to the boundaries set forth in the charters, and to the bounding crosses which had been placed by the canons; and as another controversy between the parties appears to have been moved with respect to the boundaries between Hawkswell and Barden, Eglescliff drew a furrow with a plough, no very distinct or abiding limit, along the bounding line, in addition to which he fixed a series of large stones.

How unequal was the competition between men who were supposed to hold the keys of heaven in their hands, and a poor layman affrighted by the terrors of excommunication, or allured by proffered absolution! After all, Ecclescliff's conviction might be sincere, and the cause of the canons just. But in such an age what could be more soothing to the feelings of the living party, and what more imposing on the imaginations of the people, than the resort of four holy abbots to the graves of their departed antagonists, and a solemn remission of all the wrongs, real or supposed, which they had endured for generations? All the while it seems not to have occurred to any one that the party ought not to have been the judge even in the office of absolution.

Omnibus Xpi fidel. h. s. visuris vel audituris Rob. de Eglesclive salutem in Dno. Sem-piternam. Cu' dudum petere' per breve d'ni Regis de ingressu coram justiciariis de Banco versus Abb'e de S. Ag. ducentas & viginti acras more cum p'tinenciis in Bereden, ut jus et hereditate mea, & in quas idem abbas non habuit ingressum nisi post diss^m quam Johes quondam Abbas de S. Ag. inde injuste et sine judicio fecit Rob^o. de Eglesclive, avo meo, cujus heres ego sum, tandem cartis & munimentis abbis & conventus que de p'd'ca mora h'nt visis lectis & efficaciter intellectis animadverto me nullum jus in predicta mora here, unde consciencia mea compuncione contritione animarum dispendio sauciata necnon & injusta fatigacione qua p'mo Rob'tus de Eglesclive, avus meus, & postea Walterus de Eglesclive, pater meus; religiosos viros Joh'es de Castro, Richardum de Bernyngham, Will^m. de Ergu', Rog^m. de Walda, & Will^m. de Burelle, successive abb'es de S. Ag. & ejusdem loci conventu fatigaverat. Et ego ultimus sec'li vanitatib^s diu deceptus omni virtute qua potui vexavi, demum cognita veritate in meipsum redii, & pro me & parentibus meis predictis, a p'dictis abbib' & p'nominato conventu indulgencia' misericordia' & absolucioe' graciose petii & misericorditer obtinui. Et p'd'ci videlicet frater Will^s. de Burel, tunc abbas S. Ag. necnon Fr. Ric. de Bernyngham, Wil. de Ergum, & Rog. de Walda, p'd'ci loci quondam abb'es a me misericorditer requisiti accedentes personaliter ad locum ubi corpora p'dictor Rob'ti & Walteri antecessor. meor. jacent humata eor' a'iab' necnon & anime Emme matris mee quantum ad eos pertinebat & defunctor' excessus exigebat, munus absolucionis publice contulerunt & benigne. Pro hiis quoque beneficiis,

Noveritis me remisisse relaxasse & de me & hered. meis impp'm omnino quiete clamasse fri. Will'o Abb'i de S. Ag. & ejusdem loci conventui & eor' successoribus imperpetuum pro salute a'ie mee & antecessor' & heredum meor' a'iab' illas p'd'cas ducentas & viginti acras more cum pertinentiis suis p' divisas contentas in carta feoffatoris sui qua' inde h'nt scilicet sic'. magna strata de Bellerby descendit in Routhgate & de Routhgate p' viride' via' que vadit versus Hipeswelle & descendit in Withegille sicut Cruces canonicor' posite sunt. Et sic usque in Resedalebec. & inde sursu' usque ad divisas & usque Haukeswell & Berden, et sic usque ad p'd'ca' magna' strata' de Bellerby iuxta le Mosekeld. Et qua controversia mota fuit inter nos super his divisis, viz. a divisis utusque Haukeswell et Berden usque ad magna' strata' de Bellerby juxta le Moskeld, ad illa' controversia' p'petuo sopienda' & omne ambiguitate futuris temp'bus removendam sulcu' ab aratro trahi



Interior View of the West of the Cathedral, Weymouth, Dorset.



J. M. W. Turner del.

Le Reux sculp.

Le Reux sculp.

feci a p'd'ctis divisis utusque Haukeswelle & Berden usque ad p'd'ca' magna' strata' de Bellerby juxta le Mosikeld, et in eodem sulco grandes posui lapides. Et si quid plus fuit infra divisas p'd'cas ultra ducentas & viginti acras more totum illud surplussagium & totum jus et clameum quod in eo habeo, habui, vel qu' modo he're po'to vel aliquis nomine meo d'cis abbi & conventui & eos successoribus remitto relaxo & pænitus quietu' clamo de me & heredibus meis & assignatis quibuscunque imp'p'm. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus D'no Thoma de Richmond, D'no Ric°. de Bernyngham tunc senescallo Richem. Will°. de Burghe tunc ballivo ejusdem, Joh°. de Herteforthe, Symond de Uckerby, Alano de Stodehawe, Johe de Bellirby & multis aliis. Dat. apud Richemunde die Sabbati in septimana pasche Anno D'ni, 1311.—*Coucher book at Burton Constable.*

By the landscape painter and the man of taste the ruins of this house, combined with the scene around them, have never been contemplated without delight; nor will this sensation be diminished by the annexed engravings. But admiration and rapture are very unobserving qualities, and it has never hitherto been attended to that this house, though its several parts are elaborate and ornamental, has been planned with a neglect of symmetry and proportion which might have become an architect of Laputa. Of the refectory, a noble room, nearly one hundred feet long, with a groined apartment below, every angle is either greater or less than a right angle. Of the cloister-court, contrary to every other example, there have been only two entire sides, each of which has an obtuse angle. From these again the entire outline of the church reels to the west, and though the chapter-house is a rectangle, the vestry is a trapezium. Once more: of the terminations of the north and south aisles eastward, one has extended several yards beyond the other. The choir also is elongated out of all proportion. The abbot's lodgings, instead of occupying their usual situation to the south-east of the choir, and of being connected with the east side of the cloister-court, are here most injudiciously placed to the north of the church, and therefore deprived, by the great elevation of the latter, of warmth and sunshine. The abbot's private entrance into the church was by a doorway yet remaining into the north aisle of the nave. To compensate, however, for the darkness of his lodgings, he had a pleasant garden open to the morning sun, with a beautiful solarium highly adorned with Gothic groinings at the north-east angle.

But to atone for all these deformities in architecture, many of the decorations of this house are extremely elegant. Among these the first place is due to the great window of the refectory, of which the beauties are better described by the pencil than the pen. This, with the groined vault beneath, appears to be of the reign of Henry III. North-west from this are several fine apartments, contemporary, as appears, with the foundation; but the whole line of wall which forms the west side of this fabric having been placed on the shelving bank of the Swale, has long been gradually detaching itself from the adjoining parts, and threatens in no long period to destroy one of the best features of the place. On the west side of the imperfect cloister-court is a circular doorway, which displays the fantastic taste of Norman enrichments in perfection. A cluster of round columns with variously adorned capitals is surmounted by a double moulded arch, embossed with cats' heads hanging out their tongues, which are curled at the extremities. Above all is an elegant moulding of foliage. Not far beneath is a large picturesque tree (perhaps truly) distinguished by the name of the Abbot's Elm.



The abbey gateway, still in perfect repair, is the latest part of the whole fabric, and probably about the era of Edward III.

It has been conjectured that the circular arches which appear beneath the pointed ones in this gateway have been a later substitution, intended to sustain some real or imagined weakness in the original structure; but the masonry of the two orders is so indissolubly tied together that this hypothesis is altogether untenable. In short, this combination is nothing more than one of those deviations from all order, one of those experiments on the effect to be produced by uniting the style of different ages, in which the architects of those days, though with far less boldness than those of our own, not unfrequently indulged themselves.

But the most remarkable feature of this gateway is, that neither the jambs, nor arches of the windows, nor the groinings beneath, have any mouldings, the angles of the masonry having been obliquely splayed off. In this particular it exactly resembles the great gateway of Whalley Abbey in Lancashire. In the north wall of the choir are two recesses, in which, according to a very probable tradition, the bodies of the founder, Roaldus, and his wife, were deposited. The chapel of the Scropes must have been at the head either of the north or south aisle; but the lattice-work of this chantry, much of which still remains at Wensley, has been so mutilated in order to adapt it to its new situation, that it is impossible to determine what its original position has been with respect to the points of the compass. The monks' stalls, of which the situation is exactly ascertained, have already been described under Richmond. Such are the deformities and such the beauties of Easby Abbey, of which the former require a ground plan to exhibit them, while the latter are obvious to every eye.



The Mill, the End of the 'Spout Hill' and the 'Spout Hill'.



Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1484.
 Richmond Abb. (of St. Agatha.)

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE ABBOTS OF ST. AGATHA.

Temp. Confirm.	Abbates loci.	Vacat.	
Kal. Nov. 1302	Fr. Ricardus *		
16 Kal. July 1315	Fr. Joh. de Siggeston		
13	Dns. Philippus	p' cession.	
25 Aug. 1321	Fr. Nigell de Treby Can ^{us}		
11 Kal. Aug. 1328	Fr. Joh. de Perkabriggs		
16 Oct. 1345	Fr. Tho. de Haxley		
4 Jan. 1447	Fr. Robt. Preston	p' cession.	
	Dns. Tho. Rayner	p' cession.	
11 Sept. 1449	Fr. Ric. Hilton		
4 Apr. 1470	Fr. Will. Yorke	p' resig.	
25 Dec. 1475	Fr.		
6 Mar. 1492	Fr. Will. Lyngard		
16 Oct. 1515	Fr. Robt. Bampton		
	To these may be added, from the charter of Robert de Eglesclive, before recited,		
	Johannes de Castro		
	Ricardus de Bernyngham, probably the Fr.		
	Ricardus above named		
	Willielmus de Ergum		
	Rogerus de Walda		
1311	Willielmus de Burelle		

In this parish is Aske, which gave a local name to a long line of descendants from one of the earliest grantees and favourites of the first Earls of Richmond. Aske was indeed one of those gems of which even these mighty lords had not many to bestow.

On the skirts of the high country, and looking down on the fertile vale of Gilling, with swelling lawns in front, and a long sweep of rising woods beyond, Richmondshire has not perhaps a single residence which surpasses Aske in point of situation. The house has a centre and two deep wings, from one of which rises an old border tower, the only remnant of the Askes.

* Perhaps Richard de Bernyngham.

Annexed is a correct genealogy of the Askes, who derived their name from this place, and long continued its lords.

Accurata Delineatio Stemmatum antiquæ Familiæ de Ask, ex collectionibus Petri le Neve, arm. Norroy; aucta hic et emendata.

Wyhomarus D'ns. de Ask, Dapifer
Alani, 1 Richmondia Comitis.
(*Mon. Angl. T. 1. p. 401.*)

Garnarius vel Warnerius Dapifer.
*Mon. Angl. Ibid. T. 1. p. 486, &
T. 1. p. 874. T. 2. p. 370.*
6 Steph. regis.

Conanus qui habuit
curam Wapentagiorum
sub Hen. 2.

Conanus de Ask, temp.
Henrici 3.

Hugo de Ask, fil. Conani,
temp. Hen. 3. & E. 1.

Hugo de Ask, miles filius
Hugonis, temp. Edw. 1.

Rogerus de Ask, miles, præter terras
suas in Ask, tenuit 4 car. terræ in
Gaytenby, an. 12 Ed. 2.

Conanus, fil. D'ni. = Isabella, fil. & una coh.
Rogeri. W'mi. Pert.

Conanus, habuit terras in
West Newton, an. 15^o
Ric. 2. & 11^o Hen. 4.

Rogerus de Ask, Armig.
ob. 18 Hen. VI.

Conanus de Ask, = Isabella, fil.
Arm. 19 Hen. 6. Chris. Conyers.

Willielmus Ask, Arm. = . . . fil. Jacobi Strange.
ways, militis.

Rogerus Ask, Armiger = Margeria, fil. Humfr.
Sigiswick de Walbrun.

Elisabetha, fil. & = Ricardus Bowes, frater
una hæredum. Radulphi B. Mil. Anna, altera = Radulfus Bul-
mer, miles.

Dorothea = Georgius Bowes de = Jane, fil. Johan-
Stretham, miles. nis Talbott.

Will's Bowes de
Stretham, 1585.

Frances.

Anne.

Robertus Bowes de
Ask, A. D. 1585.

Johannes Ask de Aghton = Alianora, fil. & una hæred.
Radulfi Ryther de Ryther.

Alianora, fil. Niniani = Robertus Ask de Aghton = Anna, fil. Tho. Sutton de Burton
Markenfield uxor prima. in Co. Linc. ux. 2da.

Elisabetha, fil. Johan- = Robertus Ask de = Elena, fil. Francisci
nis Dawney, mil. uxor Aghton, superstes, Meering de Colingham,
prima. A. D. 1585. Co. Nottingham.

Christiana, filia Tho. = Johannes Ask.
Fairfax, mil.

Francisca,
Anna,

Margareta,
Everella,

Catharina,
Christiana.

Warinus

Rogerus vel Hugo.

Wimerius, vel
Gwymarus.
(*Mon. Angl. T. 2.
p. 370. a. & 883. b.*)

Wimerus, fil.
Warini.

Thomas Hay.

Rogerus Hay = Christiana soror, &
hær. W. de Lynton.

Johannes Hay. Henricus, rector
eccl. de Aghton.

Rogerus Hay,
D'ns. de Aghton.

Germanus Hay,
D'ns. de Aghton.
(*Mon. Angl. T. 2.
p. 828.*)

Godfridus Hay, D'ns. de Aghton.

Ricardus, fundator
Cantariæ de Hoved.
A. D. 1365.

..... fil. Godfridi,
soror Rogeri. Rogerus Hay, miles,
D'ns. de Aghton.

Johannes,
s. p.

Henricus, rect.
ecclesiæ de
Burnome.

Godfridus Hay,
fil. jun.

Johannes Ask de = Johanna, fil. & hær.
Ousthorp. Johannis Shelfered,
militis.

Johannes Ask de = Elizabetha, fil. W'mi.
Aghton, Arm. Gascoign unius Jus-
ticiar. D. Regis.

Alicia = Germanus Hay. Rog. Hay.
Johannes, Thomas, Civis Ebor.
s. p. s. p.

Ricardus Ask = Margeria, fil. Roberti
de Aghton. Utreight, mil.

Johannes Ask de = Elisabetha, fil. Radulfi Bigot
Aghton, mil. de Settrington, mil.

Robertus Ask de = Elisabetha, fil. Johan.
Aghton. D'ni. Clifford.

Sir Talbot Bowes, whom I suppose to have been son of William Bowes, the last in this pedigree, sold the manor of Aske to Lord Wharton. I have not met with the date of this transaction, but as Sir Talbot was head burgess and member of parliament for Richmond, A. D. 1627, the alienation probably took place later than that time.

In the next place it was sold by Philip, Duke of Wharton, to Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knight of the Bath, A. D. 1727.

Sir Conyers died, A. D. 1758, having bequeathed Aske and his other property in Richmondshire to his nephew, the last Earl of Holderness, of Hornby Castle, and the same earl in 1760, or 1762, disposed of it to Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. whose only son, Thomas, Lord Dundas, is the present possessor.

With respect to the etymology of the word, I can think of nothing so probable as that it is the pure Saxon *Erc*, the ashtree, which has never bent to modern pronunciation.

I have only to add that Aske, the well-known leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace, though certainly sprung from the Askes of Aske, was a son of the branch of Aughton.

In the parish of Easby Brompton alone remains, of which I know not whether it gave birth to both or either of the John de Bromptons, Abbots of Jervaulx. Considering its proximity to St. Agatha's Abbey, and its dependence at the birth of the latter upon that house, Brompton Patric may seem to have the fairer claim.

Population, 1811.

Easby	113
Aske	83
Skeeby	147
Brompton on Swale	379

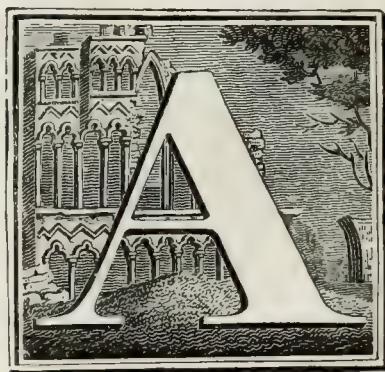


Font in Easby Church.

KIRKBY RAVENSWATH.

In Ravenswet ad g'ld xii car' & viii caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Torfin i man'. N'c Bodin h't ibi dim car' & xvii uill' & iiii bord' cu' viii car' Ecla' & p'br ibi e' p'ti acr' iiii. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° xxx sol'.

In Nevhoson ad g'ld vii car. & v caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi v. c. Vlchil & ii c. Sprot h'br haulas. N'c h't Comes Alanus tr'am Sprot & Bodin tr'am Vlchil & x uill'i & iiii bord'i cu' iiii car'. p'ti acr' iii. Silua minuta i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° xvi sol'.



T the time of the Domesday survey, Bodin, the progenitor of the Fitzhughs, had obtained from Earl Alan, his relative, this manor, which probably from that time became his principal residence, as it was during five centuries that of his descendants.

Ravenswath is the wath or ford of Raven, a Saxon, probably the first possessor under the distribution of the country by that people, which laid the foundation of the present villare. On approaching this place the eye is struck by a very singular appearance, that of a parish church mounted upon a rock, and a castle surrounded by a morass beneath.

The church of Ravenswath we see is mentioned as existing in Domesday. How long before the parish had been detached from Gilling it is now impossible to discover. In the present church not a vestige of the Saxon fabric remains. It is a large, uniform, handsome structure, in what is called the middle Gothic style, confirming the veracity of a modern inscription on the buttress of the steeple, which assigns it to the year 1397. In a window of the north wall of the nave is fixed a single relic of the last church, namely, a stone engraven with Longobardic characters, but without date, to the memory of Gerard de Hornbie. On the south wall of the nave, and near the angle eastward, is a plain mural monument, with an inscription rendered half illegible by time and whitewash, to the memory of a man, who, whatever his conduct may have been in the Marian persecution, is certainly entitled to a longer remembrance in this church than a perishing stone can give. This was John Dakyns, LL.D. archdeacon of the East Riding, and last rector of this church, who died very seasonably for himself just eight days before Queen Mary, and probably not without a presentiment of the great change which was then approaching.

JOHANNES DAKYN HUIUS ECCLESIE RECTOR AC REVERENDI PATRIS DOMINI WILLIMI KNIGHT, OLIM RICHMONDIE ARCHIDIACONI, & POSTEA BATHONIENSIS & WELLENSIS EPISCOPI, EXECUTORUM UNUS, HANC DE BONIS DICTI EPISCOPI PRIMUM FUNDAVIT ELEEMOSYNARIAM & EAM REDDITIBUS COMPETENTIBUS PRO UNIUS LUDI MAGISTRI, HYPODIDASCALI, QUATUOR PAUPERUM & ANNUI OBITUS PERPETUA EXHIBITIONE, CURA & DILIGENTIA DUORUM GARDIANORUM FACIENDA DOTAVIT, ANNO A CHRISTO NATO MILLESIMO, QUINGENTESIMO, QUINQUAGESIMO SEXTO. OBIIT DICTUS JOHANNES NONO DIE MENSIS NOVEMBRIS ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO, QUINGENTESIMO, OCTAVO.

On a screen adjoining is suspended by a chain an English translation of the statutes given by Dr. Dakyns to the school and almshouses referred to in this epitaph. It is enclosed in an oaken envelope with clasps, and is thus inscribed :

**Whoso these statutes will overlooke,
Reade them, and after close the booke.**

From the Latin original, however, I have extracted several curious particulars relating to this foundation.

Dakyns, it must be observed, had been a consistent and determined catholic, and therefore easily obtained from Philip and Mary a licence of mortmain for his intended foundation, of which the following is an abstract.

“Philippus & Maria, &c. Sciatis quod nos de gracia nostra speciali, concedimus & licentiam damus, pro nobis, &c. Johanni Dakyn legum doctore, rectori ecclesiæ parochialis de Kirkby Ravenswath, quod ipse, &c. ad puerorum & juvenum educationem & eruditionem, pauperum quoque & egenorum sustentationem, quandam scholam, sive domum eleemosynariam sive hospitale in honorem Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in Kirkby Ravenswath prædicta, prope cæmeterium dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis de duobus gardianis, uno præceptori, sive magistro scholarium in arti grammaticali sufficienter docto & perito, ac certis aliis pauperibus, infirmis & egenis, &c. &c.

“Testibus nobis ipsis apud Westmonasterium 26^o die Octobris annis regnorum nostrorum secundo & tercio.”

Next follows the foundation deed, beginning with these words :

In Dei nomine. Amen.

Mortalium vitam, mortalia ut plurimum curantem, ab ea, quæ sempiterna est, non nihil detrectare, imo contrariam esse, tam sacræ paginæ testimonia, quam apostolorum & apostolicorum virorum demonstrant; quod illa mundanas vanitates usque adeo deridendas, quasi in sæculo perpetuo mansura, hæc velut cito ab hinc transitura cælestia cupiat contemplari, nedum in illis in æternum permanere: Ego igitur Johannes Dakyn, rector ecclesiæ parochialis de Ravenswath—hujus inconstantis seculi fluctibus, nunc huc nunc illuc multum (&) diu agitatus, nihilque firmum inter ipsius vanitates animadvertens, sed certissime sciens mortem ex æquo omnibus imminere & exitus mei die nihil esse incertius; errores, ignorantias & peccata mea quam gravissima ex animo deflare & juventutis meæ habenas diutius solutas jam tandem stringere ac in æternæ quietis portum deduci desiderans, ipsa mea peccata, quâ possum eleemosynariâ largitione de bonis meis a Deo collatis & meæ villicatione ab aliis concreditis expianda, redimendaque decrevi.

Then the mortmain is recited.

Imprimis volo, ordino & statuo quod domus propè ecclesiam parochialem de Kirkby-Ravenswath prædicta impensis meis jam noviter constructa & ordinata deinceps sit & perpetuo maneat eleemosynaria sive hospitale. Quodque ejusdem eleemosynariæ, sive hospitalis duo sint gardiani laici & sæculares de gravioribus & honestioribus parochianis, domicilia fiventibus & inhabitantibus dictæ parochiæ de K. R. assumendi & per me quamdiu vixero ad libitum meum nominandi, deputandi & quoties mihi visum fuerit amovendi, &c.

The stipend of the master was nine pounds per ann. and for his provision after he became aged or infirm the vicarage of East Cowton, which was in the founder's patronage, was settled upon him. But during the continuance of his office he was prohibited from accepting any benefice with cure of souls, or any ecclesiastical function whatsoever. Only he was required to assist the parish minister when not otherwise engaged, and upon all

Sundays and Saints' days to appear in the choir vested in a surplice, together with as many of his boys as were able to chant at matins, mass, and vespers, unless hindered by some lawful cause.

Every morning, on first entering the school, he was required, along with the scholars, to chant *Deus Misereatur*, *Kyrie Eleeson*, the Lord's Prayer, &c.; and every evening *De profundis*, with the collects *Deus qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes famulos tuos Willimum (Knight), & Robertum (Holgate), &c. " & miserere."* Likewise, on every Lord's day and festival, and at least twice in the week beside, the master, unless lawfully hindered, was enjoined to celebrate mass at the altar of John the Baptist, in the parish church, in which he was bound to pray for the health and good estate of King Philip and Queen Mary, of John Dakyn, George Dakyn, Esq. and the other benefactors of the school and hospital while living, and after their decease for their souls, and especially those of William Knight, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Christopher Dakyn, priest, Sir Thomas Legh, knight, Robert Holgate, late Archbishop of York, &c.

And because, saith Flaccus, (according to Dr. Dakyn),

*Quo semel est imbuta ruens servabit odorem
Testa diu—*

the master shall instruct his scholars in such authors as inculcate virtue, piety, civility, and good morals, particularly the Decalogue in Latin, Cato, Æsop's Fables, Cicero de *Officiis*, de *Amicitia* & de *Senectute*, and his Epistles, Sallust, Virgil, and Terence. No mention is made even of the elements of the Greek language.

From the English translation of these statutes, suspended near Dr. Dakyn's monument, I extracted the following oath exacted from the master at his admission.

"I, A. B. &c. do swear that I will not read to my scholars any reprobate or corrupt bookes or workes set forth at anie time contrarie to the determination of the universal or catholic church, whereby they might be infected in their youth with anie kind of corrupt doctrine, or els be induced to insolent manner of living."

The progress which the Reformation was then making in Richmondshire is strongly indicated by this precaution. It is to be presumed either that the oath is now dispensed with, or that the words catholic church are taken by the jurate in a more extended sense than that in which they were plainly meant by the founder.

The ceremony of the foundation deserves to be recorded.

On the eleventh of May, A. D. 1556, after mass of the Holy Ghost, celebrated at the altar of St. John the Baptist, in the church of Kirkby Ravenswath, by John Dakyn, LL.D. the said Dr. Dakyn delivered a sermon in the mother tongue to a numerous congregation, on this text, "*Nisi Dominus ædificaverit Domum.*" After which the preacher and clerk of the parish, with the parishioners following in procession, surrounded the parish church, and afterwards entering the newly erected hospital near the churchyard, Dr. Dakyn began the gospel with a loud voice, "*Non est enim arbor bona, quæ facit fructus malos,*" and immediately entering the church again, recited certain collects and prayers, after which he went up to the hall of the hospital, and having read the royal license under the great seal, and explained its contents in the English tongue, he erected his new foundation into an hospital, by the name of the Hospital or Almshouse of St. John the Baptist of Kirkby Ravenswath, to consist of two guardians, one preceptor, and four poor persons.

He then descended once more from the common hall to the parish church, accompanied by the four churchwardens, and having shut the door, proceeded with their

advice to the election of guardians from among the gravest and most honest of the parishioners.

He then enclosed the names of these six persons within balls of wax, and threw them into an urn of stone, which urn being covered, he rolled backward and forward, and with averted eyes drew out the names of John Brignall and Wm. Smithson, at the same time nominating William Hutton Chaplain, the first master, and William Barthram (an old decrepit servant of his own), Wm. Ramshaw, Agnes Molton, and Margaret Tuckler, the first almsmen and women, each with a stipend of seven-pence weekly. He then delivered to these parties the common seal of the foundation, inscribed, “*Sigillum eleemosynariæ Sancti Johannes Baptistæ de Kirkby Ravenswath*,” together with the book of the statutes sealed with his own seal of the archdeaconry of the East Riding. He then delivered to Mr. John Linley all the charters, muniments, &c. relating to the said foundation, which Linley immediately delivered the same to the guardians to be repositied in the common chest; the witnesses then present being William Wycliff, John Wandisford, Roger Burgh, and John Dudley, esquires, and John Layton and John Wycliffe, gentlemen, &c.

It may reasonably be inquired why throughout all these transactions the name of the great family then occasionally inhabiting Ravenswath Castle is never mentioned. Perhaps they were then absent,—perhaps they were too great to accept any trust under such a foundation, or to be invited to attend as witnesses; but most probably their principles were too favourable to the Reformation to allow them to share the confidence of Dr. Dakyn*.

The following are the principal epitaphs in this church.

On a stone now placed in a window of the north aisle,

hīa īacat GARAUDUS DE NORNBIA WILADEL AIUS

Here lieth the Bodies of Francis Laton, Son and Heir to Roger Laton, of West Laton, and Ann, his Wife, second Daughter to John Laton, of West Laton, aforesaid, who had Issue five Sons and one Daughter, viz.

John, married to Sara, Daughter of Allen Cotton, of London, Alderman.

Francis, married to Margaret, fourth Daughter of Sir Hugh Browne, Knight.

Robert, Thomas, Charles, and

Margaret, married to James Barton.

The said Francis departed this Life the 26th of October, 1609, aged 70 years; and the said Ann died the 3rd of March, 1622, aged 74 years.

In obitum Luciae Robinson,
Virtutum prægnans genetrix fæcunda † marito
Casta fovens sobolis ortorum Clara patrona
Vicinis facilis Adapertum pectus egenis
Clara suis tumulo hoc gelido Matrona quiescit.

* This foundation, whatever may have been its original value, is now estimated at 1300*l.* per annum.

† I do not hold myself bound to expound these lines, but I have presumed to exchange *fæcunda* for *facunda*, as few husbands feel inclined to panegyrize the eloquence of their wives, even after it has ceased.

Leonard Robinson, Esq. and Lucie, his Wife, had Issue six Children. She departed this Life December, 1667.

Here pregnant Gifts and radiant *
To lie comprised under this Marble Stone.

Eatracted from Torre’s Archdeaconry of Richmond—Page 1635.

Kirkby Ravenswath Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF RAVENSWATH.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Contus B ^{te} Marie Ebor.	
17 Kal. Mar. 1327	Dns. Joh. Rabott, Cl.	iidem	
28 July, 1362	Mr. Adam Pothowe, S. T. P.	iidem	p' resig.
21 Junij } 1371	Dns. Joh. de Midelton	iidem	p' resig.
5 July }	Dns. Joh. de Clone	iidem	p' resig.
15 Febr. 1379	Dns. Robt. de Wyclyff	iidem	p' resig.
17 Jan. 1382	Dns. Ric. de Middelham	iidem	
	Dns. Will. Wilton	iidem	p' mort.
21 Mar. 1424	Dns. Henr. Newton, Cap.	iidem	
6 Nov. 1438	Dns. Joh. Cotyngham, Cl.	Rex Abb. B ^{te} Mar. vac.	
	Joh. Dakyns, LL.D. ob. A. D. 1558, the last rector †.		

When Bodin took possession of Ravenswath, he found a church on the place which he would naturally have chosen for the site of his castle. Driven from the rock, therefore, his next resource for security was in the lake or morass beneath. I speak doubtfully on the subject, and think it probable that the spongy flat which now surrounds the castle was originally a pool, but it is equally probable, from the appearance of a moat immediately surrounding the walls, that it was afterwards partially drained. In the tower of London is a license to Henry Fitzhugh to empark 200 acres of land round Ravenswath Castle.

The remains of this castle, which, after Richmond, covers a much larger space of ground than any of the fortresses of Richmondshire, consisted of three parallelograms surrounded by buildings, and of eight principal towers, all square, but the remains are so mutilated, and there are so few characteristic marks remaining in the architecture, that it is impossible to pronounce with certainty upon their antiquity, excepting that though the external forms resemble the Norman, there are no round-headed lights, nor any perpendicular buttresses at the angles, nor any thing else to fix them to that early period.

* Perhaps this defect may be supplied, “ grace are gone ?”
† Though the advowson of this church was given at a very early period by Bardolf to St. Mary’s Abbey of York, it was evidently unappropriated till the dissolution of the house, all the incumbents whom they presented being styled rectors.

In a turret near the middle and between two of the courts, which does not appear to be coeval with the rest, is this inscription in the black letter of Henry VIII.'s time.

xp'c d'ns ih'c nra fons x origo alpha f oo*.

This, which from its style plainly indicates that it was the work of some early favourer of the Reformation, surrounds a very diminutive apartment, probably an oratory for the lord or lady of the castle. Ravenswath was transferred to the Parrs of Kendal by the death of the Lord Fitzhugh, 10th Henry VIII., and as the Parrs were certainly attached to protestantism, the most likely conjecture with respect to the inscription at least is, that it was fixed in its present situation by the direction of Sir William Parr.



This castle was visited by Leland about the year 1538, and its appearance at that time is described by him as follows :

“ Ravenswathe Castle in a mares ground, and a parke on a little hanging ground about it. The castle, excepting two or three square towers, and a faire stable, with a conduct coming to the haull-side, hathe nothing memorable. There is a parke by —, three miles in compasse.”

From this account it is obvious that more than half of the castle was then in a state of dilapidation. What progress it had made in decay within sixty of the following years may be learned from Camden † :

“ Ravensworth Castle rears its head with a large extent of ruinous walls, which had barons of its own, named Fitz Hugh, of old Saxon descent, lords of the place before the

* i. e. Alpha et Omega.

† Brit. Ed. 1600.

Norman Conquest, and famous to the time of Henry VII. for their great estates acquired by marriage with the heiresses of the illustrious families of Furneaux and Marmion, which at the last came by females to the Fienes, Lords Dacre of the South, and to the Parrs."

For the dry descents of the great family who occupied Ravenswath from the latter end of the Conqueror's reign to the earlier years of Henry VIII. I refer the lover of such details to the annexed genealogical table, and for a more expanded, but unanimated account, to the article Fitzhugh in Dugdale's Baronage. But for the satisfaction of those who look beyond mere names or dates to character and manners, I shall abridge an ancient memoir given at length by Gale, some parts of which are written in a chivalrous spirit not unworthy of Froissart.

Bodin en le temps du Roy Dengleterre William Bastard avoit pluseurs manoirs terres & possessions en Richmondeschire, c'est assavoir, en les villes de Ravenswath, Dalton, Newsom, Broghton, Rokeby, Coderston, Lyrtington, Hunderthwaite, Rumoldchirche, Midelton, Luntun, Stretforde, Melsamby, Dederston, Bedale, Hunton, Scorton, Scotton, Grynton, Rythe, Fors, Worton, Preston, Laton & Langton, lesqueux devant le Conquest, come apres en temps du Conquest, tenoit & avoit un chivaler appelle Torphin. L'avant dit Bodin a son frere Bardulf, en sa viellesce, per ceo quil desira a servir Dieu & querpir le monde donna ses terres & lui & Ribald frere a Alayne, Conte de Bretagne, premier seignor de Midelham, du donn del dit Conte par le conquest se firent Moignes de religionne en la Abbaye de Notre Dame Deverwik. Le quel Bardulf al prier et request de son frere Bodin Moigne & pur les almes de ses pier & miere & la salue de lui & ses freres donna a Dieu & Seinte Marie Deverwik l'eglise de Patric Brompton ovesque une charue de terre & l'eglise de Ravenswath & une charue de terre en pure Almoigne.

Akarys de Fitz Bardolph en temps Estiephen Roy d'Engleterre l'an de son regne quint, & de governance de Alayn noire Conte de Bretagne, lors Conte de Richmonde primer fonda une Abbaye en Wendeslaydale a Fors, q'est ore appelle Dalegrange, & puis murust l'an de grace MilCLXI. & fut ensevely a Fors surdit.

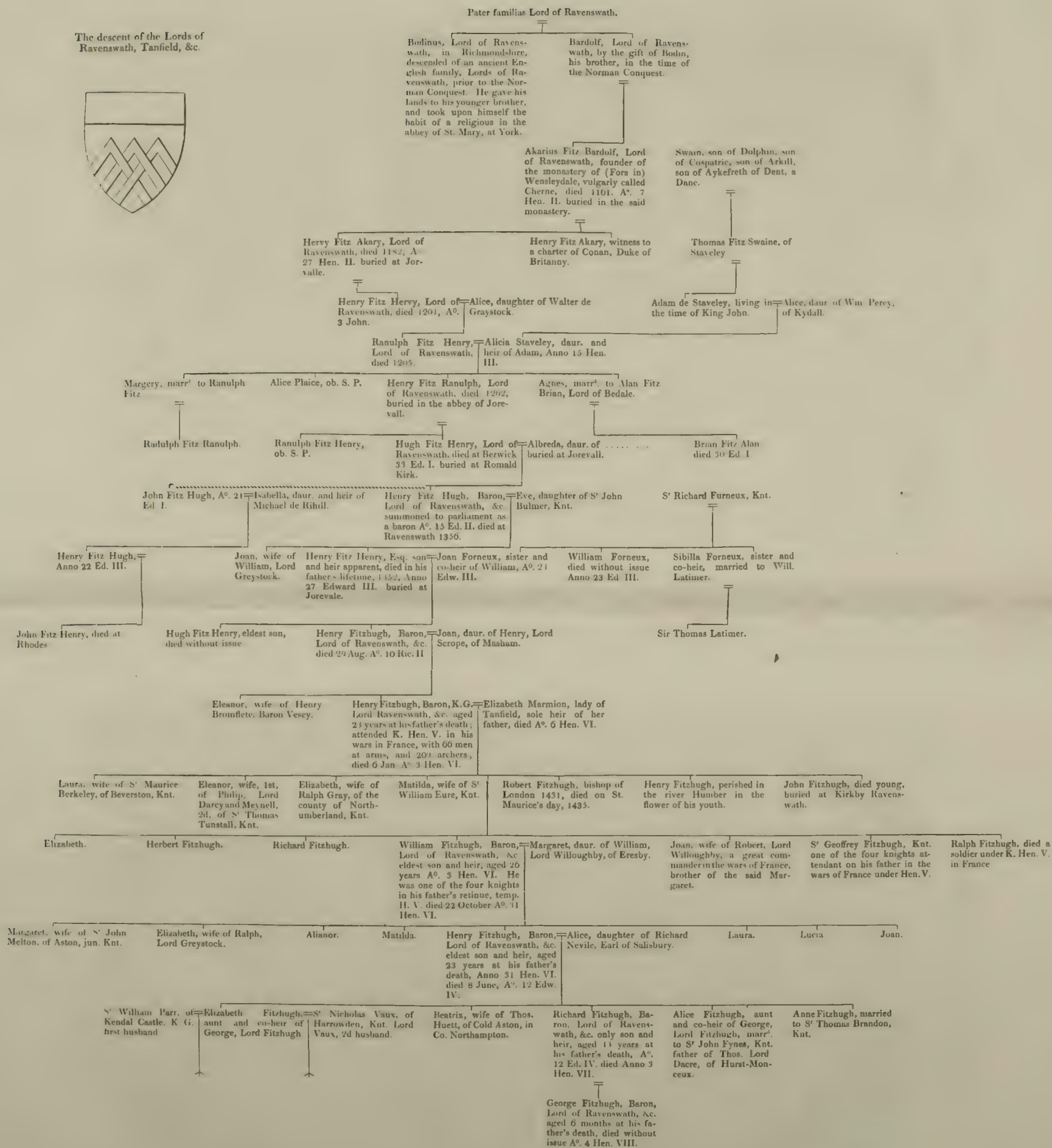
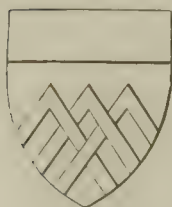
K.—Harvey, fitz & heire de Akarys, estoit noble & bon chevaler & molt aimee de Dieu & le monde. En son temps estoit la dict Abbaye de Charitee, par Conan, Conte de Bretagne & de Richmonde, & par assent du dict Harvey traunslate a les champs de Estwitton & est appelle la Abbaye de Jorevaulx, ou les osses du dict Akaris furent apportees & entumbees. Tout dis reservee au dit Harvey & ses heirs & successors le title & le droit du fondacione. Et morust le dit Harvey l'an du grace MilCLXXXII.

L.—Les trois freres, Henry, Hugh, & William, estoient ensemble vivantz au temps le noble Counte de Richmond Conan qavoit espousee Margarete la soere William roy Decose de la quelle le dit Conan engendra un fille & heire Constance nomme, la quelle fust mariee a Geffray frere le Roy Richard Dengleterre le primer, des queux issist Arthur que deust avoir etre Roy Dengleterre prochien apres son uncle le dit Roy Richard. Le quel Arthur fuit murdree par le Roy John. A cestui Henry fitz Harvey donna Randolph fitz Wauter, ancester del Baron de Graystok en frank marriage avec Alice sa fille, toute Mikelton & les demesne avec le service de Guidon Bouencourt & les services de Lonton & Thirngarth avec la forest de Loun & franc chace. Et morust le dit Henry l'an de grace MilCCI.

M.—Henry fitz Randolph cy de soulx estoit tres noble baron & morust en l'an de grace MilCCLXII. & est ensevely a Jorevaulx. Et Adam son frere est ensevely en la cymetere hors de eglise illeoques.

N.—Y ceste Hugh fitz Henry, frere & heire de Randolph de soulx escript, qu' Randolph

The descent of the Lords of Ravenswath, Tanfield, &c.



morust sans issue de son corps, succeda en leritage apres Randolf son frere, & morust a Berewik sur Tese l'an de grace MilCCCIIII. tost apres la seige & gaigne del Chastel du Stryvelyn, & fuit ensevely a Rumaldekirk* par John priour de Giseburgh, & sa femme Albrede morust a Hurworth sur Tese, & fuit a Jorevaulx ensevely just Mons. Henry Fitz Randolf, pere du dit Hugh, le viii kalendes de Fever l'an de grace MilCCCII.

O.—Icesti Hugh Fitz Henry estoit espouse a Eve, fille Mons. John Bulmer, & morust a Ravenswath en l'an MilCCCLVI. que fuist mesme l'an que le noble & puissant Prince Edward combatta a Poitiers.

P.—Cesti Henry espousa Johanne, fille & heire de Monsier Richard Fourneux, & soer de William de Fourneux, que morust sans issue, avec la quelle Johan le dit Henry avoit en heritage Carleton, Kyngeston, Beghton, & Bothomsale. Et morust le dit Henry l'an de grace MilCCCLII. & est ensevely a l'Abbaye de Jorevaulx devant le haut autiere lors vivant son pere.

Q.—Cesti Hugh Fitz Henry, leisne fitz, espouse Isabelle, la fille de Rauf sur de Nevill, Fitz Randolf de Nevill, le quelx avoint en feoffment Dent, Sadbury, Fremyngton, Brampton, & autres, mais ambedeux morurent sanz issue de leur corps, apres quel mort succeda Henry, le frere le dit Hugh, & fitz & heire au dit Henry fitz Henry, & espousa Johanne, la fille de Henry l'Escrope, sire de Masham, & fuit ensevely a Jorevaulx devant le haute autiere le viii kal. de Octobre, l'an de grace MilCCCXXXVI.

R.—Cesti Henri le sire Fitz Hugh, fitz & heire a Henry Fitz Hugh, estoit tres grant seignor & tres noble & tres vaillant chivaler, car en sa joefnesse tant soi delita en joustes & jeux d'armes & d'amours & tant endowe estoit de sens, norreture & courtoise q'il a droit deserve destre clamee pier de noblie & gentillesse, & puis apres tout son temps emploie en honorables voiajes si bien a la Tierre seinte, come en les guerres de son soverayn sire Henry Roy Dengleterre le quint en Normandie, en France, & aillours, & ensemblement il estoit son chamberlein tout le temps de son regne, il travailla auxi plusieurs journees outre Jerusalem, jesques al grant citee de Kaire ou le Soudein demoert, & en sa revenue il combatta avec les Sarazins & Turques, ou par laide de Dieu & des Chevalliers de Rodes, il fist faire un Chastel & l'appella de Chastell de Seint Peir. Et morust apres en Engleterre a Ravenswath le iii ides de Janvier l'an de grace MilCCCCXXIV. Et il avoit espousee Dame Elizabeth, la fille de Robert Gray, fitz de John Gray de Rotherfield, frere & heire de John sire de Marmyon appelle, un de fitz du dit John Gray de Rotherfeld, de laquelle Elizabeth le dit Henry avoit belle issue, & elle morust en l'an MilCCCCXXVII. & gist a Jorevaulx †.

S.—Cesti John Fitzhugh, navoit mye issu de son corps engendre, mais il fuit occis al discomfiture de Otterburn, l'an de grace MilCCCLXXXVIII.

T.—Apres le trapasement des ditz Henry & Elizabeth ambedeux heritages de Marmyon & Seint Quintin linealment sont descendus a leur fitz & heire le tres noble Seignor William le sire Fitz Hugh cy avant escript, a qi Dieu donne bone vie & louange, & a sa tres noble Compagne Dame Margerie, fille al tres noble Seignor, William de Willughby, Sire de Eresby, de la quelle le dit William Sire Fitzhugh ait noble & belle engendrure.

Such is this animated memoir of a noble and chivalrous race, intimately allied to the ancient Earls of Richmond, and as nearly connected with the present subject. In a

* Where his tomb remains in the north transept, neglected, but entire.

† All these memorials lead to a painful recollection of what that beautiful church once was, when the successive monuments of this great family (now reduced to a mutilated statue and a mere fragment) appeared in their original splendour. But Jervaulx suggests many other topics of regret.

series of warlike ages the Barons Fitzhugh appear among the foremost of their times, and while the erection or restoration of religious houses or of parochial churches continued to be regarded as meritorious, these devout champions of the cross continued to distinguish themselves by acts of liberality. The most inattentive eye can scarcely wander over the churches of North Richmondshire without being struck by the reiterated appearance of the chevrons of Fitzhugh, and those ensigns were never bestowed without meaning, never without the purpose of recording to posterity that those who bore them had contributed to the improvement (perhaps to the foundation) of each particular structure. The memorials of their interments, however, contributed nothing to the ornament of their own parish church at Ravenswath. One or two of the first descents of this great line might be interred there, and their tombs, if any such existed, might be destroyed at the restoration of the church; but their posterity chose for themselves a more sacred and magnificent resting place in the choir of Jervaulx. There, in the unauthorized but pleasing remembrances of the dead, which protestant principle has forbidden to be perpetuated, the name of Fitzhugh long continued to occupy the first place, and there a truncated statue, which during little less than three centuries had itself been interred, marks the interment of Hugh Fitz Henry before the high altar, where it had lain precisely two centuries before the dissolution.

Of this brave and devout family I can only present the reader with one original memorial in the will of Elizabeth, Lady Fitzhugh, which is highly characteristic of the times.

The Will of Elizabeth, Lady Fitzhugh, from Langley's Register at Durham, p. 135.

In the name of God, Amen. In the yeere of our Lord Jesu Christ, 1427, y^e 24th day of y^e month of Septembre, I Elizabeth, Lady of Ravenswath, late y^e wyf of y^e Lord Fitz Hugh, whose saule God for his mercy assoyl, beyng in good hele, devyse and ordeyne my testament in yis wyse and manner as follows: First, I beqweethe my saul to God Almyghtie, and to our Lady, Saint Marye, and to Saint John y^e Evangelyst, and to all y^e saintes in Heven; and my body aftir my dethe in all y^e goodely hast yat it may be carried to Jervaux, yere to be buried afore y^e high auter before my lord's body. And as for myne interment, I wyl yat yere ben at myne exquiser, and a messes upon the morrow 24 torches brennyng aboute myn herse, and 15 tapers, ychon of a pond, brennyng before the high auter in y^e same messes tymes. And they yat come yider yat time unbydden be fedde after yat myne executors thinke honest and reasonable, as well y^e power as other men. And yf myn executoures seme yis noght ynogh, I pray thaym fulfille hit more in paying of my dettes and marryng of my childe. Also, I wyl yat in as goodely hast after my dethe as hit may be doon yeer be songen for me ten trentalles, and within thre monythes a M^e messes. Also, I wyl yat my son William have a ryng with a dyamond, and my son Geffray a gretter, and my son Robert a sauter covered with rede velvet, and my doghter a primer covered in rede, and my doghter Darcy a sauter covered in blew, and my doughter Malde Ewre a primer in blew, and my doghter Elyzabeth a chaplet of perle with double rooses, my doghter Lore a tyre with double rooses of perle, and Robert Fitz-Hugh, my son, a rynge with a relyke of St. Petre finger, and Geg a pair of bedes of gold, and my servants my clething, as my gownes and my kyrtelles, and yong Elizabeth Fitz Hugh, my God doghter, a boke covered in grene with praiers thereinne, Elizabeth Darcy a gyrdyl of blak gylded, and Marjory Darcy a narrow gyrdyl gylded. And I wyl yat myne householde servants have departed amonge theym after discrecione of myn executowres a C marcs; and I wyl yat y^e stuff of all myn houses of offices, as

kychyn, panetre, and buttre, and such other remayn to my son Sir William, and the residue, after my dettes paied, whilke I wyl and charge and pray all myne executors to be first paied and done afore alle other thyngs after myn enterment, I wyl be putte to marying of childre unmaryet als well of my thyrde parte of my lord's goods as of others, so yat of y^e goode wol suffice; my son Geffray have Cⁱⁱ, and ayther of my doghters CC marcs, and yong Elizabeth Fitz-Hugh, my goddoghter, a C marcs; and for to fulfyll alle yis my wyl aforesaid, I ordeyne and make my executowres my son Sir William, my son Sir Geffray, and my son Robert, Christofre Boynton, and William Karryl, praying and charging hem yat yai doo for my saule as my truste is in hem, and as yai wol answer tofore God; and I wyl yat ayther of Xpfre Boynton and William Carryl have a sylver cuppe covered, or else V marcs.

Another testament translated from the Latin.

In the name of God, Amen. The 10 day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1427, I, Elizabeth, Lady Fitzhugh, of Ravenswath, of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make my will in this manner: First, I bequeath my soul to God Almighty, the blessed Mary, his mother, and to all the saints, and my body to be buried in the Abbey of Jorevall; and I will that my will as it is appointed in my testament before made be faithfully fulfilled. Moreover, I will, and it is my will, that my debts be paid, and after full payment thereof, I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Fitzhugh and Lore Fitzhugh, my daughters, the residue of all my goods.

Dated at Witton, the day and year above written.

In this castle was a chantry of two priests of the foundation of Henry Fitzhugh, Kt. valued before the dissolution at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

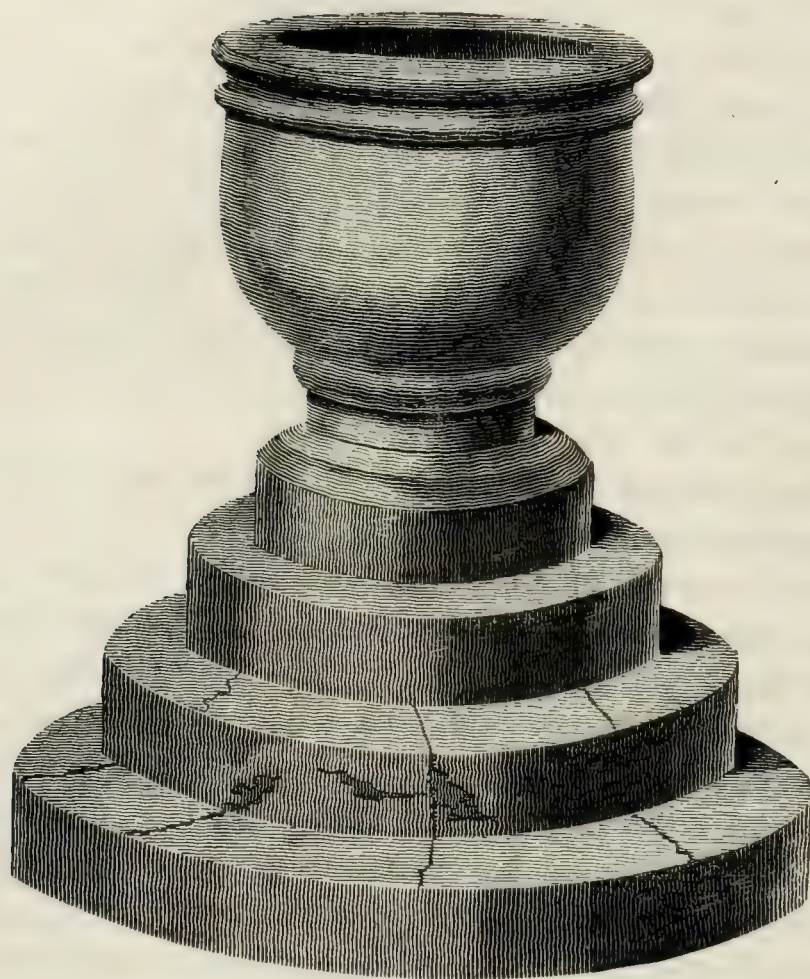
With respect to the great estates of the Fitzhughs, we have already learned from Camden that they came by females to Fienes, Lords Dacre of the south, and to the Parrs. But to be more particular. In the partition of these estates Ravenswath, Cotherston, Lartington, &c. perhaps also Cleasy and Clowbeck, fell to the share of Sir Thomas Parr, and were afterwards forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Wm. Parr, Marquis of Northampton, in 1553. In the following year, however, the marquis was restored in blood and honour, and had his lands regranted to him and the heirs of his body, leaving a reversion in the crown if he died without issue. This was the case in 1571, in consequence of which these estates remained in the crown to the year 1629, when, by letters patent, they were granted to Edward Ditchfield and other trustees for the city of London. A link in the chain is now wanting with respect to Ravenswath, which, however, in the year 1677 was in the hands of Sir Thomas Wharton, after whose decease it devolved on Robert Byerley, Esq. by his marriage with —, the daughter and heir of the former. By the heirs of the Byerley family, namely, the Osbaldestons and Ledgards, it was sold not many years ago to Mr. Fletcher, of Boroughbridge, the present owner.

It is supposed that the other moiety of the estates passed from the Fiennes to the Huddlestons of Millum Castle, but whether by descent or purchase is uncertain. From Lady Williamson, however, their heir general, Millum was sold to Lord Lonsdale, but their property in the parish of Romaldkirk was sold by the Huddlestons themselves to the Bowes of Streetham.

With respect to the Barony of Fitzhugh, as the present Earl of Pembroke and Baroness Dacre are lineally descended from Alice and Elizabeth, sisters of Richard, Lord Fitzhugh, and aunts and co-heirs of George, the last lord, it appears that this ancient barony is in abeyance betwixt those two families.

Population, 1811.

Dalton	237
Gayles	224
Kirkby on the Hill	131
New Forest	74
Newsham	403
Ravensworth	290
Whashton	121

*Font in Ravenswath Church.*



West End View of St. Martin's Church.



R O M A L D K I R K.

In Rumoldescherce ad g'ld i car. & ii caruce' poss' e'e', Torfin h'b. N'c h't Bodin & wast' e' T. R. E. nal' v sol.

In Codrestune ad g'ld vi car. & iii caruce' poss' e'e'.

In Hondredeston ad g'ld i car. & i caruca potest esse.

In Lertinton ad g'ld iii car. & iii caruce' possunt esse.

In Micleton ad g'ld vi car. & iii caruce' poss' e'e'. Hanc h'b Torfin. N'c h't Bodin & wast' e'. T. R. E. xvi sol'. Tot' i leug' l'g dim' lat'.



THE name of Rumoldescherce demonstrates that in the later part at least of the Saxon æra here had been a church dedicated to St. Romuald, but as none is mentioned in Domesday, and the place is there described as waste (in consequence, no doubt, of the Danish ravages), it is evident that the present church is to be assigned to a later period. Bodin, however, is described as having succeeded Torfin in the possession of the place, and Bodin was progenitor of the Fitzhughs. In their posterity through heirs female the advowson has continued to the present generation, and to that family the foundation of the church at an early period after Domesday, the present church, and the assignment of a parish dependant upon it, are to be ascribed.

This is a very extensive parish, and notwithstanding the barrenness of the upper parts, an opulent benefice. It consists of the modern townships of Romaldkirk, Cotherston, Holwick, Hunderthwaite, Lartington, Lunedale, and Mickleton, and extends in one direction at least thirty miles, ranging for the greater part of that distance at least from four to five miles in width. Its whole area may fairly be computed at one hundred superficial miles. It is equal, therefore, to one-seventh part of the whole county of Richmond, of which the mountain district, consisting of this parish, that of Startforth, Bowes, Aysgarth, Kirkby Ravensworth, Grinton, and Coverham, cover at least four hundred miles.

The village of Romaldkirk itself, though not unfruitful, is rather too high in the vale to form a very pleasant residence. The beauties of the Tees, which flows far beneath in its deep and rocky channel, are nearly concealed; and the portion of the county of Durham seen beyond is rather bleak and unmarked. Up the stream, and within the parish, cultivation is just beginning to dispel the gloom which wide extended wastes till lately spread over the immediate vicinity of the place. I know not whether it would be any great consolation to a rector, who loved society, to find himself lord of the town; for the first rank of the inhabitants are in consequence customary tenants holding under him, and who owe certain suits and services, among which is that of carrying gratis eighty horse-loads of pitcoal to the rectory.

This church, by a process very unusual, though not altogether unprecedented, has given name to the place and to the parish. It evidently existed under this denomination

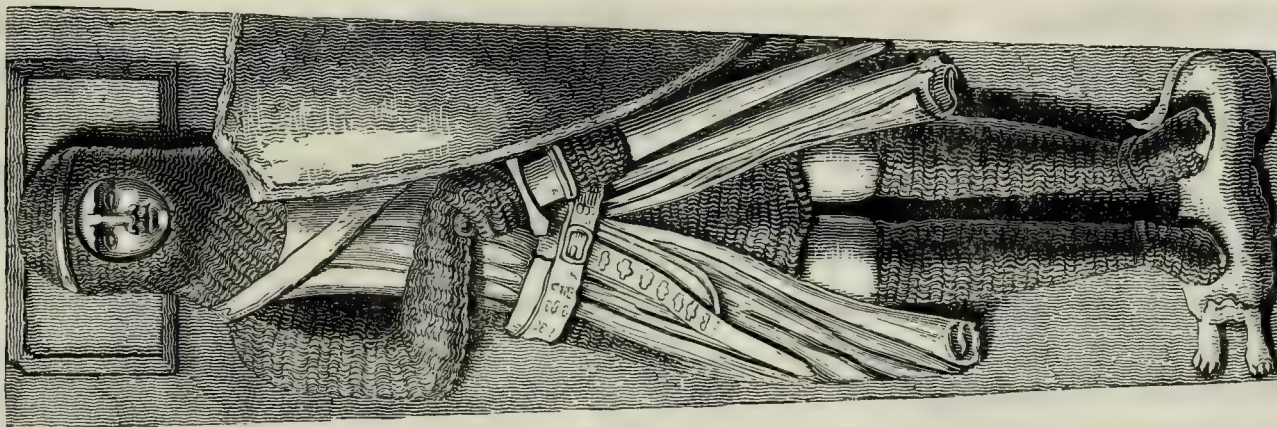
in the Saxon times, and when the church was no more, which appears to have been the case for some time, continued to be called "Rumaldscherch." I do not recollect that any other parish church in the kingdom has the same dedication, and if the æra of St. Rumald could be proved, it would also prove the period to which the foundation of this parish could not be antecedent. The probability, however, is, that these extensive wastes constituted the outskirts of the great Saxon parish of Gilling, and as population extended itself along the valley of the Tees, and up the sides of the wide slopes which decline towards its southern bank, this extensive district was severed from it, and put under the protection of a saint then popular, though now almost forgotten. But though we do not certainly know who St. Romald was, we know at least who he was not. He was certainly not the Italian Saint Romualdo. By some writers he is supposed to be of royal descent, of Scottish or Irish blood, which then meant nearly the same thing, as well as Bishop of Dublin, and a martyr. In the catalogue of Benedict XIV. he is classed among the first propagators of the christian faith in Ireland, and said to have shed his blood in the cause. The Bollandists, on the contrary, undertake to prove that St. Rumald, or Rumwald, was an English Saxon, an opinion strongly supported by the name. On the whole, it is most probable that wherever he preached, and however he died, his birth was in Northumbria, and that the church, which still bears his name, was erected while the fame of his virtues and sufferings was recent.

It is a general attribute of the Saxon churches, that their original endowment has been a carucate of land; and of the greater churches endowed in that æra, that the lordship of the town has been annexed to the church. Both these circumstances meet in Romaldkirk*.

In far later times Romaldkirk had a chantry dedicated to St. Thomas, the Apostle, and endowed, as appears from the inscription on his brass, by Rector Newlyn, probably about the end of the fifteenth century, in the east end of the south aisle, which at the dissolution was found to be of the value of an hundred shillings. In the north aisle, though belonging to the Fitzhughs, there appears to have been no family altar or endowment.

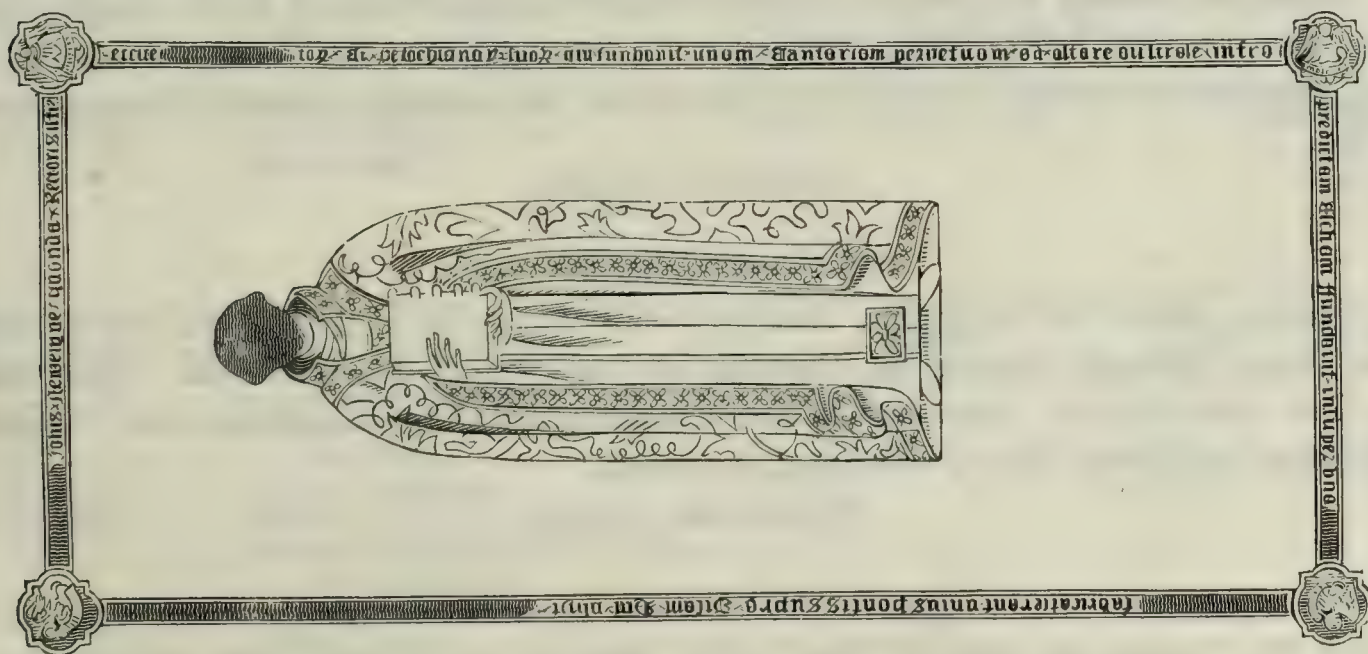
The fabric of the church is worthy of the extent of the parish and the value of the benefice. The nave is the oldest part of it now extant, with lofty and graceful cylindrical columns, which I suspect not to be later than Henry III., and must therefore suppose that the second, or Norman church, was destroyed to make room for the present fabric. The north and south transepts appear to be of the age of Edw. III. The north transept belonged to the Fitzhughs, and since by descent through heirs female to the Maires of Lartington. Against the north wall is placed the cross-legged figure in link mail of Sir — Fitzhugh, Knight, who died A. D. 1304, most probably at Cotherston Castle. To the nave I should assign a still later date, probably about the year 1400. The arms of Fitzhugh are over the east window. The roof, high pitched and very skilfully arched without cross-beams, is a very fine piece of carpentry, and the masonry of the whole building, particularly of the choir, is excellent.

* "In the town of St. Romald are three carucates of land, which made the fourth part of a knight's fee, whereof one carucate was held of the Earl of Richmond, another by Brian Fitz-Alan in Hunderthwaite, and the church is endowed with the third; which church belonged to the patronage of the Lords Fitzhugh, and after to the Lords Scroope, of Bolton. This rectory was valued in the king's books as follows: First fruits 100*l.* now 58*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, tenths 5*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, subsidies 5*l.* 4*s.*"—*MS. at Burton Constable.* As the last Lord Fitzhugh lived to 1513, and in 1567 Bishop Best speaks of it as likely to be sold, it could not long have vested in the Lords Scroope.



Within the communion rail, under a marble slab richly inlaid with brass, lies a beneficent rector, whose epitaph, given as it at present appears below, may perhaps be thus supplied.

Orate pro a'ibus Johe's Newelyne quondam istius ecclesie rectoris & parochianor' suor', qui fundabit unam cantariam perpetuam ad altare australe infra prædictam ecclesiam; fundabit insuper unam [capellam ad finem] unius pontis super Tysam, qui obiit.....



From the defect in the archiepiscopal registers I am unable to supply the date, but from the open embroidered cope on the brass it cannot have been earlier than Henry VI. The space occupied by the last words included in brackets may be variously supplied, but the probability is that they were intended to commemorate the erection of a chapel, such as the piety of our forefathers often founded on the piers or at the end of bridges, in order to assist the devotion of travellers.

I cannot help remarking that about this fine church, within and without, the munificence of a former age is much more conspicuous than the attention of the present. The walls, floor, pews, are damp and neglected; every thing about it, in short, bears marks

of modern selfishness. The churchyard, which it is impossible to enlarge, is much too crowded with interments, and bears disgusting marks of those defilements which, one scarcely knows why, almost always mark the barbarism of mountain districts.

The parsonage, a large and respectable building, stands near the east end of the churchyard, and the long line of stables which flanks it is adorned with trefoil windows probably not later than Henry VII.

The following epitaphs are in the church :

On a brass in the north aisle,

Nobilissimus Dominus Franciscus Apelby de Lartington patruo ejusdem Nominis fortunarum virtutumque hæres illas auxit has non imminuit Felix Conjux Margarita ex antiquissima Salvinorum de Croxdale Familia uxore, felix quoque quino sobole pater ex qua Ambrosius Maria et Margarita parentes in cœlo stipant, Franciscus et Jarrardus sanguinis spem sustentant. Ipse cum quatuor annos uxori superstes utriusque parentis munera implesset hujus Ecclesiæ Patronus illi seipsum heu munus nimis pretiosum legavit 28 die Julii A. D. 1664, Æt. 42.

Divitum decus pauperumque parcus
Legum Lycurgus si demas severum
Pietate Numa moribus Cato
Sed Christiano Nestor eloquio
Adde et annos sæculum beabis
At dum Virtutes avara computat
Lachesis errat atque senem credit
Qui siccus legis hæcce quando flebis.

Here lies interred the Body of Mary Bedingfield, the Widow of Henry Bedingfield, Esq. who died the 18th of Feb. 1770, aged 70, leaving Mary, the Wife of John Maire, Esq. her then only Child, by whom this Monument was erected in grateful Remembrance of her.

Requiescat in pace.

H. S. S.

Thomas Maire de Lartington, Armiger, obiit 29 die Julii, 1752, Ætat. 80, et uxor ejus Maria Richardi Fermor de Tusmore in Com. Oxon. Armigeri filia. Quæ obiit 24 Nov. 1734, Æt. 61. Sobolem habuerunt numero undecim. Superstites sunt Thomas, Johannes, Gulielmus, Maria, Henrietta, Anastasia,

Requiescant in pace.

Hic sepeliuntur præter supradictum Thomam Maire, et Mariam uxorem ejus etiam eorum filii Thomas qui obiit 24 Dec^{bris} 1672, Ætat. 63, et Gulielmus qui obiit 26 Julii, 1769, Ætat. 65, et Johannes qui obiit 30 Sep. 1771, Ætat. 69.

Requiescant in pace.

In grateful Remembrance of John Maire, Esq. who died Sep. 30th, 1771, and of Mary Maire, his Widow, who died April 2nd, 1784, this Monument was erected by her Nephew, Henry Maire.

To the Memory of Monica Maire, Wife of Henry Maire, of Lartington, Esq. and third Daughter of the late Nicholas Stapleton, of Carlton, Esq. She departed this Life Jan^y. 8, 1800, aged 49.—R. I. P.

Georgio Ledgard, Armigero,
Amatori patriæ nemini inimico
Virtutibus vere Heroicis prædito
Ingenio et Comitatus conspicuo.

B. M. P.

Dorothea Conjux

Mortuus An. Ætat. 48, Christi 1727.

A pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid by the Abbot of Eggleston to a chaplain at Romaldkirk.

The chantry of St. Thomas the Apostle, in this church, was valued (37 Hen. VIII.) at 100*s.* per ann.

The rectory of Romaldkirk is remarkable for having had three incumbents promoted to bishoprics within the space of fifty years, namely, William Knight, promoted to Bath and Wells, A. D. 1541, John Best to Carlisle, A. D. 1560, and Richard Barnes, who died Bishop of Durham, to Carlisle, A. D. 1570.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1703.

Rumbald Kirke, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF ST. ROMALD.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
A. D. 1323, circ.	Henry Fitz Henry, circ. 1160		
7 May, 1368	Joh. de Denton		p' mort.
17 Jan. 1382	D'ns. Will. fil. Henri Fitz Hugh	Attorn. D'ni. Henr. F. Hugh	p' resig.
1 Jan. 1392	D'ns. Ric. de Midelham	{ Rex ut Custos heredis D'ni.	p' resig.
7 May, 1432	D'ns. Robt. de Wyclyffe	Henr. F. Hugh	p' mort.
	D'ns. Joh. de Laton, Pbr.	Attor. D'ni. Henr. F. Hugh	p' mort. J. L.
	D'ns. Joh. Epylby, Cap.	Will. Fitz Hugh, mil.	
	John Newling		

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
14 Oct. 1541	William Knight, after Bp. of Bath and Wells		
Occur 1567	Thomas Oglethorpe	The crown	Res. of W. K.
	John Best, D. D. Bp. of Carlisle		
16 May, 1569	Richard Barnes, Bp. of Carlisle, after of Durham		
1581	John Rudde, B. D.	John Wilkington, B. D.	
Occur 1596	Richard Tyrwhitt		
27 June, 1599	Thomas Lively	Lord Burleigh	
Oct. 1621	Thomas Mallone, A. M.		
	Thomas Tothall		
Visited 1674	Thomas Tullie		
	Peter Ingram, B. D.		
23 Nov. 1674	Richard Roberts, A. M.	{ * Ralph, Anthony, and Nich. } Salvin, and Phil. Brunskell	D. of P. J.
14 Oct. 1682	Alexander Hilton, A. M.	Abraham and Henry Hilton	D. of R. R.
16 Dec. 1682	Robert Roddam, A. M.	John Ducke, and Anne, his wife	D. of A. H.
16 Jan. 1713	Edward Browell	Mark Browell	D. of R. R.
26 April, 1764	John Gibson, A. M.	Sarah Gibson	D. of E. B.
7 April, 1787	Reginald Bligh, A. B.	John Hodgson, merchant	Res. of J. G.

* Executors of Francis Appleby.

With respect to this church and its incumbents there exists a very curious chain of evidence in original charters now belonging to Sir Henry Lawson, Bart.

The first of these is a certificate from "Cudbert" de Gilling, as appears on a very careful inspection of the original, where the christian name is become very obscure, to Roger, Archbishop of York, that Harvey, son of Acharias, was the true and undoubted patron of the church of St. Romald, and that none but himself and his ancestors had any right in the said advowson. The church had, therefore, been restored not by Harvey himself, but by some of his ancestors. This is the earliest notice of the actual existence of a church here, and must be dated in the interval betwixt the year 1154, when Roger succeeded to the see of York, and 1181, when he died. Who this "Cudbert" de Gilling was, or what peculiar authority attached to his testimony on the subject, does not appear. Moreover, as this certificate must have been given with a view to an institution, it seems to prove that the Archdeacon of Richmond had not at this early period acquired the right of instituting to benefices, which he afterwards possessed, and which was actually exercised with respect to this church in particular.

A certificate of the right of advowson of Romaldkirk, inter 1154 and 1181.

Viro venerabili et in Christo Patri Rogero Dei gratia Eboracensi Archiepiscopo et totius Angliæ Primati, Cudbert de Gilling, eternam in Domino salutem. Excellenciæ vestræ significamus et in veritate quod Deus est testificamur Herveum filium Achariæ verum esse advocatum ecclesiæ Sancti Rumaldi in Teysedale, neque ullum præter ipsum et antecessores suos in ecclesiâ eâdem jus advocationis habuisse aut habere sicut scimus et audivimus. Valete in Domino.

An acknowledgment given by Alanus, the son of Hervey, of his taking the charge of Henry, the parson of Romaldkirk, then a minor, with a view to his education, on his receiving a pension of fourteen marks per annum.

Omnibus Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis ad quos litteræ præsentis pervenerint Alanus filius Hervei, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me ad instantiam domini mei et fratris Henrici filii Hervei in curam et custodiam meam recepisse Henricum nepotem meum personam ecclesiæ Sancti Romaldi propter quatuordecim marcas argenti ad quas Paulinus et Adamus clerici annuatim nomine pensionis ejusdem ecclesiæ eidem Henrico tenebantur solvendas. Ego de eisdem quatuordecim marcis argenti quamdiu domino et patri suo H. filio Hervei et ei placuerit ut prædictam curam habeam, eidem Henrico necessaria providebo et honorabiliter in scholis ubi prædicta pensio non sufficiat eum de proprio exhibebo. Ego autem tactis sacrosanctis evangelis juravi me erga prædictum Henricum in custodiâ mea fidelem existere nec aliquid jus in ecclesia Sancti Romaldi occasione tali in præjudicium ipsius Henrici mihi aliquando vindicare. Teste capitulo Richmundiæ celebrato apud Mortham.

The next transaction recorded in the above took place a generation later. Henry, son of Harvey, and grandson of Acharius, had presented to this benefice his son Henry, a minor, and, as appears, a mere child; and Alan, brother of Henry, undertakes for his education, &c. in consideration of fourteen marks reserved out of the income of the benefice, and payable out of the same by Pauline and Adam, who served the church during the incumbent's minority, and were styled vicars in the most ancient and general sense of the term.

This is proved by the next instrument, of which the attestations also prove, that beside these vicars, there were two chaplains of St. Rumold, Sir Richard and Sir Robert;

and three clerks, Alexander, Hernard, and Gerard. There was also at that very early period a chaplain, and therefore a chapel of Thorngarth.

The William de Chimeli here mentioned was probably William, second Archdeacon of Richmond in the catalogue, though at a very advanced period of his life. The right of instituting seems to have been acquired by the archdeacon in the interval between these two instruments. It is remarkable that this instrument is attested by a chapter of the archdeaconry holden at Mortham. Such chapters appear to have been assembled by the archdeacons on their visitations; yet at Mortham there was no church.

Attestation of Paulinus, vicar of Romaldkirk, vouching that the right of patronage or advowson of that church legally belonged to Henry the son of Hervey.

Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis has litteras visuris vel audituris Paulinus vicarius ecclesiæ de Sancto Rumoldo salutem in Domino. Testificor vobis in veritate quæ Dei est et sub periculo animæ meæ, me vicariatum ecclesiæ de Sancto Rumoldo cum omnibus pertinentiis ad præsentationem Domini Henrici filii Hervei, veri patroni ejusdem ecclesiæ et ad institutionem domini Willelmi de Chimeli, tunc Archidiaconi Richmundiæ in totâ vitâ meâ pacificè possedisse. Reddendo verò annuatim domino Henrico filio ejusdem Henrici presbitero quatuordecim marcas argenti nomine pensionis tanquam vero personæ ejusdem ecclesiæ, prout continetur in instrumentis quæ ipse Henricus persona habet de prædicto Henrico patre ejus, et de domino Willelmo de Chimeli Archidiacono Richmundiæ. Testificor etiam vobis in salute animæ meæ quod antecessores mei, videlicet Walterus et Alda eandem ecclesiam ad præsentationem ejusdem Henrici et antecessorum suorum sine alicujus interpellatione et contentione super jure patronatûs pacificè possederunt et ne aliquo tempore ab aliquo vel aliquibus hoc in dubium possit revocari, huic scripto sigillum meum in testimonium apposui. His testibus Domino Ricardo Capellano de Castello Bernardi, Domino Ricardo Capellano de Sancto Rumoldo, Domino Roberto Capellano de Sancto Rumoldo, Domino Angevino Capellano de Thirngarth, Domino Widone de Fontibus, Domino Thoma persona de Kirkeby, Alexandro clerico, Hernado et Gerardo clericis de Sancto Rumoldo, Domino Rogero de Aske, Willelmo dispensatore, cum multis aliis.

From this period we hear no more of the rectors of Romaldkirk for near a century and a half, after which we find them, as might be expected, exercising trusts under the Fitz-Hughs, their patrons.

A power of attorney from Henry Fitzhugh to John Gouer and Jeffray Cook to surrender the manor of Berewyke to John de Denton, parson of Romaldkirk, 1323.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Henricus filius Hugonis dominus de Ravenswath, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me constituisse et fecisse dilectos et fideles meos Johannem Gouer de Ingelby, et Galfridum, locum attornatos meos vel alterum eorum attornatum meum si ambo interesse non possint, ad dandam et deliverandam domino Johanni de Denton, personæ ecclesiæ Sancti Rumbaldi Seysinam de manerio meo de Berewyk cum omnibus bonis meis et catallis in prædicto manerio inventis per cartam feofamenti mei, et quidquid prædicti Johannes et Galfridus vel alter eorum de illa seysina nomine meo fecerit ratum et gratum constituo. In cujus rei testimonium his litteris patentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Ravenswath, die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Petri ad vincula, Anno Domini D. Edwardi filii regis Edwardi, sexto decimo.

A power of attorney from Sir Henry Fitzhugh, Knt. to Richard de Midelham, parson of Romaldekirk, and others, empowering them to nominate suitable persons to his several livings, probably during his absence, A. D. 1359.

A tous ceux que cest lettre verront ou oiront, Henry Fitz-Hugh chivaler salut en Dieu. Sachez moi avoir ordiné et assigné, et en mon lieu mise, Sire Richard de Midelham, parson de Rombaldekirk, Richard de Richmund et Sire Adame de Carleton, chapeleyn, mes generales attornes de presenter coneables parsons a tous mes Eglises quant ils voideront dens ma patronage en mon nom canut ferme et etable ce que les ditts Sir Richard et Sire Adam ou un dè eux ferront ou ferra en mon nome. En tesmoign-aunce de quelc chose a cestes lettres patentes jai mise mon seal. Donné a Ravenswath le Mardi prochain apres la feste Seint Barnabè Apostre, l'an du regne le Roi Edward tierce apres le conquest traunut toice.

A power of attorney from Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, empowering William Fitz Henry, rector of Romaldekirk, and Richard de Richmond, jointly or separately, to nominate proper persons to his several livings, 1359.

Pateat universis per præsentis me Henricum Fitzhugh, in remotis agentem attornasse et in loco meo posuisse dilectos in Christo dominum Willelmum, filium Henrici, rectorem ecclesiæ Sancti Rumaldi, et Ricardum de Richemound, conjunctim et divisim ad presentandum loci ordinariis ad quascumque ecclesias sive capellas quæ de patronatu meo existunt ubicumque, per totam Angliam quandocumque vel qualescumque eas vel eorum aliquas vacare contigerit, ratum et gratum habens quicquid prædicti Willelmus et Ricardus, vel eorum alter nomine meo fecerint vel fecerunt in præmissis. In cujus rei testimonium has literas feci patentes quousque rediero duraturas. Datum apud Upsale undecimo die Augusti Anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo nono.

A power of attorney from Sir Henry Fitzhugh, Knight, to Thomas de Newsom and William Pichenam, empowering them to deliver possession of certain manors to William Fitzhugh, parson of Romaldekirk, and others, for certain purposes now unknown, A. D. 1367.

Pateat universis per præsentis quod ego Henricus Fitz Hugh, miles, attornavi et in loco meo posui Thomam de Newsom, et Willelmum Pikenam, conjunctim vel divisim attornatos meos ad deliverandam sesinam domino Willelmo Fitz Hugh, personæ ecclesiæ Sancti Rumbaldi, Ricardo de Richemund, domino Ricardo de Midelham, personæ ecclesiæ de Fyngale, et domino Adæ de Carleton capellano, de maneriis meis de Berwyk super Teys et Clesseby, Cloubecke, Thorp-Undestang, et Tanfeld, Staveley, et Ayrton * cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sibi et hæredibus suis in perpetuum prout in quadam cartâ mea plenius continentur. Ratum et gratum habiturus quicquid iidem Thomas et Willelmus, vel unus eorum fecerint vel fecerit in nomine meo in præmissis. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Ravenswath die dominica proxima post festum Sancta Katarinæ. Anno regis Edwardi tertii a conquestu, quadragesimo primo.

A power of attorney from John Laton, rector of Romaldekirk, to Christopher Boynton and William Porter, empowering them to deliver possession of certain manors to Elizabeth the widow of Sir Henry Fitzhugh, Knt. 1426.

Pateat universis per præsentis quod ego Johannes Laton, rector ecclesiæ de Romaldekirk, attornavi et in loco meo posui dilectos michi Christoferum Boynton et

* In Craven.

Willelmum Porter, conjunctim vel divisim attornatos meos ad deliberandam nomine meo sesinam Elizabeth.....Henrici Fitz Hugh, militis nuper domini de Ravenswath de maneriis de Cleseby, Clowbeck, Estanfeld, et Ayreton, secundum unam formam et effectum cujusdam cartæ indentatæ præfatæ Elizabeth inde factæ. Ratum et conformatum habens quicquid iidem Christoferus et Willelmus aut eorum alter nomine meo fecerint seu fecerit in præmissis.

In cujus rei testimonium huic præsentî scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum primo die Septembris anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ, quarto.

An attestation of John of Laton, late parson of Romaldekirk, date about 1432.

Be it hade in mynd that I, John of Laton, late parson of Romaldekirke, feffees, was seessyd of the pension of Hoghton in the springe Wakyrfeld parcell in the Byshopbryge of Doreme, be the force of a fyn resede in the kyngs corte, be the whych fyn the said John of Laton be the survyvor dyed well seessyd of the said Hoghton, and whose right descendyd to Sir John Eppelby, now parson of the same kirke of Romaldekirke, as brother's son, and heir to his uncull. And the next heir to the said Sir John Eppelby is one Maister William, of Laton, parson of Stowe in Middelsex.

Deed of institution of John Apelby to the parsonage of Romaldekirk, 1432.

Universis Sanctæ Matris ecclesiæ filiis præsentibus litteras inspecturis Rogerus Esyngdeale in legibus bacchalaureus, reverendi viri domini Henrici Bowet, Archidiaconi Richmundiæ in ecclesia Eboracensi in remotis agente, in spiritualibus vicarius generalis salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos discretum virum Johannem Apylby, pro more capellanum ad ecclesiam parochialem Sancti Rumaldi in Tesedale, Archidiaconatus Richmundiæ, post mortem domini Johannis Laton ultimi rectoris ejusdem vacantem, ad quam per honorabilem virum dominum Willelmum dominum Fitzhugh militem, verum dictæ ecclesiæ patronum nobis præsentatus extitit, admisimus intuitu caritatis ipsumque rectorem instituimus canonicè in eâdem ecclesiâ per dilectum nobis in Christo dominum Thomam Appylby, capellanum commissarium nostrum in hac parte specialiter deputatum, in corporalem possessionem dictæ ecclesiæ octavo die mensis Maii Anno Domini millesimo CCCC^{mo} tricesimo secundo induci fecimus eum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis quæ omnia et singula universitati vestræ prædictæ tenore præsentium intimamus et quibus sigillum vicariatus nostri hujusmodi apposuimus in fidem et testimonium omnium præmissorum. Datum Eborac. quo ad consignationem præsentium nono die mensis Maii Anno Domini millesimo CCCC^{mo} tricesimo secundo supradicto.

After a long interval in the evidences relating to this benefice, is the following petition from John Best, Bishop of Carlisle, who was consecrated A. D. 1560, and died in 1570, to Archbishop Parker, to be permitted to hold the church of Romaldekirk in commendam.

9 April, 1567.

I have a commendam of a parish church called Rumald Church. It will expire within a year or lesse. The advowson of the same is ordered to be sold to gentlemen of this country at unreasonable sums of money. Soe that it is apparent the revenues thereof are likely to come into temporal men's hands, and the cure into some unlearned asses, as many are like to do in those parts unless your grace be a good stay therein. For this cause, and for that my charge here in the queen's service doth daily increase, I have no

refuge left to fly unto but onely this. I am compelled to be a suitor to your grace for the renewing of my commendam for the time of my life. In doing whereof your grace shall both stay the covetous gripe that hath the advowson for his prey, the unlearned ass from the cure where I have now a learned preacher, and bind me as I am otherwise most bound to serve and pray for your graces long continuance in honor and godliness.

Your graces poor brother to command,

JOHANNES CARLISLENSIS.

An ancient custom relating to mortuaries, which derived its origin from the conscientious anxiety of the old inhabitants lest the church should be deprived of its rights by the avarice of their executors, gave rise in an early period to a long contested suit, in which almost all the incumbents in Richmondshire were involved. The story contains some curious particulars, which I shall give in their original language.

“Fuerunt antiquitus viri Deo de votissimi & ecclesiæ Dei munifici, largi & liberales in decimis, proventibus & oblationibus dandis, assidui quoq’ & benevoli in ædificationibus & venerationibus ecclesiarum ac in omnibus & singulis quæ magis Deo & eorum animabus complacere poterant perimplend. Sed huic invidente Diabolo inter alias abusiones una viz. de bonis defunctorum decedentium per eorum executores in proprios usus cumulatis & parum aut nihil pro eorum animabus satisfaciennes, exorta est. Quapropter viri, parochiani ecclesiæ S. Rumaldi in valle de Tese intra Archidiaconatum Richmondia, licet moribus agrestes & quasi brutales, consilio inito consenserunt unanimiter quod quandam porcionem bonorum ante mortem pro animabus suis ecclesiæ suæ assignarent quam eorum executores ab ecclesia subtrahere aut detinere non valerent. Præfati viri simul suum tunc adeunt rectorem, causam hujusmodi propositi eidem plenius exponentes.

“Intellecta autem causa, inquit rector, nolo hujusmodi propositum acceptare, ne forte vestri successores vota vestra exequi recusaverint, & (cum) ecclesia rem sibi gratanter oblatam exigere voluerit, forte super hoc lis & contentio oriretur, & ideo revertentes, melius consilium iterum capiatis. Revertentes ergo viro secundo & tercio, dixerunt quod ipsi & eorum successores eorum propositum exequi voluerint. Tunc demum re portionem voluntarie concessam ut jus ecclesiæ suæ acceptavit & pacifice habuit.”

The custom, of which the origin is thus explained, seems at first to have been what the civil law terms a donatio mortis causa, and it must have commenced nearly with the erection and endowment of the present church; for it was not till a long time after (post magnum tempus elapsum) that the inhabitants of the archdeaconry, for the custom was now become general, began to resist the claim, and the decree by which the contest was finally disposed of bears date A. D. 1254.

The parties to the suit, which travelled to Rome, and was afterwards remitted to delegates in England, were Peter de Savoy, with all his vassals of Richmondshire, on the one part, and the following beneficiaries of Richmondshire on the other, viz. the rectors of St. Romald, Startforth, Rokeby, Mortham, Kirkby Ravenswath, Gilling, Forcet, Staynwegges, Midelton, Melsamby, Danby, Smythton, Couton, Caterick, Grynton, Marrig, Mersk, Langton, Kirkby Fletham, Bedell, Scotor (qu. Scruton), Fyngall, Wathlous, Hawskwell, Tanfeld, Aykskarth, Wendesley, Spenythorn, Estwitton, Thornton Stiward, Kirtlington, Topclive, Pykall, Maunfeld, Aynderby, &c. The claim, it seems, had by this time assumed a definite form, amounting to a third of a third of the goods of the deceased, together with two animals, his property, at whose choice (a very material question) does not appear; but if the deceased left a wife only, or children, the claim

extended to a sixth part, if neither wife nor child, a third. The procurator for the clergy in [this suit was Brian Fitz-Alan, rector of Bedal. The substance of the decree was, that instead of two animals, the rector should be contented with one, according to the general custom of the diocese of York. And with respect to the other moveable property of the deceased living or dead, the decree wholly discharged from payment all utensils, instruments of husbandry, meat and drink prepared, domestic fowls, jewels of gold and silver, together with gold and silver plate*. But enough of this.

LARTINGTON, or more anciently LIRTINGTON,

Probably the town of Lirting, or Larting, the first Saxon planter.

After the Domesday survey the next transaction, which appears, relating to this manor is the following grant from Henry, son of Hervey, to Robert de Lascel, in which that name, La Scel, or de Sigillo, now become so dignified in the county of York, occurs, I think, for the first time. The terms are very curious, and the anxiety to secure the privilege of the chase for the lady as well as the husband very characteristic.

Date supposed to be between 1182 and 1201.

Hæc est conventio facta inter Henricum filium Hervei et Robertum de Lacell in Comitatu Eboracensi. Quod præfatus Henricus reddidit præfato Roberto de Lacell totam villam de Lirlington, cum dominicis et servitiis et omnibus pertinenciis suis in bosco et plano et pastura, scilicet ab Aquilone sicut Nordghile cadit in Teisam, ascendendo versus occidentem usque ad Cumbam et de Cumba versus occidentem sicut aqua descendit de subtus Harecragg versus meridiem; ita quod vadit per mediam mussam usque ad Brune rigg, et ita de Brune rigg per medium alterius mussæ usque ad Basate, et de Basate usque ad divisas Westmorland semper in summitate sicut aquæ descendunt ex unâ parte versus Baldresdale, et ex alterâ parte versus Sleddale, ab aquilone in latitudine versus meridiem usque ad divisam Comitatus Richemundiæ; ita quod prædictus Robertus et hæredes suæ poterint dare vel vendere cuicumque voluerint de bosco suo infra prædictas metas, salvo prædicto Henrico et heredibus suis foresto de venatione, et communi pasturâ equarum prædicti Henrici et hæredum suorum de Gragret, versus occidentem infra dictas divisas; ita quod præfatus Robertus, et hæredes sui, non facient herbergagium ultra Gragret, versus occidentem, et de Gragret versus orientem, remanet totum quietum dicto Roberto, et hæredibus suis extra forestam. Ita quod averia prædicti Roberti, et hæredum suorum, ibunt ubicumque voluerint infra metas prædictas, et averia hominum prædicti Roberti, et hæredum suorum de Lirlington, ibunt tam longe in sepedicto foresto ut singulis noctibus possint redire ad villam de Lirlington. Et sciendum quod quando-cumque prædictus Robertus, vel uxor sua vel hæredes sui, manebunt apud Lirlington, et voluerint venari in præfato foresto, licebit eis et suis venari ibi; ita quod prædictus Robertus de Lacell, et uxor sua vel hæredes sui, mittent unum de servientibus suis usque ad portam de Cudhreston, ut dicat quod forestarius domini Henrici veniat cum dicto Roberto vel suis in venatione suâ, et si forestarius domini Henrici illuc venire noluerit prædictus Robertus vel uxor sua vel hæredes sui, et sui quando fuerint in villa de Lirlington, non dimittent propter hoc quin venentur ibi. Et si sæpedictus Robertus vel

* Gale, Reg. Hon. de Richmond. pp. 101, 102, 103, &c.

uxor sua vel hæredes sui et sui quandocumque fuerint in villâ de Lirlington causentur a domino Henrico, vel hæredibus suis, quod ibi fuerint venati sine visu forestarii domini Henrici; ille serviens qui ivit ad Cudhreston veniet ad curiam domini Henrici apud Cudhreston, et ibi jurabit quod ibi fuerit et quæsivit forestarium et ita quietus erit. Et si fortè aliquis ex hominibus prædicti Roberti causetur de venatione purgabit se in curia domini Henrici cum tertiâ manu * apud Cudhreston, et si non possit se purgare vel convictus fuerit emendavit delictum suum secundum judicium curiæ domini Henrici.

Hiis testibus Gilberto filio Rogeri, filii Ramfrai tunc vicecomiti Henrico de Redeman, sub vicecomite, Roaldo constabulario Richmondiæ, Rogero de Monte Begonis, Ranulfo filio Roberti, Conano filio Helix, Rogero de Lacell, Thoma de Burgo, Gilberto de Hat-tone, Philippo filio Johannis, Henrico filio Conani, Hugone de Magneby, Ricardo de la Mare, Alano de Manefeld, Radulfo de Ukkerby, Nicolas de Stapelton, et multis aliis.

Lartington, however, certainly reverted to the chief lords, though we are not informed how or when. It is enumerated among the manors of the Fitzhughs, A. D. 1452. On the partition of the estates of the family, Lartington and Cotherston followed the fortunes of Ravenswath Castle, which have been already told. In 1629 they were sold to Christian, Countess of Devonshire, who jointly with her son sold the manor of Lartington to Francis Apleby, Esq. from whose family it was transferred by the marriage of an only daughter, Mary Apleby, to Thomas Maire, of Hardwick, Esq. and it still remains the property of his descendants.

The manor-house of Lartington was lately rebuilt on an extensive and elegant plan by Henry Maire, Esq. now Sir Henry Lawson, Bart. of Brough Hall.

It deserves to be remarked that though the Maire family derive their title to this manor from a purchase, yet their descent from the Fitzhughs is well ascertained; for William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, dying without issue, left two sisters, viz. Anne, who married William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and from whom the present Earl of Pembroke and the late Earl of Powis lineally descended, and Catharine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII. who, by her second husband, John Nevile, second Lord Latimer, had one son, John Nevile, Lord Latimer, who by Lucy, daughter of Henry Beaufort, Earl of Worcester, left four daughters and co-heiresses, of whom Lucy Nevile married Sir William Cornwallis, Knight, and from a daughter of this Sir William are lineally descended the Fermors of Tusmore, in Oxfordshire; and from the Fermors the present families of Towneley of Towneley, Tempest of Broughton, and Maire of Lartington, derive their descent.

At Lartington was a chapel and chantry of our Lady, which may on probable grounds be added to the many devout foundations of the Fitzhughs, and its foundation may be referred to the beginning of the fifteenth century. The chaplains, whose names have been preserved, are these:

A. D. 1416, Johannes de Lartington.

Thomas de Appleby.

1440, William Appleby.

1446, Robert Hudson.

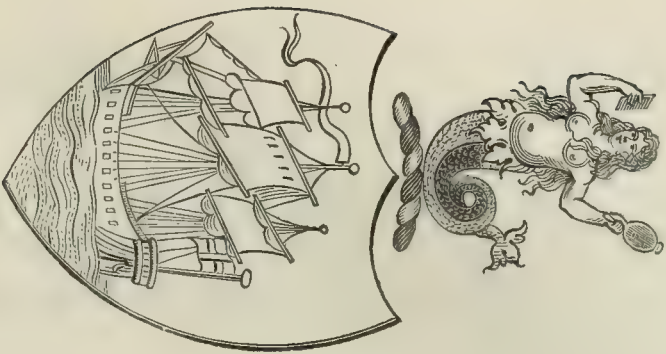
Robert Caydell.

John Wyneston.

1476, Robert Colynson.

1 May, 1553, William Tristram.

* That is, with three compurgators.



Thomas Mair, of=Margaret, sole daur.
Hardwick, in Co. and heir of Francis
Pal. Dunel. Esq. Appleby, jun. of Lar-
died A°. 1685; bu- tington, in the county
ried at Monk Has- of York, Esq.; she
sleton, in the county died in child bed A°.
of Durham. 1672.

Thomas Mair, =Mary, youngest
only son, of Hard- daughter of Ri-
wick, aforesaid, chard Fermour, of
and of Lartington, Tusmore, in the
in the county of county of Oxford,
York, Esq. died 29 Esq.
July, 1752, æt. 80.

1 Francis Mair, =Anne, daur. of
of Hardwick, John Claver-
in Com. Dur- ing, of Calla-
ham, ob. vit. ley, in Co.
parris 29 July, Northumb.
1746; buried Esq. living A°. 1746;
at Monk Has- Esq. living A°. 1767.
sleton. 1767.

2 Thomas
Mair, of Lar-
tington, in
Com. York,
Esq. died un-
marred. 25 Dec.
1762; buried, at
Rumboldkirk.

3 Richard, ob.
vit. parris, apud
Doway, A°. 1722; buried
in St. James'
church there.

Margaret, daur. =John Mair, eldest
of Charles Lowe, Gray's Inn, in daur. of Henry
of Oldgraves, in Com. Midd. of Beddingfield, of
the county of Lartington, in Cousley Wood,
Derby, Esquire; Com. York, and in the parish
ob. 12 July, of Hardwick, in the parish
1750; buried at aforesaid, Esq. of Stoke-Ash,
St. Pancras, in died without is- in the Co. of
the county of sue 30 Sept. Suffolk, Esq.
Middlesex. relict of Tho-
mas Wood,
estate to his ne- jun. of Braton,
phew, Henry in Com. Nor-
Lawson, on con- folk, Esq.
dition of his as-
suming the name
and arms of
Mair.

5 William
Mair, of El-
vet, a Roman
catholic bish-
op, &c. died
1769.

6 Marmaduke
Mair, died
young at Do-
way, buried in
St. James'
church there.

Henrietta,
daur. living
unmarried. 1794,
aged 80.

Mary, died un-
married at
Ghent, æt.
circa 60; bu-
ried there.

St Henry Law- =Anna Anastasia,
son, of daughter of Tho-
Brough Hall, mas Mair, Esq.
in the parish died 2 Novem-
of Catterick, ber, 1764; bu-
in the county ried at Catterick.
of York, Ba-
ronet.

This Pedigree is continued to the present time in this College.
W. R. R. C.

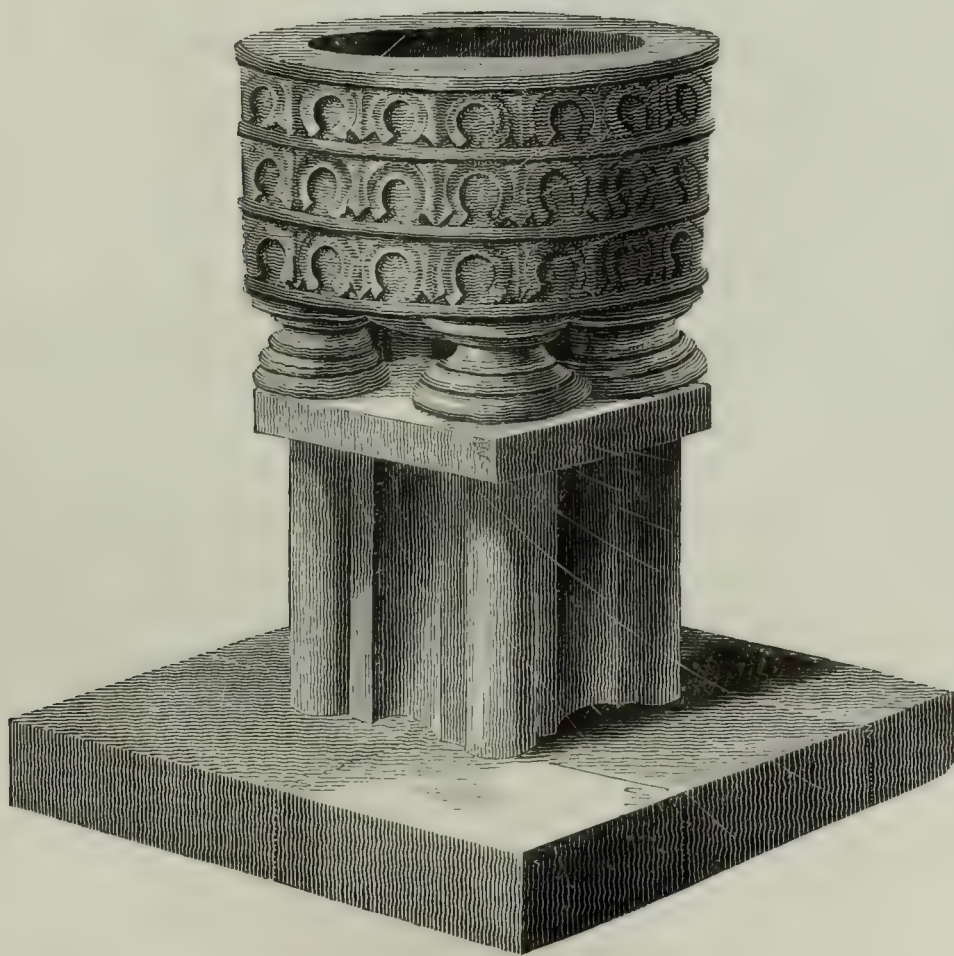
If the last date be correct, which I suspect is not the case, this chantry must have been refounded, a circumstance of which I have met with no other example.

The chantry of our Lady in the chapel of Lartington was valued (37 Hen. VIII.) at 106*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

COTHERSTON

Was another manor of the Fitzhughs in the parish of Romaldkirk, and had a castle of uncertain antiquity, in which that great family occasionally resided from very early times. In the last-mentioned charter of Lartington, which must be placed on probable grounds between the years 1182 and 1201, mention is made of the Porta de Cutherston, which is then evidently considered as the residence of the chief lord.

Of this castle, however, a small fragment only is now remaining, in a most picturesque situation near the confluence of Balder Beck with the Tees. Tradition reports that it was destroyed by the Scots in one of their plundering inroads, irritated by some indiscreet expressions of a Lady Fitzhugh. The fact is probable, but no such irritation is wanting to account for any act of barbarity on the part of those savage depredators. Fragments of burnt wood have also been discovered on the site, which strongly corroborate the story. There is also the tradition of a domestic chapel; and in the chapel garth adjoining have been dug up the heads both of round and pointed windows, together with an ancient font, and a lead pipe, which conveyed water from an adjoining brook.



The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the freehold manor here, containing about 760 acres.

The copyhold manor, which is united with Hunderthwaite, belonged first to the Fitzalans, lords of Bedal, then to the Stapeltons, and afterwards to the Huddlestons. Their seat was at Thwaite Hall, adjoining to which was a large walled deer-park. In 1741 William Hudleston, Esq. sold the lordship of Thwaite, otherwise Hunderthwaite, and Cotherstone, for 3150*l.* to George Bowes, Esq. whose descendant, the Earl of Strathmore, is now possessed of it. But Thwaites Hall itself, with a considerable estate about it, descended from the Hudlestons to the Senhouses, of Netherhall, in Cumberland, and excepting Lartington, is perhaps the only property in Richmondshire which has descended without alienation from the first grantees under the Earls of Richmond. On this estate, in the year 1784, some workmen turning up the swarth of an ancient pasture, found a leaden jar, containing a large quantity of English pennies, of what reign I have not been informed, many of which were cut into halves and quarters. It is remarkable that an obscure tradition of some hidden treasure had induced several persons previously to dig about the place. The only discovery besides which I have heard of in this large parish was made in a cairn of loose stones, named Kirk-Arran, or Kyr-Arran, which forms the boundary between the lordships of Lorton, Crossthwaites, and Holwick, in which was found a round stone urn, resembling a small mortar, but containing nothing. It is now preserved at Streetlam Castle.

Since the spirit of planting, and especially of planting pines of different species, became universal in the north of England, it has been discovered that wilds, such as those of Lune Forest, are not incapable of ornament. Wormergill Hall, first erected by the Bowes family as a shooting box, has been much enlarged and surrounded with extensive plantations by the present Earl of Strathmore. Below, the Fitzhughs had a park called Therngarth, with a chapel, which had probably dilapidated, when the same family gave a barn, or laith for public worship, which denominates the present chapel Laithkirk, to the curate of which the rector of Romaldkirk allows a stipend of 20*l.* per annum.

High up the Tees in this parish, but not till after it has become a considerable river, is one of the finest cataracts in the island, whose roar is audible long before it is perceptible to the eye. Its character is that of the falls of Aysgarth, but the Scale is beyond comparison more magnificent, the projection much deeper, the mass of waters more entire, and equally precipitous. Cataracts in this country may be divided into two classes, first, the falls of considerable rivers, of which the expanse is necessarily grand, while the depth is seldom very great, because their course has ceased to be very precipitous before they acquire so great a bulk of water. The second consists of mountain torrents of no ample dimensions, but precipitated down the abrupt and often perpendicular chasms of glens and gullies, with a force and to a depth which amply compensates for their narrowness. Of the former kind the falls of Aysgarth and Tees stand perhaps unrivalled in Britain. To the latter, which are far more numerous, may be referred the Welch *pistils*, the *forces* of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Richmondshire, (as ex. gr.) those of Ambleside and Airay, the singular fluid column of Hardraw, the fall of Fyers, and an hundred others in Scotland.

The beautiful fall of Meerbeck, which bounds the ancient forest of Richmondshire in Wensleydale, occupies a middle station between both, and would have been engraven as an example, had not prudential reasons interfered. I deeply regret the omission.

U. J. and son 20 N. 100 ft.

Front of the Iron

High - over or - Fall of - Trees



The population of this very extensive parish is comparatively inconsiderable, viz.

Romaldkirk	302
Cotherston	290
Holwick	182
Hunderthwaite	320
Lartington	231
Lunedale	283
Mickleton	337

1945

S T A R T F O R T H.

In Stratforde ad g'ld vi car. & vi caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'uerunt Tor ii. c. & Torfin iii. c. Iste h'b Man. alius non. N'c h't Emsan, Trām Tor', & Bodin Trām Torfin, wast s't sed tantu eccl'ia est T. R. E. ual xii sol'. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'.



UCH is the account given by Domesday of this diminutive township. Tor and Torfin had been the Saxon owners, of which the latter only had the manor; but by grant from the Norman chief lord, Emsan then held the portion of Tor, and Bodin that of Torfin, but the whole place still lay waste after the Danish ravages. The church alone had escaped destruction. As this word is more frequently spelt Stratford than Startforth, I should have derived it from a Roman *trajectus* over the Tees, had there been any vestige of a Roman road crossing the river in that direction; and, after all, it is not improbable that some vicinal road hitherto unnoticed may have pursued this direction from *Lavatræ* (Bowes), to *Vinovium* (Bishop's Auckland). It stands considerably elevated on the southern bank of the Tees, commanding a fine view of Barnard's Castle.

Of the diminutive church, which has neither tower nor aisles, it is difficult to pronounce whether it is even in part the identical structure existing at the time of Domesday. I should rather suppose it to be a re-erection within half a century after. It is at all events of high antiquity. In the churchyard, on the south side of the choir, is a very antique figure of a female, too much defaced by time and injuries to merit a drawing.

To the high antiquity of this parish it is undoubtedly owing that far over the fells, and at the distance of ten miles, the wild tract of Arkengarthdale, with its chapel, a wretched place of worship, was made dependant upon it. Had Grinton or Marrick been of equal antiquity with Startforth, this valley, contiguous to both, would unquestionably have been united to one or the other*.

This church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was given to the Abbey of Eggleston by Helen de Hastings, who is not improbably represented by the female figure now remaining in the churchyard. Even before the Scottish ravages its value did not exceed seven marks per annum. In the 6th of Edward II. notwithstanding its poverty, it was deemed worth an appropriation, and it was accordingly appropriated by Archbishop Melton; but the ordination was similar to that of Rokeby, viz. that the house should, on every avoidance, present one of their own canons, who should have cure of souls therein, and that they should bear all burdens spiritual and temporal incumbent on the church. It follows, therefore, that they received all the profits and maintained the vicar. It also appears by the *compotus* annexed, that the canons had temporalities in Startforth at the dissolution, for which they received 10*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* It is obvious that

* The manor and forest of Arkengarthdale are so nearly connected with the Richmondshire forests in general that all will be treated of together under Grinton in Swaledale.

at the time of the appropriation Arkendale was considered as a portion of the parish of Startforth, for the benefice was valued at seven marks ; and as late as the dissolution the tithes of Startforth alone amounted only to 26s. 8d. Yet at the dissolution the tithes of the church of “ Arckyndale,” amounting to 6l. 6s. 11d. are enumerated as belonging to a distinct parish.

It is a discharged living, valued in the king’s books at 33l. In the year 1751 it was in the patronage of Sir John Ramsden, as it is now in that of Lord Lonsdale.

The names of the vicars of this church, which have occurred to me, are these :

- Dns. Thos. de Richmond.
- 1349, Frater Joh. de Dalton, Canon. Mon. de Egleston.
- 1381, Frater Joh. de Swaledale, Can. ibm.
- 1399, Frater Tho. de Moreton.
- 1430, John de Norton.
- 1431, Wm. Bell.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
Sep. 6, 1586	Richard Garthwaite		
19 July, 1611	Henry Tinkler	Henry Compton	
11 May, 1615	Thomas Glover, A. B.	Robt. Briscoe, Esq.	
Visited 1674	William Threlkeld		
27 Sep. 1675	Clement Perchard	Robert Simpson, Esq.	D. of W. T.
16 Nov. 1717	Lancelot Sissen	Henry Visc. Lonsdale	D. of C. P.
19 June, 1733	William Smith	Henry Visc. Lonsdale	D. of L. S.
16 Sep. 1734	William Nelson	Henry Visc. Lonsdale	Res. of W. S.
10 May, 1751	William Milner, A. B.	Sir John Ramsden, Bart.	D. of W. N.
9 Sep. 1797	William Harrison	Earl of Lonsdale	D. of W. M.
31 Aug. 1816	——— Preston, A. M.	Earl of Lonsdale	D. of W. H.

At the last census the population of Startforth was 569
Of Arkengarthdale 1529
Almost all the males of whom are occupied in the lead-mines.

One family of noble descent is recorded as having established themselves in this parish.

Fielding, of Starford, bears for his coate armor, argent, on a fess azure, three fusills, or.

* Basill Feilding, of Newenham, in the countye of Warwicke, Esq. married Godith, daughter of William Willington, of Barcheston, in the said countye, Esq. had issue Basill Feilding, of Copston, in the said countye of Warwicke, Esq. and William, second sonne.

Basill Feilding, of Newenham, aforesaid, sonne and heire of Basill, married and had issue Basill and Edward, second sonne.

Edward Feilding, second sonne of Basill, married and had issue Israell.

This Edward was secretarie to the Right Hon. Henry, Lord Scroope, of Bolton Castle, in the countye of York, in the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, of blessed memorie, which Lord Henry did service very considerable there, and much to the honor and advantage of his country.

* Hopkinson’s MSS.

Edward Feilding, before mentioned, married Anne, daughter of James Thwaites, of Marston, nere the cite of Yorke, Esq. had issue Israell.

Israell Fielding, of Starford, sonne and heire of Edward, married Frances, daughter and co-heire of Simon Musgrave, of Plumpton, in the county of Cumberland, Esq. by her had issue William, Katherine, Ann, Frances married vnto William Feildinge, a younger sonne of this familye, who lived at Barnacke, in the countye of Warwicke.

William Feilding, of Starford, was aged fortye yeares the 21st day of August, 1665, being sonne and heire of Israell Feilding, married Suzan, daughter of S^r Rafe Feildinge, of Barnacke, in the countye of Warwicke, aforesaid, Knt. by her hath issue Israell, aged 10 yeares 21 August, 1665, Francis, Elizabeth, Suzan, Katherine, Godith, Bridget.

R O K E B Y.

In Rochebi ad g'ld iii car. & ii caruce' poss' e'e'. He'e h'b Torfin. N'e h't Bodin & wast' st. T. R. E. ual' v sol'. Silua minuta ii leug' l'g & dim' lat'.



LF Easby, with some deviation from the general principle of local etymology, be understood to mean the Habitation by the Water, Rokeby or Rookby may, with equal propriety, be rendered the Dwelling near the Rock. This derivation is not weakened by the three rooks in the coat armour of the ancient and celebrated family who derived their name from this place. Herald's were always guided by the ear, and never entered into the real grounds of etymology. Bounded by the rocky limit of the Teese on the one hand, and by the equally rocky bank of Greta on the other, it seems scarcely possible to assign to this peculiar name any other origin.

This little parish, rich in natural scenery, adorned by modern elegance, distinguished by the site of a Roman station, and the remains of a religious house, but still more distinguished by a line of patriots and soldiers in its lords, has in later days been the retirement and the theme of great poets*. Nay, three centuries ago, while the rest of Richmondshire has failed to produce a single specimen of local poetry, the banks of the Greta have been made the scene of an highly spirited poem.

With so many claims to attention, the topographer is at a loss which to prefer. The order of time, however, will perhaps be most natural. Greta Bridge, then, is on the site of a Roman trajectus over that stream, on the line of that branch of the great Roman road which branches off towards Bowes, and thence north-westward to Carlisle. On the northern bank are the distinct remains of a rectangular station, containing about four acres, through which as usual the road has passed from gate to gate. That it existed in the upper empire, and probably before the compilation of Antonine's Itinerary, is almost certain from the inscriptions which have been lately discovered; yet in that accurate survey it is wholly overlooked, and Horsley, who wished to assign to it a name, was compelled to borrow from the Notitia that of Maglovæ, on no very clear or satisfactory grounds.

From Bowes, the Lavatræ of the Itinerary, it is distant little more than five miles, and the intervention of two stations so near each other in the interval between Brough and Catteric can scarcely be accounted for on any other principle than the accommodation of the Roman soldiers, who, marching northward, might in severe weather have an opportunity of stopping short in warm and comfortable quarters; or, marching southward, might shorten their stage from Brough in order to decline the remaining inclemencies of the road after they should have passed Bowes. At all events both the one and the other were unquestionably castra stativa, but in situations and climates as different as the trifling distance of five miles could well produce. The one high, bleak, and exposed to the drifting snows and storms of Stanemore; the other warm and sheltered, in the bosom of native woods, and on the banks of a delicious stream.

* Mr. Mason and Mr. Walter Scott.

As the boundary of the manors of Rokeby and Brignall passes along the line of the Roman road and through the centre of the fortress, one part of these inscriptions has fallen into the hands of Sir Robert Eden, Bart. and the other of J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. the respective lords.

That this station should have been wholly omitted in Antonine's Itinerary is a fact not easy to be accounted for. That it was the Notitia station of Maglovæ was a mere *gratis dictum* of Mr. Horsley.

The first inscription in the following series will prove that it was in existence during the joint reigns of Severus and his sons; and had the Itinerary of Antonine been composed in the time of Caracalla, as is usually understood, the omission of an important station proved to have been prior to that date would have been an insuperable difficulty. Another difficulty which remains, and must ever remain, is that the place retains no vestige of its Roman appellation, and that neither Borough, Caster, nor Chester enter into the composition of its modern one. I know of no solution of the former doubt, but that this Itinerary was the work of one of the elder Antonines, and that this station was actually planted for the first time by Severus, Caracalla, and Geta, on their march to, or return from, the Caledonian expedition. Yet its peculiar situation certainly pointed out Greta Bridge for a station from the first Roman settlement of Britain. On the bank of a principal stream, and near the confluence of that stream with one of smaller account, at the point of separation between the two great divisions of the *street* northward, and at the usual distance from Catteric south, and Auckland to the north, it might have been expected that this should have been found in the first line of stations. On the whole, it seems to have been an after-thought of these emperors, by which they established a convenient resting-place for their legions on the direct northern line of march, between Cataractonium and Vinovium, while on the other they left it optional to the soldiers who passed over Stanemore, according to the weather or other circumstances, to repose at Lavatræ, or to push forward to the warmer and more comfortable resting-place on the bank of Greta. The outline of the fortress itself may still be distinctly traced, and measures from four to five statute acres. The Roman street and *trajectus* seem to have coincided with the present bridge and turnpike-road, leaving about two-thirds of the station to the west, and one, which is within Rokeby Park, to the east. The line of the Roman road separates the manors and townships of Rokeby and Brignall, in consequence of which the remains discovered here have fallen into different hands.

The *castrum*, which is nearly a perfect oblong, has had a double wall and foss, but has not been fortified in the best Roman manner. The two walls indeed have been faced with strong squared stones, but appear to have had no regular inner courses, and to have been backed by loose stones and rubbish raised to the level of the wall in front. I know not that any coins, urns, or other minor remains of Roman antiquity have been discovered here; but the greatest singularity about the place is that the Roman town has evidently been placed, not, as usual, under the protection of the *castrum*, but in a low and delightful retirement more than a mile off, and beneath the confluence of the Tees and Greta. Both the one and the other, unnoticed by former antiquaries, were, as far as I know, first pointed out by Horsley, who has not given any very correct and distinct account of what he saw, while later discoveries have added much to what he could have seen. But of these discoveries some are rather uncertain as to the place, while others can be proved to have been brought from a distance. The station of Rokeby has no claim to any works of the sixth legion, or of the *cohors prima Ælia Dacorum*. I shall begin with those which have certainly been discovered within the *castrum* and in the manor of Brignall. The first of these, now in the possession of Sir Robert Eden, Bart.



J. Buckler del.

W. Loring sculpt.

Roman Antiquities and Relics.

lord of the manor, records, I am persuaded, the first construction of the fortress. It is an inscription of the first order, in which the letters are always cut with great regularity and fairness. The dimensions are three feet seven inches by one foot nine inches. It is to be read thus :

No. 1. *Imperatoribus Cæsaribus Lucio Septimio Severo, Pio, Pertinaci & Marco Aurelio, Antonino Pio, Augustis et (the name of Geta erased) nobilissimo Cæsari, sub curæ Lucii Alfeni Senecionis, Legati eorum pro prætore.*

This stone, besides its local importance, is farther valuable, as it adds a name hitherto unknown to the catalogue of imperial proprætors in Britain.

The next, discovered I believe at the same time, and both, as I recollect, in digging a sunk fence behind the inn, has much more difficulty, as much is to be supplied.

No. 2. Of the first lines I can make nothing. Had not the unintelligible characters in the second been sufficiently legible, I should have read what follows, *Apollini* or *Apollinis*. It refers, however, to the restoration of some edifice, more probably a temple which had fallen into a state of dilapidation.—*Conlabsum sub cura* (the centurion's name broken off) *Centurionis Legionis sextæ victricis (cui præest) Postumius Urbanus (Provinciae) superioris citra* .

The imperfection of this stone is deeply to be regretted, as it proves, even now, in conjunction with another inscription which will be given in its place, that there was a *Provincia superior* in Britain, unknown by that denomination to any ancient writers, of which the word following the preposition *citra*, would have given the northern boundary, perhaps the Teese itself.

No. 10. The last, which I have placed here as the only inscription, beside the two former, known to have been discovered within the station itself, is a large milliary stone of the usual rude cylindrical form, inscribed—*Imperatoribus Dominis nostris Gallo & Volusiano Augustis*—of whom there is only one other memorial in Roman Britain. This was discovered about twenty yards from the street, in or very near the south rampart of the castrum near the west corner.

To these I must here add, without including it in the catalogue of existing inscriptions, as the original is lost, the Altar, first published by Horsley, and said to have been found in the middle of the castrum. Of this, which is rather obscure, though the inscription appears to have been perfect, I shall adopt the reading and the conjectures of our learned antiquary, Roger Gale.

*Deæ Nymphæ Ela
neia Bria & Januaria filia
Libentes ex voto solverunt.*

Who is the nymph? These imaginary beings were topical deities, and therefore we have only to seek to the presiding divinity of the Teese, the Greta, or the Tutta. Of these, the first perhaps is too remote, and the last too inconsiderable to have been thus honoured. Yet one of the mountain streams, which unite far above with the Teese, still retains the name of Lune, which may anciently have extended much lower, as Ure once continued to denominate that river as far as York; yet, on the whole, as this altar was found on the immediate bank of the Greta, and as that name is merely Saxon, where is the improbability of supposing that its British-Romanized name was *Elauna*, and its nymph *Elauneia*?

The well known altar of *Verbeia* at Ilkley affords another example of a similar dedication.

In the year 1727 a Mr. Goodman wrote to Roger Gale, to inform him that about

500 yards from Rokeby eastward, and on the south side of the Teese, were some vestiges of ancient buildings, within which, and immediately on the course of the river, was found a small altar, inscribed,

.....
 Ellenus B. F. Cos.
 provincia
 superiori
 V. S. L. M.

The letters of this, like the former, are the inclined and staggering characters of the lower empire, and are probably to be read thus as far as they go, for the dedication appears to have been industriously erased.

Ellenus beneficiarius Consulis

provinciae superioris votum soluit lubens merito,

coinciding with No. 2. of this catalogue in the singular designation of a provincia superior, whatever it were, or by whatever limits it may have been bounded. In the year 1727 this stone was remaining in the old farm-house belonging to Lord Carlisle on the estate where it was found. So far as I know it is now lost.

But besides these are several stones in the back-yard of the house at Rokeby, the tradition concerning which is, that they were given by Lord Carlisle to Sir Thomas Robinson, and brought from Naworth Castle. The circumstance, however, of the last-mentioned discovery on an estate belonging to the same nobleman within five miles of Rokeby, led me to suspect that these also had been found at the same place, and that the story of their having been brought from so great a distance was an invention.

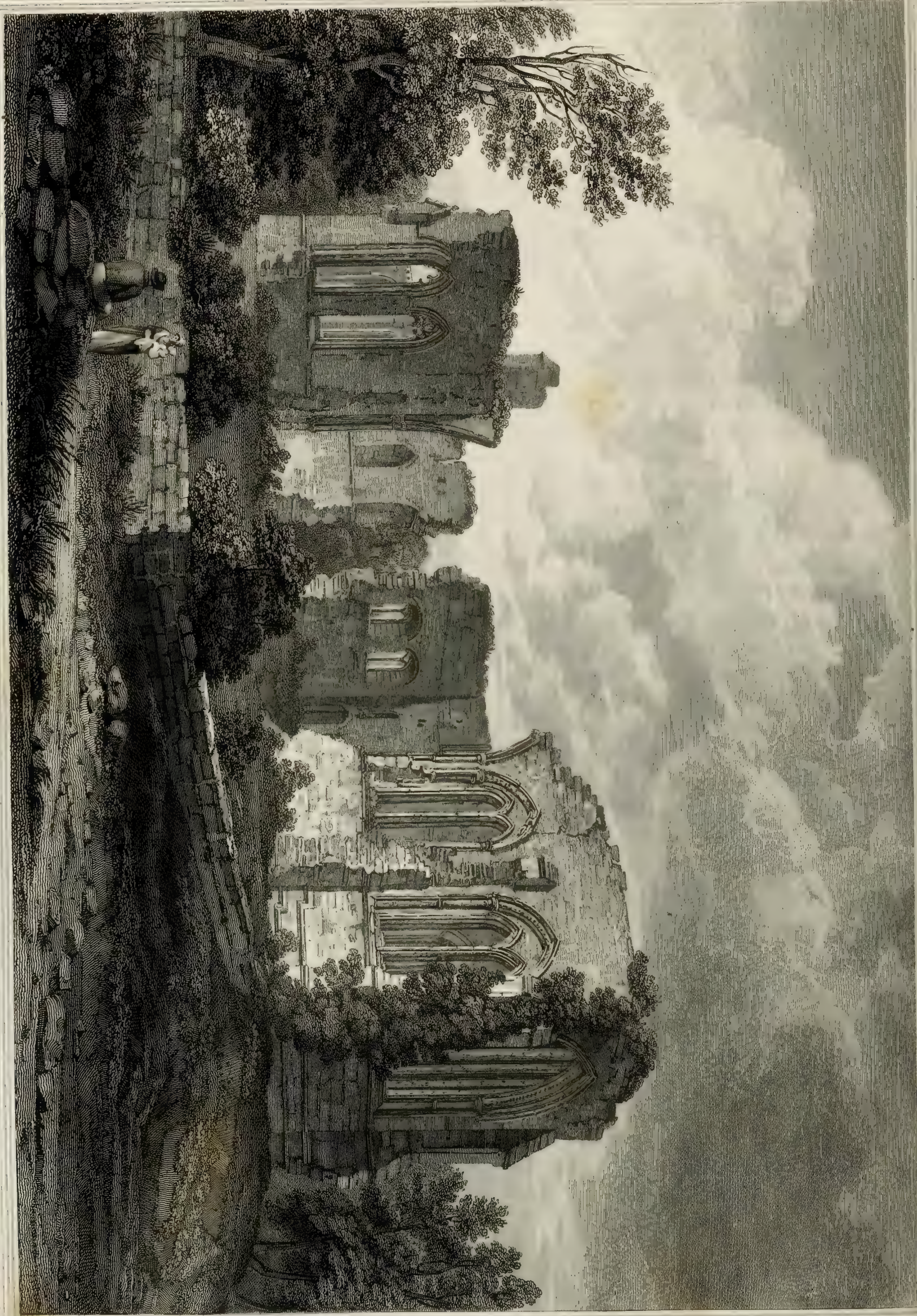
With respect, however, to several of the following numbers, I now find the tradition to be correct, though I am still uncertain with respect to the rest. First, then, all which bear the title of the Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum are unquestionably from Burd Oswald, the well-known quarters of that body, and immediately north from Naworth Castle; besides which, number 2 in the engraving identifies itself with number 15 in Horsley's Cumberland inscriptions.

In like manner number 4 in the plate is the same with number 9 in Horsley. Then the legionary stone, inscribed with the large capitals which mark the works of the earliest period of Roman Britain, and would, therefore, if really found at Rokeby, have led to an important conclusion, is Horsley's number 24. Number 11 is Horsley's number 8. Number 12, though it does not exactly coincide with any one of Horsley's altars, is unquestionably from the same place.

With respect to the three sepulchral stones, numbers 6, 7, and 8, no inference can be drawn as to the place or places where they were found but from the qualities of the stone itself. The same may be said of the little altar to Mars now in the hall.

These rude remains of Roman Britain, however, wherever discovered, and now remaining at Rokeby, are so completely thrown into the back-ground by the collection of Greek and Roman inscriptions, urns, &c. in marble, brought by the taste of the present owner from Greece or Italy, that they are scarce likely to meet with the degree of attention to which from local circumstances they are entitled. Among these, however, is one square marble urn which tradition actually asserts to have been found at Rokeby. Nothing, however, but the testimony of eyewitnesses can render this assertion credible. That the Romans never imported marble into Britain, nay, that they never wrought the marble rocks which were extant in the island, are two propositions to which I know of no exception. Where has an altar or inscription been found in the Britannia Romana





J. Head, del.

J. B. Del.

South East View of the Abbey.

in any other matter than the stone of the country? The Greta and the Teese presented to the Roman workmen beds of limestone sufficiently obedient to the chisel, and susceptible of the finest polish. But, from whatever cause, they universally neglected these elegant materials for the rough and untractable freestone of the place. It was reserved for the monks and their lay contemporaries, of what we call a barbarous age, to avail themselves of these treasures—vast sepulchral slabs of grey marble were in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries dispersed over Richmondshire, and probably far beyond, from the quarries on the Teese. These, under the hands of the sculptors in those days, admitted of well-cut mouldings, armorial shields, and a kind of rude cameos, by which the human form was represented in very low relief; but to attempt a complete statue in that material surpassed the skill or overpowered the modesty of our old artists.

The statue of an Abbot of Eggleston, which now lies mingled with these Roman remains at Rokeby, though the great marble quarries lay within two hundred yards of the house, is executed in freestone. The gigantic tomb of Bowes, removed from the same church, having no statue, is in the marble of the Teese.

This diminutive parish consists of the two townships of Rokeby and Eggleston, the latter of which only is surveyed in Domesday as within the soke of Gilling, but its necessary connexion with the latter justifies its insertion in this place.

EGGLESTON

Is distinguished by the beautiful though not magnificent remains of a Præmonstratensian priory, standing on the brink of a steep and lofty brow at the junction of the Teese with Thorgill, extremely resembling a site which would have been chosen for a Roman station. Immediately beneath, that broad and rapid stream* rolls over a bed of grey limestone, which, according to Leland, was in his time wrought as a marble quarry, and from which unquestionably most of the ponderous and gigantic tombs yet remaining in the churches of Richmondshire have been extracted.

Of Eggleston Priory the church is yet almost entire. It is a monastic building adapted to the revenues of the foundation, and therefore, in point of extent and style, not above the third order. It is a regular cross, but without aisles, forty-five paces within from east to west, and thirty in the line of the transept from north to south. Having had no aisles, it has in consequence been deprived of the ornament of columns. Another disadvantage which arises from the declivity of the ground is, that a steep descent takes place to the high altar. The whole outline appears to be of the original fabric, and several of the first lancet lights remain; but the wide yawning east window, supported, instead of ramified tracery, by perpendicular mullions, which give an impression of temporary props erected to sustain a falling arch, is a singular deformity. Of this design, so unhappily and tastelessly conceived, I have only seen one other specimen, yet it has not escaped the gothicizers of the present day, who, in their neglect of better things, have not failed to copy the east window of Eggleston.

Northward from the choir is a long line of cottages patched up out of the offices of the house, the inhabitants of which I suppose are employed in a neighbouring paper-mill, while neither one nor the other contribute either to the repose or neatness of the place. It is greatly to be regretted that from its distance these ruins could not have been comprehended within the park and grounds of Rokeby; but they are capable at a moderate

* The Teese.

expense of being rendered more pleasing as the object of a visit—of being restored to that silence, sequestration, and neatness which was their original character.

With respect to the etymology of the word Eggleston, had not Thorgill obtained a prescriptive right, which cannot now be shaken, I should have supposed that it was corrupted from *Eaġylŕton*, the Town on the Watry Gill. But another resource is at hand. It may have been *Aikhilston*, the town by the Hill covered with Oaks, which is precisely the character of the place; and the Saxon *ea*, or *ai*, we know from the example of *Aysgarth*, was softened in ancient pronunciation to *e*.

Of this priory the founder is not certainly known. It would have been pleasing to add it to the other achievements of the Rokebys, but unfortunately they have no claim, though it appears from the following memoir that the priory church was the place of their interment.

It would be difficult to trace Camden's authority for affirming that Eggleston Priory was founded by Conan, Earl of Richmond. He is followed by his copier, Speed. By Burton, a later and better authority, it is referred on very probable grounds to the Multons, whose heiress married a Dacre, and the Dacres were acknowledged as founders both at and long before the dissolution.

Dugdale mistook the site of this house, which he supposes to have been at Eggleston in the bishopric of Durham. It is indeed very true that a Gilbert de Leyer gave the manors of Eggleston and Kilvington to these canons, but they were already settled at the Yorkshire village of the same appellation.

The priory of Eggleston had the appropriation of the churches of Rokeby, Startforth, with the chapel of Arkengarthdale, though even then described as a distinct parish, and Useburne Magna.

The following convention, which is rendered interesting by names never heard at present without a poetical association, is copied from the original at Kirklington.

A. D. MCCCXXIX. *Conventio inter Will'mum de Bouhes, & Abbatem & Conventum de Eggleston.....&c.....videlicet, quod dictus Wil'mus dedit concessit & vendidit dictis abb'i & conventui, quandam particulam vesture bosci sui de Leftwode ad amputandum & cariandum, ad Abbatiam suam de Egliston, illam scilicet p'ticulam quæ se extendet a minori seika descendenti super pontem de Thoresgil, ad seikam quæ dicitur Brighenhale galte & ab alta via in aquiloni p'te usque ad ripam de Thoresgil. Dat. ap^d. Startford in Crastino B. Martini.*

As *vestura foeni*, in the language of the monks, was standing hay, i. e. still continuing to clothe the ground; so *vestura bosci* was standing wood.

It is to be presumed that this was a spotless as well as a poor foundation, from the circumstance of its having been refounded after the general dissolution of the smaller houses, by letters patent, bearing date Jan. 30, A. D. 1537. But this transient gleam of returning sunshine quickly passed away, for three years afterwards the final surrender was enrolled.

The names of the abbots collected by Burton are these :

1216, Robert.

1255, Hamo.

1307, John, died.

Nov. 1307, Tho. de Dunelm, canon here.

2 Cal. July, 1309, William.

1313, Barnard de Langton, elected.

5 Cal. Apr. 1330, John de Thaxton.



engraved by J. Smith.

Englishmen. They are of the same kind.

25 Oct. 1349, Alexander de Eseby.

5 Oct. 1377, Peter de Eseby.

———— John de Welles.

11 Nov. 1412, Tho. Moreton.

24 Sept. 1445, Tho. Rayner.

16 Aug. 1455, Joh. Wolstan.

1 Ap. 1476, Robert Ellerton.

3 Dec. 1495, William Westerdale.

15 June, 1503, John Wakefield.

11th May, 1519, Tho. Dernton, alias Shepherd, who surrendered the abbey.

It is evident from the last compotus that Darnton surrendered the house, and from Rymer, vol. xiv. p. 671, it is equally clear that it was surrendered by Shepherd. It is strange that it did not occur to Burton that the two names denote one and the same man.

After the dissolution it was granted by letters patent, dated 2 Edw. VI. to Robert Stulley, by the name of the Priory of Eggleston. It had, therefore, remained about nine years in the crown. This Robert, the first grantee, had licence, A. R. Eliz. 5th. Another licence was granted in the 8th year of the same reign to Edmund Atkinson, probably the last purchaser, to alienate the site, manor, and demesnes of Eggleston to Henry Savile. From Henry in the next year the site and part of the demesnes were alienated to John Savile. Whether they were afterwards sold to the Rokebys or the Robinsons I do not know.

The industrious compiler of the ecclesiastical (by which he meant the monastic) history of Yorkshire, laments that he could find neither register, nor cartulary, nor any original charters belonging to this house.

Among the remains removed from Eggleston, besides the great tomb at Mortham, the mutilated statue of an abbot is preserved on Mr. Morritt's grounds, together with a fragment, bearing these arms.

1. Bowes.
2. ——— Three crescents impaling a saltire.
3. ———
4. ——— A lion rampant.
5. ——— A griffin passant regardant.
6. ——— An eagle displayed.
7. Rokeby.
8. ——— Three crescents impaling barry of eight.
9. ———

The parish church of Rokeby is next to be considered, though it may be doubted whether it be not of higher antiquity than the abbey to which it was appropriated. Some early grantee under Bodin must have been progenitor of the distinguished family which derived their name from Rokeby, and some forgotten individual in the early part of the line must have founded and endowed the church, the site of which is near the manor-house, and on a beautiful spot overlooking the junction of Teese and Greta. This, however, was removed by Sir Thomas Robinson about eighty years ago, but the outline* of the building is still marked by heaps of rubbish, and a few head-stones with

* I have traced this outline with fond curiosity, in the hope of discovering a chantry where the Rokebys were interred, but not a vestige exists of such an addition to the church. The traces of a small nave and single quire, without side chapels, are distinctly visible.

an half sunk tomb, adorned by a cross and a pair of shears, yet remain in the churchyard to mark the place where the "forefathers of the hamlet sleep," and where their posterity are forbidden to repose. Such demolitions, however licensed by ecclesiastical authority, are not very patiently endured by public opinion; as the remains of the dead are left unprotected, and the sanctity contracted by the performance of religious offices on a particular spot during many centuries is rudely violated. Sir Thomas Robinson, however, was an amateur in architecture, and while he pleaded the inconvenience of a churchway by his house, secretly wished, perhaps, to try his hand as an architect, and it must be owned that he has had no bad success.

The present church, transplanted to the distance of a mile from the last, resembles indeed a family domestic chapel rather than a parish church, but the dimensions (thirty-six feet by twenty-four) are adequate to the wants of the parish, and the plan is far from being inelegant. The whole space beneath is occupied by catacombs, in which several of the Robinsons, and, more recently, some of the family of the present owner, repose.

In 1238 a dispute between David de Mortham and the Convent of St. Mary at York, concerning the advowson of a chapel at Mortham, was decided in favour of the latter. No such edifice now exists.

Abbot Robert presented thereto Anketinus Clericus, he paying per annum to Gilling, the mother church, 3s., and to St. Mary's Abbey at York one bezant, or 2s.

In 1256, a dispute whether Mortham chapel was a mother church or only a chapel to Gilling was decided in favour of Gilling by R. de Buckingham, Dean of Allertonshire, &c. —*Reg. St. M. Abb. Ebor. fol. 263, 264, 265.*

By whom the church of Rokeby was given to the Abbey of Eggleston is not recorded; probably by a Rokeby; but it was appropriated to that house by Archbishop Zouch, May 6, 1342, who ordained that it should be served by one of the canons, as vicar, presentable by the abbot and convent: that the vicar should have cure of souls within the parish, and enjoy one half of the parsonage-house for his habitation. The parsonage-house was probably situated near the old church, but in order that the minister might be near his duty, a very neat little vicarage-house has been built near the present church, which completes the elegance of the whole place, where every appearance of filth and poverty, dilapidation and neglect, are completely excluded.

The church of Rokeby, dedicated to St. Mary, is a living discharged, valued in the king's books at 21*l.* 10*s.* and since the dissolution has never been granted out, but remains in the presentation of the crown. From the Liber Regis, compared with the original endowment, it appears to enjoy the rectorial tithes.

To the many varieties of the font which this work exhibits I have added one of a very different style (that of an ancient tripod) designed for this church by Mr. Mason, with whom Rokeby was a favourite retreat. On the north and south sides of the altar are two elegant monuments, one for Sir Septimus Robinson, with a good medallion of his profile by Nollekens; another by Westmacott to the parents of the present owner.

On the first is this inscription:

In a Vault under this Church are deposited the Remains of Sir Septimus Robinson, Knight, seventh Son of William Robinson, of Rokeby Park, Esq. and of Anne, Daughter and Heiress of Robert Waters, Esq. of Cundall, in the North Riding of the County of York.

In the twenty-first Year of his Age he received his first Commission in the Army,

and in the Course of fifteen Years he served six Campaigns, as Aid-de-Camp under three different Commanders, one under Monsieur Clermont Gallarande in the French Army, two under Marshall Wade (one in Flanders, the other in the rebellion in the year 1745), and three under Marshall Ligonier in Flanders.

On the Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in the Year 1751, the Princess Dowager of Wales received him into her Family at Kew, and he was entrusted with the Care and Instruction of the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Cumberland. In this Employment he continued near nine Years. He quitted the Army when he had been advanced to the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Guards, and was promoted by the Favor of his present Majesty, in the first Year of his Reign, to the Office of the Usher of the Black Rod, and received the Honor of Knighthood.

He was born the 30th of January, 1709, O. S. and departed this Life on the 6th of September, 1765, at Brough, in the County of Westmorland, on his Return from Ireland.

His natural Disposition most eminently qualified him for the general Society of Mankind, for he found his Happiness in promoting the Happiness of other Men.

The Taste of Literature and improved good Sense which he had early imbibed in Westminster College, and Christ Church, Oxford, accompanied him through the whole Course of his Life, and facilitated his Progress in the Profession which he had adopted.

The Candour and Delicacy of his Manners, peculiar to a Gentleman, and his high Sense of Honor, whether of a publick or a private Nature, gained him the Affection and Confidence of Men of the first Ranks in the Court and in the Army.

The Communication sometimes inevitable with Men of loose Morals, or with Men practised in the base Arts of Dissimulation and Deceit, did not in any Manner affect his personal Character; but he constantly retained, unaccompanied with a morose Asperity of Manners, a rational and serious Attention to the great Duties of Decency, Virtue, and Religion.

* Richard, Lord Primate of all Ireland, Baron Rokeby of Armagh, in the said Kingdom, and Sir William Robinson, Baronet, his surviving Brothers, have erected this Monument as a Testimony of their affectionate Regard to the Memory of their deceased Friend and Brother, in the Year 1777.

Beneath the inscription on the last is a mezzo relievo by Westmacott, very finely wrought, and intended to represent St. John in the act of receiving that awful mandate which he has recorded, Rev. xiv. 13. "I heard a voice from Heaven," &c. which certainly ought to be inscribed beneath, in order to render the design intelligible. For instead of the aged evangelist in Patmos, with his proper accompaniment, the principal figure is that of a Jupiter with his eagle, a sitting figure muscular and vigorous, as unlike a bending and emaciated form of more than ninety years as can well be conceived. The words also are uttered by an angel, an idea in which the sculptor was not warranted by the text, which affords no reason for supposing that there was any visible appearance. But the execution of this work is far superior to the conception.

The epitaph on this monument is as follows:

Buried in the Vault of this Church
John Sawrey Morritt, Esq.
of Rookby Park,

* Most probably this epitaph was composed by Primate Robinson. I am sorry that the name of this liberal and spirited prelate cannot be added to those of the natives of Rokeby.

eldest Son of Bacon Morritt, Esq. of Cawood ;
and of Anne Sawrey, of Plimpton in Furness, obiit Aug. 3, 1791, Ætat. 53.

Anne Sawrey Morritt,
Widow of John Sawrey Morritt, of Rookby Park, Esq.
And Daughter of Henry Pierse, Esq. of Bedale,
obiit April 6, 1809, Ætat. 62.

They died, and passed away ! is this the whole,
This brief Record of each immortal Soul ?
No, for Affection lingering at their Tomb,
Still fondly hovers o'er its hallowed gloom ;
And Christian Hope its dearest Blessings shed
O'er each closed Eye, and consecrated Head ;
And Christian Faith in him that died to save,
Dispels for them the Darkness of the Grave,
Bids us no longer for the dead deplore,
But be what once we loved, and weep no more.

J. B. Sawrey Morritt, Esq. of Rookby Park, inscribes this Monument
to the Memory of his Parents, A. D. 1815.

In the parish register are recorded the following interments of the Rokeby family :

- 1601, John Rokeby, son of Thomas Rookby, of Mortham, Esq. buried 21st day of July.
1602, James, infant son of Thomas Rookby, of Mortham, Esq. buried 30th day of October.
1625, ———, daughter of Mr. Christopher Rokeby, buried 18th day of January.
1628, Anne, daughter of Mr. Christopher Rookby, buried 29th day of April.
1631, Mr. Ralph Rokeby, son of Sir Thomas Rokeby, buried 20th day of July.
1633, Sir Thomas Rookby, Knight, buried 31st day of July.
1634, Mr. Ralph Rookby, died 1st day of November.
1643, Francis Rookby, Esq. buried 25th day of November.
1662, Thomas, son of Roger Rookby, buried 22d day of June.
1664, Susanna, daughter of Thomas Rookby, armiger, buried 11th day of September.
1668, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Rokeby, armiger, buried 12th day of April *.
1672, Ralph, son of Roger Rokeby, buried 29th day of July.
1680, William, son of Roger Rookby, buried 12th day of October, in wool.
1702, Roger Rokeby, buried 13th day of April.
1703, Elizabeth Rokeby, widow, buried 24th day of March.
——, Mrs. Margaret Rokeby, wife of Thomas Rokeby, buried 5th day of July.
1747, Sarah, daughter of Christopher Rookby, buried 10th day of October.
1753, Mary Rookby, buried 16th day of September.
1755, Francis, son of William Rookby, buried 12th day of February.
The last of the name and family in the neighbourhood were Christopher Rookby, a

* This appears to have been the last of the Rokebys who was possessed of the property, and as his interment does not appear in the parish register, the probable inference is, that he had sold the hereditary estate of his family, and was interred elsewhere. In my conception it would require an hard heart, or a stupid head, or both, for an owner long to survive the alienation of such a place as Rokeby, more especially if transmitted to him by such a race of ancestors as the Rokebys——

carpenter, who died about twenty-five or thirty years ago, and his son and daughter, who died unmarried in middle life.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1673.

Rokeby, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF ROKEBY.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} . de Egleston.	
17 Nov. 1380	Fr. Joh. de Aldeburgh	iidem	p' resig.
6 Oct. 1397	{ Fr. Joh. de Kirkeby, Can. Mon. de Egleston }	iidem	p' mort.
19 Apr. 1424	Fr. Ric. Helton	iidem	p' resig.
13 Junij, 1436	Fr. Will. Midelham	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
	John Scotte		
30 Nov. 1543	Henry Cleyton	{ William Catteryke, and William Fysheburne }	D. of J. S.
24 Jan. 1588	Thomas Horton		
20 April, 1598	Thomas Cocke	The crown	
16 Feb. 1614	Jeremiah Williams	The crown	
26 Sep. 1617	William Atkinson	The crown	Res. of J. W.
6 Mar. 1690	William Wainewright	The crown	
29 May, 1693	Ralph Wren	The crown	
14 June, 1626	John Perkins	The crown	D. of R. W.
22 May, 1740	Matthew Moore	The crown	D. of J. P.
13 April, 1792	James Wilkinson	The crown	D. of M. M.

With respect to the family who derived their name from this place, and who long continued to inhabit it, or the adjoining Mortham, in wealth and honour, instead of a dry pedigree, teeming with the anachronisms and contradictions of such complements *, I am happy to present the reader with a memoir composed by one of the name, who writes in such a spirit of dutiful attachment and respect to his ancestors, and whose family vanity is of so natural and excusable a cast, that it could not but contribute, as long as the house of Rokeby existed, to perpetuate in succeeding generations the virtues which it recorded of the past. So much courage, patriotism, law, and piety, have rarely been assembled in one name. On the whole, I cannot but rank this house in the highest rank of nobility, so far as the word is permitted to bear its first and proper sense, among the Yorkshire families. -

* If the writer of this work have occasionally incurred the same heavy censure, he has to plead the infirmity of human nature, viz. somnolency while poring over dulness. But to endure to be informed from all quarters of the island that some Joseph (so called) is a John, and some Margery a Margaret, and that with vast indignation at such horrible misnomers, can only prompt an author of more spirit than some dozing pedigree-monger to exclaim,

Go seek them there, where to be born and die,
Of poor and rich is all the history.

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. Oeconomia Rokebiorum, by Rafe Rokeby, the Younger, of Lincolne's Inn, Esq. Secretarye to the Councell at Yorke: compiled in the Yeare 1565, being lost a great while, after found againe, and reveiued by him the said Mr. Rokeby, in the Yeare 1593, by way of Letter.

To my very good Nephewes Thomas, Willm., Rafe, Robert, Sonns of Willm. Rokeby, of St. Kiers, Esq. and to Rafe, Sonne of George Rokeby, Brother of the said Willm. the Father.

Mine owne good boyes and best beloved cosyns, seeing that in these our tymes honest behaviour and faire conditions are soe farr gone to decay, that the old mens' proverbe, which they soe often and willingly mention, is verified, *Oh! itt is not now as it was in tymes past when wee were yonge menn;* and that there is suche a generall declyneing from evill to worse, or, in effect, to the worst of all, that we are almost descended to a generall deprivation of the manners and customes of our life: since that such and soe perillous be the tymes in which your lott is fallen to stepp into the world, and withall that you are in that age wherein vertue in gentile mindes, honest dispositions, and patient of labour, may beginne to fasten, take roote, to budd and blossome. I have, therefore, thought good to helpe you forward to desire, and by good and co'mendable meanes to deserve honor or honestie, the faire and good rewarde of vertue, with some few arguments and examples, and I did therefore now of purpose choose to doe it, for that in those yeares being allured with the prayses of co'mendable actions to please and delight yourselves in well doeing, and also being affrighted with the infamy of vitious, leud, and foule courses; to feare and abhorr shame and dishonor as the gates of hell, therefore by God his grace the seeds of vertue may now take in you good roote and firme footehold; and hereafter, as strong plants, may augment and increase as your witts and courages shall growe: for to use my good old uncle Doctor Rokebyes proverbe, *I will be plaine with you, Sir, I care not a rushe for a yonge fellowe of a gentile kind, that in his first yeares feeleth not the needles or stinges of honor to pricke him at the heart, and therefore suffereth himselfe to bee vanquished by those sweete pleasures, to delight and be glad to be praised for well-doeing, and to have sorrowe and be ashamed to be justly blamed for ill-doeing: for he that is not passioned with the one or the other of theese is of a vile disposition, of a base coward carriage, and one who hath noe will to doe well.*

And now, good boyes, let my advice sinke into your breasts, when the vessell for the firste season hath taken the taste thereof for the most part it keepeth a very long time the savour. I will not pray you to give good care and heed to what I write unto you; I know you love your uncle, but I pray God sende my labors that successe that I conceive a good hereof, and I doe request and chardge you all my nephewes, especially by name you Rafe Rokeby (for you are a specyall part of my chardge), that you first principally call into remembrance continually that you are Christians; and that you make your earnest and hearty dayly prayers for his assistance and graces, and then in all humilitie studye daily some part of God's holy scripture, where you shall learne stedfastly to beleive in God the Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghoste, three persons and one God Almighty, all just, wise, and mercifull; as amongst all other things appeares, that when our great grandsires Adam and Eve had, through disobedience, not onely lost their blisseful earthlye paradise, but also throwne themselves and all their posterity to the bottomlesse pitt of hell, there to have beene imprisoned from the joyful sight of God, and tormented with fire and brimstone for ever, the eternall mercy of God sent downe God the Sonne, the second person in trinity, to take our nature upon him in

all humilitie and obedience, to endure all the torments of this world, and to suffer death for us; yea, Christ died to ransom us from hell, from whence we could in no way else escape; and, therefore, with his everlasting might in flesh, in the form of a servant, he satisfied all that God his justice could ask at our hands, being himself that made this satisfaction, all perfect and all just God and man, to be praised and blessed for ever. Oh! the and majestic inaccessible of God his wisdom and goodness. God-head could not suffer; manhood could not satisfy. God and man, the person Jesus Christ, by his precious death did both, and that done, his omnipotence and all mightiness shined; for by his own power he raised himself againe out of the hands of death, whereby he overcame death and the devile, and threw down the gates of hell, so that now they cannot any longer press downe those that are of his flocke; and, finally, he lifted himself up thither whence he first descended, and whence he shall come again in glory at the sound of the last trumpe to judge both the quick and the dead; and thereby he hath opened unto us the gate of everlasting life, which he hath given and bequeathed us for a legacie, by his last will and testament, written by his apostles and prophetts in the bookes of the two testaments, and hath sealed the same covenants and bequests by his precious blood shedd upon the crosse, and even, as I may say, branded the same upon our flesh by the sacraments of baptisme and his holy supper, by the which he giveth himself to us and taketh us to him, if wee come unto him with an assured faith, a lowly minde, and true repentance. This worke of incomprehensible pittie hath the holy trinitie done for us, to this end, that we should honor and love him our good God above alle, and our neighbour as ourselves. This beleevd and followed, I doubt not will be a sound roote whereout morall vertues will springe and flowre, to the beautifying of your civile lives; and yet, I exhort you not only to found your faith upon my speeches, but if upon holy prayers poured forth for the assistance of God his holy spirite, and exa'macon, and conference, it shall fall out to agree with the holy scriptures, which you must daily, hourly, early and late, reade with devout zeale and hearty prayer, to reade them reverently, understand them truly, and live after them religiously, then receive it as from the good will of your uncle. And for your further instructions in the way and feare of God, make your continuall repaire to godly sermons, without the which you shall neither make good beginning, proceeding, nor ending, for *fides per auditum*, &c. and the beginning of wisdom is the feare of the Lord, which God grant us all. Amen.

A second admonition wherewith I would persuade you to an even and upright course of life, is, that you should continually in all your doings have in remembrance that (thanks be to God) you are gentlemen, who, how they must be qualified, and in what comeliness to behave themselves, read Solomon's Proverbs, the Booke of Wisdom, Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiasticus, Tully's booke of Offices, Count Balthazer Castiglios of the Courtier; and how to furnish you to assist your king and country in peace and war read Polibius, Tacitus, Plutarch's Lives, Philip de Comines, the great councillor of state to Lewis the Eleventh, the French king, and the valiant Duke Charles of Burgundie, Francis Guiccardine, that sweet Frenchman of Geneva, who writt the Anti-Machiavell, dedicated to Mr. Francis Hastings and Mr. Edward Bacon, and Lambert D'auens his *Aphorismata Publica*. And this ranke of gentlemenn your ancestors have kept since before the conqueste by the Normans. Your name and blood is from the Saxons, I thinke; howbeit, to convey your pedigree by just descents the negligence and injurie of former tymes hath denied any evidence and certaine proofes. But the towne of Rokeby upon Greta, and Hartley Castle, now in the tenure of Sir Simon Musgrave, Knt. were your ancestors' antient dwellings; and with the same S^r Simon, also, I doe think are to

be found some proofes and monuments of the antiquities of your familye. I am sure there is a skarr or rocke in the demesnes of Hartley, called Rokeby Skarr; and I have credibly also heard that there is in a record of a tryall of a coate of armes remayning in the custody of the Lord Scroope, of Bolton, some remembrance of the antiquitie of our house, for they sayd that his coate of armes in King Richard the Second's time being litigious and questioned betwixt him and the family of Carminow, of Devonshire, for that they both bore the same coate armor without difference, a thinge unlawfull amongst Christians, was tryed by gentlemen then known to be of antient families, whereof an ancestor of yours, and that was then ancient is now so a minore, as the logitian argueth. The house at Rokeby, as I have heard say, was burned by the Scotts in King Edward the Second's time, whereof there nowe remaineth onely the chappell and doorewaye, and the old groundsell of the walls*; whereupon your ancestore haveing married — Mansfeild's daughter and heire of Morton, by the perswation, I guesse, of an exceeding good wife whom he entirely loved, or els of an extreme evill one of whom he stood greatly in fear, or happily inticed by the strength and pleasure of the scite, then which I know few more answereable to my liking, left the old seate of the house of Rokeby, and builded upon the knopp of the hill within two flight shott of the old house, and within a roveing shott of the meeting of the two rivers Tease and Greta, where yet unto this day continueth (God be thanked) the house of our whole familye and parentage. The ancient armes and ensignes of honor, which your ancestors have continually borne, are argent, a cheveron, sable, betwixt three rookes proper, the which you pertake every one according to his birth, with your difference, as you doe also the blood and armes of —

2. Mansfeild of Morton.
3. Scroope of Upsall.
4. Coniers.
5. Bowes.
6. Danbye.
7. Laughton † of Walton, in Lancastreshire.
8. Strother of Northumberland.
9. Holmes of Paulholme, in Yorkshire.
10. Wasburys of Heydon, in Nottinghamshire, and
11. Eland of Kingston upon Hull.

By all which, by the lawes of armes, you are all gentlemen in blood in your coate armes being of ancient bearing. You are to acknowledge thankfully to God that it consisteth of metall and colour most faire, an ordinarie bearing and honorable, and a chardge proper, all good coates in armorye, being to disclose an advancement onely for vertue; and for the better continuance of the same gentle blood, to descend from you to your children, which God may send you, least happily ungentile manners in yourselves shold make an alterac'on and corruption of the bloud, and stopp up the good fountanes, soe that they cannot besprinkle your children. I will propound unto you noe straunge or farr fetched stories as patternes to follow, but some of your ancestores, who have borne light and credit in their countreys, and thereby gave the historians of their tymes some matter to write of their good and honorable services; to the which writers you and we all must acknowledge ourselves greatly bounden, for even as our parents have gotten us,

* Probably demolished by the Robinsons, when the foundations of the present house were laid. No part of the present house of Morton appears to be of that antiquity, but more probably about Henry VIIth's time, and the work of Raphe Rokeby.

† So in the MS.; but they were the Langtons (Palatine), Barons of Walton, in Lancashire.

and lefte us to serve our king and countrey, soe these good and learned men in their writings and painfull labours co'mending to fame of historye our ancestor's well-doings, teach us the footestepps of our forefather's vertues, how we ought to serve the same our king and countrey. And therefore I will recite their names and authorityes as the sequell and finite of time brought them forth; and the first benefactor that way that I know of is the chronicle called *Scala Chronica*, reputed by Mr. John Leiland to be translated out of the French into English by one of the Grays of Northumberland, for that they give the ladder in their creast, who reporteth that an army of Scotts, about the first year of King Edward the Third, as I find by other chronicles, haveing invaded this land with sword and fire, the bellows and handmaid of destruction, your ancestor, S^c Thomas Rokeby, Knt. sped him to the same King Edward the Third, and guided him and his army soe that he entrapped the same Scotts at Stanhope Parke, and had them all at his mercye, the kinge himselfe and his army being then cleared out of all danger. For the which he was by the same worthy kinge rewarded with one hundreth poundes lands by the yeare, parcell of which lands was the mannor of Pooles Graye, also Gray Paulen in the county of Kent, sold by the said Sir Thomas to the Lord Scrope of Upsall, and now being in the hands of one Mr. Hunt, of London, a sope seller, or his assignes; of the which conveyance from the said S^c Thomas Rokeby to the said Lord Scrope, I my selfe have seen the charter under our seale of armes, dated, to my best remembrance, in the latter end of the raigne of the said King Edward the Third, therein reciteing the said king's grant. But the same armeys of Scotts, the which your ancestor gave to the king and his countreye as fetterde persons, a wicked man of the king's privye councell, and somewhatt too familiarly acquainted with the queene-mother (as some say), S^c Roger Mortimer, Earl of Marche and Ulster, lett them goe safe and free forth of the kinge's danger for money, and also delivered unto them the Great Ragman*, being a charter wherein the homages and obediences of the Scottis kinges to the kinges of England were extant, for the which afterwarde he worthily lost his head.

Loe (my laddes) the good successe of your ancestor's well-doeing and dutifull service to his prince and country, and acknowledge the largenesse and bountifull magnanimitye of that worthy and famous kinge, and, by the way, marke well the juste and due hire of treacherye and treason in the miserable end of that great person, Earle Mortimer; and learne out of this historye how greatly beneficiall it may be to a soldier to knowe all wayes and passages. I read also of this our ancestor, collected by Mr. John Leiland out of a chronicle collected by William de Packington, clerke and treasurer to Prince Edward, sonne to King Edward the Third, his household in Gascoigne, who did write a chronicle in French from the ninth year of King John of England unto his time, and dedicated it to his lord, Prince Edward, that about the twentieth year of the same King Edward the Third, by the means of Philip Valoyes, King of France, David, King of Scotts, entred into the north marches, spoiling and burnyng, and took by force the Pile of Lyddell, and caused the noble knight, S^c Walter Selbye, captaine of itt, to be slaine before his owne face, not suffering him to be so much as confessed; and after he came to the Castle of Durham, and lay there at a place called Bear-parke, a mannor of the priores of Durham, situate in a parke, and thither resorted many of the country people about compounding with him to spare their groundes and manores. Then Willm. Zouch, Arch Bishop of Yorke, the Count of Angus, Monsier John de Mowbray, Monsieur Henry de Percy, Monsieur Rafe de Neuile, Monsieur Rafe de Hastings, Monsieur

* Originally Bagimont's roll.

Thomas Rokeby, then shereiffe of Yorkshire, and other knights and good menn of worth marching towards the Scotts, firste lay in Aukland-Parke, and in the morneing encountered with S^c Willm. Douglas, killing of his band two hundreth menn, and he with much paine escaped to Bear-parke, declareing the comming of the English hoste, wherevpon King David issued out, and fought vpon a moore nere Durham citye. There was taken prisoner with him S^c Willm. Douglas, the Count of Menteth, the Count of Ffive, and a great number of the co'mons of Scotland. David, the kinge, himselfe being wounded in the face, was sent to Yorke, and from thence brought to London. The third man that hath befreinded us with the mention of our ancestores was a reporter of the lawes, that reported the ancient lawe booke, called the Booke of Assizes, in the two and twentieth year of Kinge Edward the Thirde, the which reporteth the judgement of the lawes at the assizes holden in the same yeare; in the fortye-ninth number of pleas there, and the ninety-fifth plea, on the ninety-seventh leafe itt is recorded that John Hill, of Flaworth, was indicted and condemned of high treason before S^c Thomas Rokeby, Knt. then shereiffe of Yorkeshire, for slaying Adam Walton, the kinges ambassador, goeing on the dispatch of the kinge's affaires, and that the Prior of Saint Leonardes, in Yorke, that claymed the goodes of men any way condemned, cold not by that generall graunt have the goodes of an highe traytor.

It appeareth there also that Henry Vessye was indited before him for felonie in the yeare of King Edward the Third. You must forth of this recorde gather these instructions, first, that it is high treason to kill the king's ambassador, for that he expresseth the kinge's royall person in majestie.

Secondlie, that the king's graunt is to be expounded in a beneficiall construction, for his ma^{tie} when he giveth away any thinge groweing to him by his prerogative of the crowne of England, and nothing passeth from him *ex vi literæ*, because he is the head of the co'monwealth, co'mon lawe, and co'mon peace, and that therefore especiall wordes apt for every perticular be needfull in conveyances from the king in that case. And, thirdly, that such magistrates as S^c Thomas Rokeby was must assist their kinge and countreye to condemne and hange vp theeves and robbers.

Mr. Raphaell Hollinshed, also, that of late writt the great chronicle, hath this historye of S^c Thomas Rokeby, Knt. the same man still, I thinke, that he was lord cheife justice in Ireland in the same King Edward the Thirde's tyme, in the nine and twentyeth yeare of his raigne, and that once being upbraided by one somewhat too curious (as seemeth) for eateing his meate out of wooden dishes, and drinkeing out of cuppes, he answered, My friend, this is payd for, and was well gotten; assuredly a happy wooden dishe whereby a golden minde was soe muche declared to abhorre delicacye and excesse; to esteem of wood well gotten more than gold scraped together by evill and undue meanes; to esteeme whatsoever he had, if he had payed for itt, and runne not therefore in poore men's debts; and, finally, that chose rather to adorne his place of majestie under his prince with juste and true dealing, then his owne private purse and house with gold and pretious moveables. The said Raphaell Hollinshed his wordes, folio 63, be these: After Maurice Ffitz-Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Lord Justice of Ireland, succeeded in that place Thomas of Rokeby, a knight, sincere and upright of conscience, who being controlled that he was served in cupps, answered, that these homely cupps paye truelye for that they conteyne. I had rather drinke out of these cupps and paye gold and silver, then drinke out of golde and make wooden payments. Oh! my good boyes, forgett not this golden speech, and be ashamed whilest you live once to make soe worthy a gentleman groane in his grave at any your mis-

deamenours. I cannot tell how this good man ended his life, by reason of the long interposition of tymes since Edward the Third his tyme and us, and also by the dissolution of Eggleston Abbey, where the monuments of the most of yours and mine ancestor's burialls were. But this one thinge I presume, that he died well, and that his soule now enjoyeth the blisse of heaven, and his bones and ashes peace in the earth, for all menn ought to judge to soe good life a blessed death.

And now, you and I kissing the memorie of this honorable arch-peere of our family, will humbly take our leaves of S^c Thomas Rokeby, and peruse, by the way, Mr. Hall's Chronicle in the raigne of King Henry the Fourth, where you shall finde that S^c Thomas Rokeby, then being sherieffe of Yorkshire onely, with the power of his countie, without staying for assistance of the kinge's power, encountered in the feild an army of Scottes at Bramham Moore, who, under the conduct of the earles of Northumberland and Marche, had made a sodayne invasion into the countreye, vanquished them, tooke their captaynes prissoners, and executed the Earle of Northumberland. I must here tell you, that I guesse he did thus adventurously hazarde this onsett because the spoileing enemye of necessitie required presently to be assaulted and repressed, the which I touch to this purpose, for that I am sure some warye worldely menn will carpe at these forward proceedings as too heady, savoureing of rashnes; and, indeed, some say it had like to have coste your ancestor, S^c Thomas, his head-peece; and a co'mon fame is in our parts that much of his lands was seized for his contempt in fighting with the enemye without a commission. But in my opinion the juste anger of a captaine in chiefe against his enemye, a traytor to his kinge, who had burned, spoiled, and wasted all the north to Bramham Moore, being also chafed with the heate of the battell that he freshly came from, might worthily inflame a mind full of magnanimitye even to kill that capitall enemye in whose death lay the consu'mac'on and glory of his victorie, and the quiett and goode of his kinge and native countreye, for itt were not done in crueltie after the blood cold. And I cannot see how he cold have been excused of remisse dealeing, cowardise, unloyall, and evile government, if he had stayed in sending to the king for soldiers untill the barbarous enemye had burned, spoiled, and wasted the lande. Deliberacon is indeed a worthy propertie in a generall of an armye, and a battell is not to be fought or hazarded but upon most urgent occasions; but withall extremetyes vpon the sodayne are sometimes to be prevented or els never, and necessity hath neither lawes nor lymitts, and whilst our native countreye burneth, to consult what to doe when the enemye may be resisted with force, is either in my opinion base cowardise or open treacherye and treason. Mr. Leyland reporteth this historye out of a chronicle at Malmesburye Abbey, called *Eulogium Historiarum* authore *Monacho ejusdem loci, sed incerti nominis*. Sayeing further, that the nobles of Scotland brought the Earle of Northumberland, the Lord Bardolf, and the Abbot of Hales, to Tweed-water, bidding them now proceed, you have England with you; and alleadgeth that about Tadcaster the sheriffe of Yorkshire, not naming our ancestor, killed them; but Hall and the *Mirror of Magistrates* name him. And therefore, youthes, if ever you proove captaines and heades of menn, neither adventure rashly a battell upon light occasion, nor in times of extremitye stand too longe in the termes of advice and consultacon, but with a lustie courage sett upon the enemies of your kinge and countreye like English menn and heires of all these two your worthy ancestors, of whom both you and I will now take our leaves, and thanking our God who appointed them to supplye these honorable places and estates, and in them to doe their princes and countreye these good services. We cannot choose but thinke of them to our joye and comforte, speake of them with reverence, and imitate their good with all diligence.

I find noe more of our name in our English liste, save onely this in Lincolne's Inn blacke booke, that in King Henry the Sixth his tyme, Henry the Seventh, Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queene Mary, and Queene Elizabeth, their tymes, there hath been a Rokeby continually a lawyer and a governor of the benche of that house, and ever in effect from the councell in the northe erected there hath beene one or more of our name served in that place. But I heare say there is somewhat more to be found of our familye in the Scottish historie about the affaires of Dumbretton towne, but what itt is, or in what tyme, I know not, nor can have convenyent leysure to search forr. Parson Blackwood, the Scottish chaplayne to the Lord George, Earl of Shrewsbury, related to me once a peece of an old Scotch songe, whereby it was mentioned that Willm. Wallys, the great deliverer of the Scotts from the English bondage, shold att Dumbretton have beene brought up under one Rokeby, captayne then of that place, who as he walked on the clyffe the said Wallys shold thruste him on a sodayne into the sea, and thereby to have gotten that holde, which I thinke was about the three and thirtieth yeare of Kinge Edward the First, or before. And thus leaveing our ancestors of record, wee must also leave with them the chronicles, and come downe to unwritten stories which have yet the testimonie of latter tymes, and the fresh memorie of menn yett alive for their warrant of credit, of whom I have learned that in King Henry the Seventh his raigne, one Rafe Rokeby, Esq. was owner of Morton, who by reporte lived well and honestly in his calling; and I guesse that this was he that deceiued the Fryers of Richmond with his Fellon Sowe, of the which a jargon or songe was made, whereof I have heard the beginning of that rude rithm in these words following*:

THE menn that will of auncers † wyne,
That late within this land have beene,
Of one I can yow tell;
Of a sowe that was soe strang,
Alas! that ever she lived soe lang,
For fell folke did she whell.

She was mare then other three,
The griseliest beast that ever might be,
Her head was greate and gray:
She was bredd in Rokeby wood,
There was few that thither yood
That came on live away.

Her walke was endland Greta side;
There was noe berne that durst her bide
That was fra heaven to hell:
Nor never man that had that might,
That ever durst come in her sight,
Her force itt was soe fell.

Raph of Rokeby, with full good will,
The fryers of Richmond gave her till
Full wele to garr them fare:
Fryer Midleton by his name,
He was sent to fetch her hame,
That rued him since full sare.

With him tooke he wight menn two,
Peter Dale was one of tho,
The to'ther was Brian of Bayre‡,
And wele durst strike with sword and knife,
And fight full manfully for his life,
What tyme as Musters were.

These three menn went at their will:
This wicked sowe, while they came till,
Liggand under a tree.
Rug and rustie was her haire,
She raise up with a fellon feare,
To fight against the three.

She was soe grisely for to meete,
She rave the earth vp with her feete,
The barke came from the tree:
When Fryer Midleton her saugh,
Wete you wele he list not laugh,
Full earnestly looked he.

These men at auncers al was soe wight,
They bound them bandly for to fight,
And strucke at her full sore;
Untill a kilne they gar'd her flee,
Wold God send them the victorie,
The wold aske him noe meare.

* I have little doubt of the correctness of this account, which fixes the chronology of the singular poem annexed.

† Unquestionably *auncers*—*adventures*. See the first line of the last verse in the opposite column.

‡ Bryan Metcalf of Bear.

The sowe was in the kilne hole downe,
And they were on the bankes abone,
For hurteing of their feete;
They were soe assaulted with this sowe,
That among them was a stalworth stew,
The kilne begann to reeke.

Durst noe man nigh her with his hand,
But put a rope downe with a wand,
And heltered her full meeke;
They haled her forth against her will,
While they came unto a hill,
A litle from the streete;

And there she made them such a fray,
As if they shold live untill Domesday,
They colde it never forgett;
She brayded vp on every side,
And ranne on them gapand full wide,
For nothing wold she lett.

She gave sike brayds, that the band
That Peter Dale had in his hand,
He might not hold his feete:
She chased them too and fro,
The wight menn were never soe woe,
Their measure was not meete.

She bound her boldly to abide,
To Peter Dale she came aside,
With many a hideous yell,
She gaped soe wide and reyed * soe hegh,
Then giv'n a feind of hell.

Thou art com'd hither for some trayne,
I conjure the to goe agayne
Where thou wast wont to dwell.
He seigned him with crosse and creed,
Tooke forth a booke, begann to read
Of Saint Johne and his gospell.

The sowe she wold noe Latine heare,
But rudely rushed at the freare,
That blenked all his blee;
And when she shold have taken hold,
The freare leaped as Jesus wold,
And beald him with a tree.

She was as bryme as any boare,
[] †
To them it was noe bote;
On trees and bushes that by her stude,
She venged her as she was wode,
And rave them up by roote.

He said, Alas! that I was freare,
And I shal be tug'd in sunder here,

Hard is my destinie;
Wist my brether in this houre,
That I were sett in sike a stoure,
Yett wold they pray for me.

This wicked beast, that wrought this woe,
Tooke the rope from the other two,
And then they fledd all three;
They fledd away by Watling streete,
They had noe succour but their feete,
Itt was the more pitye.

The feild it was both lost and wonne;
The sowe went home, and that full soon,
To Morton on the Greene.
When Rafe of Rokeby sawe the roape,
He wist that there had beene debate,
Wherein the sow had beene.

He bad them stand out of her way,
For she hath had a sodayne fraye,
I sawe her never soe keene;
Some newe thinges shall we heare
Of her and Midleton the freare,
Some battell hath there beene.
But all that served them for naught,
Had they not better succour sought,
They feard she had spoild them cleane.

Then Mistresse Rokeby came annon,
And for her brought she meate full soone,
The sowe untill her come.
She cald her to the kilne doore,
And gave her meate vpon the floore,
And noye she did her none.

When Freare Midleton came home,
His brethren was full faine ilke one,
And thancked God of his life:
He told them all vnto the end,
How he had foughten with a feind,
And liu'd in mickle strife.

We gave her battell halfe a day,
And then was faine to flye away,
For saveing of our life;
And Peter Dale wold never blin,
But as fast as he cold rynne,
Till he came to his wife.

The warden said, I am full woe,
That ever yee shold be torment soe,
But had wee with you beene,
Had wee beene there, your brethren all,
We shold have gar'd the carle fall,
That wrought yow all this teene.

* "Reyed"—reared. The next line is wanting.

† A line wanting.

Fryer Midleton said soone, Nay,
In faith yow wold have fledd away,
When most misterr * had beene:
Yow will all speake words at hame,
A man wold ding you ever ilke one,
And itt be as I weene.

Hee looked soe grisely all that night,
The warden said, Yond man will fight,
If yow say ought but good;
Yond guest hath greived him soe sare,
Holde your tounes, and speake noe mare,
He lookes as he were wood.

The warden waged on the morne
Two boldest menn that ever was borne,
I weyne, or ever shalbe;
The t'one was Gilbert Griffin's sonne,
Full mickle worship had he wonne
E'ne both by land and sea;

The t'other was a bastard sonne of Spaine †,
Many a Saracen hath he slaine,
His dint hath gar'd them dye.
These menn the battell undertoke
Against the sowe, as saith the booke,
And sealed securitye,

That they shold boldly bide and fight,
And 'scomfitt her in maine and might,
Or therfore shuld they dye.
The warden seal'd to them againe,
And said, If yee in feald be slaine,
This condition make I:

Wee shall for yow pray, sing, and reed
To Domesday, with hearty speed,
With all our progenie.
Then the letters were well made,
Bonds ybound with seales brade,
As deeds of armes shold be.

These menn at armes that was so wight,
With armour and with brands bright,
They went the sowe to see:
She made at them sike a reare,
That for her they were sore a feare,
And almost bound to flee.

She came running them againe,
That sawe the bastard sonne of Spaine,
He braided out his brand,
Full 'spitouslye at her he strake—
For all the fence that he cold make,
She gott sword out of his hand,
And rave in sunder halfe his sheild,
And bare him backward in the feild,
He might nought her gainestand.

* Need.

† There was a neighbouring family at this time, which is mentioned in Gale's Registrum, under the name D'Espagna, unquestionably the same.

She wold have riven his privye geare,
But Gilbert with his sword of weere,
He stroke at her fast then,
On her shoulder still she held the swerd,
Then was good Gilbert soe affear'd,
When the blade brake in thrang.

And sine in hands he has her tane,
She tooke him by the shoulder bane,
And held her hold full fast;
He strave soe stifflye in that stoure,
That through all his rich armour
The bloud came at the last.

Then Gilbert greeved was soe sare,
That he rave off both hyde and haire,
The flesh came from the bone;
And all with force he feld her there,
And wanne her worthily in werre,
And band her, him alone:

And kest her on a horse soe high,
In two panniers well made of tree,
And to Richmond anonne
He brought her; when they sawe her come,
They sang merrily Te Deum,
The fryers every one.

They thancked God, and Saint Francis,
That they had wonne the beast of price,
And never a man was slaine;
There did yett never man more manly,
Knight Marcus, nor yett S^e Guy,
Nor Louis of Lotheraine.

If yee will any more of this,
In the fryers at Richmond written it is
In parchement gudd and fine;
And how Freare Midleton, that was soe hend
At Greta Bridge, conjured a feind
In likeness of a swine.

Itt is well knowne to mony a man
That Frier Theobald was warden then,
And this fell in his time;
And Christ them blesse, both farr and neare,
All that for solace list this to heare,
And him that made the ryme.

Rafe of Rokeby, with full good will,
The freares of Richmond gave her till
This sowe to mend their fare;
Freare Midleton, by his name,
He wold nedes bringe the fatt sow hame,
That rued him sine full sare.

Finis.

Belike the bragging fryer never bidd the shame in all his life but once, and was with the sowe of Morton.

This song, I tell yow, old William Luther, S^e Edmund Mauliuerer's man, held to be * soe rare a record, that he wold not teach it to his owne sonne for feare his skill in antiquitie shold thereby be blemished. Of this jergon I have seene in an ancient written hand, before the prent was knowne, a coment of some idle paraphraseing fryer of Newboroughe, (as I guesse), for S^e William Ballasis, owner thereof, gave itt me, compareing the sowe to the sinne of lecherye, and Mr. Rokeby to the kirke, that wold have none of the sowe, and concluded that the good father fryers were felonously bitten and hobbled with the sowe.

In allusion to the former songe, take the paines, I pray, to read over this following cotype of verses compiled by Mr. William Paulden, prisoner at Yorke, 1644, and one Wylkyns, formerly a bookeseller in Oxford, then marshall to the Lorde Fairfax, of a cruell battell fought there betwixt a parliament soldier and a sowe in October that yeare †, which will refresh yow after the former old harshe ryme.

HELPE me, Furies! ye that dwell
In sootye Pluto's darkesome cell,
And thou, god Mars, who canst inspire
The meekest breast with deadly ire,
With shrill trumpett and loud drume,
Proclayme what acts brave hoggs have done:
Valiant Ulysses, whose fame well
None but Homer's pen can tell,
When he thoughte to kill a boare,
Was bitt himselfe, and soe gave ore:
When goddesse Circe first did kenne
Prudent Ulysses' wandering menn,
Because shee knew 'twas a devine
Creature, turned them all to swine.
Poetts thinke Hercules noe odds
To one of these, though gott o'th' gods;
And if you reade his labours o're,
The greatest was he kil'd a boare!
And I durst lay an even wager,
He wold have conquered Meleager,
That valiant Greek, who, aboute dawne
O'th' day, did put to death a brawne:
And 'tis true, now a dayes,
Wild boares kill many beyond the seas,
And if the hogg such praises meritt,
What then doth he that kil'd the spirit?

Itt was about that time o'th' night
When the starrs usurpe the light
O'th' sun,—the moone had left us heere,
To go and shine some other where;
The winds blew hard, and 'twas a wonder
That the heavens did not thunder.
The skies, by weeping, did foreshowe
Some new sad accident belowe,
When Morpheus was gone awaye,
And none slept in the bedds they laye,

Each one did thinke o'th' day of doome,
Or some blacke tragedie to come;
And Phœbus, who went drunke to bedd,
Was affray'd to raise his head;
And though Aurora went before,
As yet she cold not rise, she swore,
Fearing least shee shold come to see
The same sadd, horrid tragedie,
In such a darke and cloudye night,
When every thinge doth menn affright.

Reader, if timerous, thou hadst best
Give over here, and leave the rest
To such as feare not any evill,
And dares encounter with the devill;
To such as their dwellings have
By churchyards, or some noisome grave,
And lonely places, whose delights
Are to enter tombes i'th' nights,
And charnell houses, who rejoice
To heere the screech owles direful voice,
And with earnest wishes longe
For the ravens boading song;
To such, or rather to more bold,
This my story must be told.

In Yorke, the sixth day of October,
When I am sure the guard was sober,
Being farr distant from the day
When the soldiers had their pay,
Aboute midnight, when they saye
Greislye ghosts have leave to playe,
And dead menn's soules, with courage brave,
Skiipp from out each severall grave,

* The rest of the MS. is evidently a later addition.

† After the battle of Marston Moor.

And walke the roundes; when the barr-guest *
Comes tumbling out of's smoakye nest,
Sometymes haveing suche a face
As promiseth an human race;
Sometymes he bee a beare, a dogg,
Sometymes the lykenes of a hogg.
'Twas twelve o'clocke, or very nighe,
When a sowe did leave the sty,
And downe the streetes she did careere,
Frighting all that did her heare,
Hard by the kennell, which, they say,
Is the barr-guest's usual way:
Grunting shee went with her snoute,
Seeking what she might find oute!
Some one, who, doubtles, had good eyes,
Through the darknes her espies;
Feare made him swift, and running harde,
Brought the first tydings to the guard,
They feared itt not, said 'twas no more
Then some sowe that sought a boare.
This was beleev'd,—and they, content,
Till one, whose colour came and went,
Stood up with water in his eyne,
Quoth he, The devile entred swine,
And I have read the storye howe,—
I'le pawne my life he's in this sowe.

All yow soldiers that be here,
Knowe, that never servile feare
Possest my breast, but alwayes I
Went first amongst the enemye!
The warrs are done, leave off your feares,
Wee've conquer'd all the cavaliers,
If wee can kill the devile too,
We shall have nothing else to doe,
But to receive our pay behinde,
Which will come when the devile's blind:
And you, centrye, stand your ground,
Aske whoe comes there, perhaps the rounde,
For I somethinge coming see,
Stand, quoth the centrye:—Ough, quoth she.
The alarmes are given, and each one feares
Least he be one o'th' musquetiers
That must assault that valiant sprite
In that darke and dismall night:
Some runne away, others with armes
Seeke to defend themselves from harmes,

And draweing forthe in bodye large,
Expect the sowe shold give a charge.
Their swords she sawe not, 'twas soe darke,
A wiser sowe might misse the marke;
But when she heard them make a noise,
She thought 't had beene her keeper's voice,
And being kepte that day from meate,
She thought they'd give her grains to eate.
And then hying they ranne away,
Till one more valiant bidd them stave,
And casting upp his blubber'd eyes,
Lookeing devoutly to the skies,
He prayed aloud,—Heaven send me lucke;
And with that word he drew his tucke,
And trembling with itt in his hand,
He made to th' place where the sowe did stand,
And thus bespake itt: What cause have
Yow to wander from your grave;
Thou dost make us more to feare
Then if an hoast of menn appeare,
All enemies: (ffor, 'tis said,
Your valiant'st hearts are soonest frayed
At apparitions:) Tell me, I bidd,
Hast thou any money hidd?
Or else, in a propheticke straine,
Denoucest warrs to come againe?
What's thy intent? come, tell it me,
Art feind or sowe †? Ough, ough, quoth she.
The man's amaz'd, yet in his cares
He had the witt to saye his prayers,
Calling the threefold name upon,
As if he went to christen his sonne;
Comending his bodie to the dust,
He came neare, and made a thrust,
And runne her throughe. Feeling the wound,
The sowe falls backe, and looseth ground;
And whilst the man did winke amaine,
Thinking the sowe wold strike againe,
She's gone; the man's trobled in mind,
Seeing noe footestepps left behind,
Nor drop of blood, now he sweares too
That he had runne the devile through.

Had not the morneing brought to light
The truth of what was done i'th' night,
And shew'd the dead hog, he had had the praise
Of Devile-killer in these dayes.

(Now to proceed with Mr. Rokeby's letter.) The abovenamed Mr. Rafe Rokeby had to his brother William Rokeby, Esq. apprentice of the common lawes, and justice of peace and quorum, who married Grace, one of the daughters and coheires of the house of Fitzharris, of Mansfield; by her he had issue Rafe Rokeby, Esq. his eldest sonne, justice of peace; William Rokeby, clerke, archdeacon of Cleveland, and judge of one of

* The local ghost of the city of York. The "gheast" or ghost of the bars.

† Friend or foe? He had scarcely had a glimpse of the sow, for she could not see the swords.

the spirituall courts at Yorke; and Lawrence Rokeby, gent. merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne. Rafe, the sonne of William, had issue Robert Rokeby, Esq. now owner of Maske, who liveth at this daye, I thanke God, an honest, upright gentleman. William, another sonne of the same William, died without issue. Lawrence, another of William's sonnes, had issue Cuthbert and John Rokeby, now dwelling at Newcastle upon Tyne.

Robert Rokeby, eldest sonne of Rafe of Maske, hath at this day by ——— Salvine, his wife, issue foure sonnes, to witt, Raphe, Christofer, Robert, and Francis; and three daughters, Ellen, Margaret, and Joane. Raph, the eldest, is married, and now dwelleth at Manfeild: and this is the pedegree of the house and branch of Maske and Newcastle, whom God by learneing, merchandize, honest lives, and good dealeing, hath advanced to a worshipful abilitie and place of credite in our counteye.

Rokeby of Stanningforth and Cloubecke.

In the same King Henry the Seventh his tyme must I also derive forth of the house of Morton the branch of Stanningforth and Cloubecke, another familye of our name, that thanks be to God, liveth in honest and whole creditt in the country, able to defend the force of their foes, and to befriend their friends, for the old Rafe Rokeby of Morton had also another brother, called James Rokeby, Esq. one of the auditors to the Marquesse of Northampton, and after one of the court of ———. This James, by the persuasion of his second wife *, as I have heard, builded the house of Weston, where Mr. Vavasour now dwelleth, upon Wharfe Banke. He had issue Martin Rokeby, his eldest sonne, deceased, and James, his younger sonne, now owner of Stanningforth, by Jane, the daughter of S^c William Middleton, of Stockeld, Knight, who liveth at this day worthy his good ancestors, to his owne creditt and our comforte. Jane married to Thomas Millet, of Whitehall, in the county of Durham, Esq., and Margaret married to Mr. Crake, of Hasberton. This James, the younger sonne of James Rokeby the auditor, now owner of Stanningforth, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of George Gascoigne, of Caley, nere Otley, Esq. hath issue Anthony, his eldest sonne, married to Jane, daughter of William Sutton, of Averham, in the county of Nottingham, Esq. by whom he hath issue Henry Rokeby, an infant of tender yeares, whom God grant not to see any the likely to be calamities of England; and Thomas, his second sonne, a yonge man of good hope; William Rokeby, third sonne; and two daughters, Jane and Elizabeth.

Martin Rokeby, the eldest brother, had issue Thomas Rokeby, his eldest sonne, and James, his younger sonne, two honest poore yonge gentlemen, whom wee must all doe our best to comforte and releive. He had issue John Rokeby, alsoe slaine in Flanders, Cuthbert Rokeby, and Anthony: and this of the house and family of Stanningforth.

Rokeby of Sandall near Doncaster.

In the same Kinge Henry the Seventh his tyme, and part of King Henry the Eighth's tyme, the same old Rafe Rokeby lived at Morton, whose house I will now leave awhile, and returne my speech towards the house of Sandall, nere Doncaster; of the which house and branch your mothers were two daughters and heires, and that house was a branch of the house of Morton, issued thence about King Edward the Third his tyme, as may be proved amongst your father's evidences, and by Ecclesfield church windows, where there is in effect a pedegree of that house, as followeth, vid'l't. **Alexander Rokebye, filius D'ni Thome Rokebye de Richmondsire, et quon=**

* A Vavasour? That respectable old house, by whomsoever built, is certainly of the reign of Elizabeth.

dam vicecomes Eborum. Will'mus, filius et heres Alexandri. Joh'es, filius et heres Willielmi. Thomas, filius et heres Joh'is, qui habuit duas filias, un. nupt. Henrico Wombwell, patri Nicolai Wombwell, patris Thome Wombwell de Thumercliffe Grange, alter nupt. Hugoni Serlabye de Serlabye et Harthill.

In the which house, in the raigne of Kinge Henry the Eight, a good and honest race of brothers lived in good places and estimation (to witt), S^c William Rokebye, Clerke, Lord Archbishop of Dubline in Ireland, of whom yow may see tombes at Dubline in Ireland, at Halifax*, and Sandall abovesaid in England; S^c Richard Rokebye, Knight, comptroller to Cardinall Woolsey, the fourth and youngest brother; the which S^c Richard Rokebye lyeth buried in the Savoye church in the Strand, where yow may see his monument. He gave twoe hundreth pounds to the building of St. Marye's church in Beverley, where the memoriall thereof is engraven about a wainscott scale nere the quire†. He died without issue, and gave his lands to Mr. — Crake. Thomas Rokeby, Esq. the eldest of these brothers, had issue by —, his wife, onely twoe daughters, th'one married to Wombwell of Thumercliffe Grange, the other to Serlabye of Serlabye and Harthill; and Rafe Rokeby, Esq. the third of these brothers, apprentice to the co'mon lawes, of whom I find noe mention, save that he married Ann Holmes, the daughter and heire of John Holme, sonne of Robert Holme of Paule Holme, and by her had issue John Rokeby, of Kirk Sandall, and Henry Rokebye. John, the elder, had issue Mary, his sole daughter and heire, married to William Rokeby, your father. I speake now to yow Thomas, William, Rafe, and Robert, you must greatly greive your freinds and shame yourselves if yow shold prove naught worthye that came of so good a belly. I shold doe your good mother too great wrong if I shold not testifie the truth for her, that she was a very virtuous matron-like yonge woman, a loveing wife to your father, and hartye true freind to his freinds, whereof myselfe felt assured arguments that I cold not but with many teares bewaile her untimely death as a great losse to your father, yourselves, and us all. And I know not how due regard of my dead deare sister wrunge out of me (in an humour of freindlye vanitie) these few rude rymes in her remembrance:

Feirce foe, feirce feind, thy ravening jaw why opest?
 Why grinnest, I wonder, pray? from whence thou hopest?
 For Mary Rokeby, mild and good, lieth here
 Entombed; a wife of virtues rare whileare;
 Who served the Lord, her husband dearly loved,
 Her neighbour cheared, and almes freely shou'd
 To poores releife. Her loyall loved spouse,
 Her children, poore, the freinds of all her house,
 Feeles hurt and greife of their soe greivous crosse,
 And loud lament her too, too tymely losse.
 And yow, good wives, which march in honor's trade,
 As she did earst, may deepe fetched sorrowes brade:
 But God hath his, for yow doe want her here,
 Whose life in virtue shin'd as christall cleare;
 And he that here hath brought her corse to rest,
 And cal'd her soule to heauen, must aye be blest. Amen.

* The heart alone of Archbishop Rokeby was buried at Halifax, where the lead box which contained it has been dug up more than once: but his monument, if ever he had one at that place, has long since disappeared. The chantry, however, dedicated either by himself or to his memory, yet remains entire. He had been vicar of Halifax.

† This yet remains; the greater part of the church having fallen down immediately before, and killed many persons: the misfortune, as appears, having happened in the time of divine service.

And to yow, Thomas, she assured a good hundreth pound lands by yeare in Sandall and elsewhere, and left herselfe but an estate for life, qualified by an use to make leases for one and twentie yeares. And she also enriched your father's house with the mannor of Ottringham, and certaine lands in Kingston upon Hull, Miton, Apleby, and Saxby.

Henry Rokeby, younger sonne of John Rokeby, had issue Katherine, one of his heires, married first to Willm. Hawley, of Stodfold, by whom she had issue Mary, married to S^c John Stanhope, knt. second sonne to S^c Edward Stanhope, knt. one of the counsell in the north, and Joane Rokeby, his second daughter and co-heire, married George Rokeby, father to yow, my younger nephew, Rafe Rokeby.

Of the good menn of Sandall I knowe nothing but by fame of former tymes delivered unto me by menn of more yeares than myselfe, of whom I have heard that the bishop was a man of great hospitalite, and thereby had the wilde Irish at his becke and com'aundment, and that they were all honest and upright livers, and died well loved of suche as knew them; and I may well guesse the same by the roomes which they supplied in the co'monwealth. Howbeitt, I may not forgett, which truly I had almost done, that the archbishopp builded the chappell in the north-east end of the church at Sandall, and left a hundreth pounds to his executor, one Ricard, to have builded the like one the other side, wherein the said Ricard frustrated his last will and good meaneing.

Whoe lived then at Morton I knowe not certainly, but in Kinge Henry the Eight his reigne lived there my grandfather, Rafe Rokeby, who by Margaret Danbye, his wife, the eldest of the three co-heires of — Danbye, of Yafforth, and also cosins and co-heires with others to S^c Richard Coniers, knight, had issue Thomas Rokeby, his eldest sonne, John Rokeby, his second sonne, Richard Rokeby, his third sonne, and Raph Rokeby, seriant at the lawe, the yongest sonne, my good father; a race of right good brothers in mine opinion.

In the end of King Henry the Eight his raigne, King Edward the Sixth, and Queene Marye's raigne, at Morton then lived Thomas Rokeby, Esq. eldest brother, and owner of Morton, a plaine man as might be, whose words came allways from his heart without feigning; a trustye freind, a forward gentleman in the feild, and a great housekeeper; whereby he lived soe in the good wills and good hearts of his countreymenn, that his sonne and heire, Christofer Rokeby, being assaulted at Gaterley horse race by Christofer Nevile, brother to the mightie Earle of Westmerland, whom the said earle had sent thither with a hundreth menn to kill him, was both defended and guarded from the violence of his adversaries, and was able soe to have rebounded the blowes given him by them that they shold have spilt the best blood in their bodyes if his partye had been willing, for then not a gentleman in the feild but they cryed, A Rokeby! But the good old Thomas being in co'mission for the peace, co'maunded and entreated peace (as he said), Give* itt grieves me to see him bleed, that bleeds, yet peace, the peace; and therefore the kinge highly loved him that cold soe well gett the love of his countrye. He was att all the services against Scotland, in his tyme a leader of menn, and left to his sonne and heire, Christofer Rokeby, all the appurtenances to a captaine as good as then was in use, (vid'l't.) guidon of coate armes for horsemenn, nowe in the house at Hotham, baudiaria *vecchia*, honor de capitano, ensignes of colours for a foote band, tents, warr carriage, dru'mes, all on the topp of Morton Hall; and on one side thereof furniture for many menn, besides the store of the square tower †.

He had issue by the sister of Marmaduke Constable of Everingham, Esq. Christofer,

* Gif—if, although.

† Which is yet standing.

his eldest sonne, Rafe, his second sonne, Thomas, his third sonne, and Anthonye, his yongest sonne; daughters, the eldest married to Mr. Wycliffe, of Wycliffe, the seconde to Mr. Gower, of Stainsby, third to Mr. John Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlasse, fourth to Mr. Headlam, and fifth to Mr. Lancaster, of Stockbredg. Christopher, eldest sonne of the said Thomas by the daughter of Mr. Lassells, of Brackenbroughe, had issue John, his eldest sonne, Roger, dead without issue; daughters

John is now liveing, and cheife owner of Morton; hath issue by the daughter of — Thwinge, Esq. S^r Thomas Rokeby, knight, now liveing; who by S^r Rafe Lawson's daughter, of Brough Hall, hath issue Rafe Rokeby, my godsonne, whom I pray God to blesse and us all. Amen.

The second of these brothers was John Rokeby, by my faycan, and by Saint Maukin (for these were his usuall phrases of speaking) a worthy priest, a doctour of the civile and cannon lawes, of soe excellent and profound skill and learneing that the parts beyond the seas, arches of London, and the exchequer court at Yorke, doe yet resound of his great praise in that knowledge, yea itt was of him for lawe as itt was of Plato for philosophy (*ipse dixit*). In the course of two and thirty yeares that he supplied the judicall place at Yorke he never had sentence annulled by appeale but onely one, and that was given by a rashe chapleyne of his, called Sir Anthony Jurson, in his master's absence. He was alsoe from his childhood given to chastitie and shamefastnes, contempt of riches, liberalitie, integritye, and hospitalytie. I cold bringe evident proofes of them all, but I recite but one or twoe, and leave you for the reste to the reporte of others of your friends.

For contempt of honor and riches he had soe confirmed Kinge Henry the Eight his divorce from his brother Prince Arthur's wife, being of his counsell in that cause, and soe confounded by the cannon lawes the Pope's absolute power arrogated to himselfe to dispense with the eternall lawe of God, which prohibiteth the brother to take his brother's wife, as incest, that the kinge (as I have heard) offred him the bishopric of London, but he refused itt, and chuse rather a competent liveing in the church at Yorke, with the word, Nay, I praye your grace give me rather some poore liveing in my country, farr from your grace. And, nowe, whether his desires were moderate or noe I leave itt to your and all menn's considerat'ons; assuredly he tooke, in my opinion, a very wise resolution, for I thinke him well happye which is well hidden*.

Of his liberalitie and hospitalitie all his friends and many strangers continually tasted. Some had of him hundreth pounds and more sumes, as his nephewes Christofer and Anthonye; myselfe, alsoe, I doe with bounden thankes acknowledge to have received of him at one tyme to supply my necessities tenn pounds, soe did my brother George Rokeby other tenn pounds for to take his lease at Melton; soe did my sister Grace twentye pounds at her marriage with George Mackworth, Esq.; soe did also a great sorte of poore people at Yorke and elsewhere. And although his table was open to all, yet when any (of his friends, especially) had suites before him, they were barred to dine or supp with him. If any letter were sent him concerneing any matter depending judiciously before him, they were openly read by the notarye in face of the court. King Henry the Eight on once co'manding him to give sentence in a cause of matrimonie betwixt S^r Anthonye Lee and one of the king's favourites, he entred it thus, "Itt is the king's pleasure, but against the lawe†."

He was of the honorable councell established to assist the lord president of the north

* Bene vixit, qui bene latuit.

† A noble record.

partes, and in his latter dayes was sent commissioner into Scotland with S^e Thomas Gargrave, knt. and others, to reforme the lawes of the Marches. Finally, he lived a great, learned man, a good councellor to his prince, and died in honorable gray haire a good christian, as I pray God wee may doe all. He lyeth buried in Yorke Minster, where hangeth a table of verses of his prayes, amongst the which this one Saphicke pleaseing me best, I caried away in memorie.

Hic jacet tectus fragili sepulchro
 Ille Rokebeus pius atque justus
 Quem locat summi super astra clara
 Rector Olimpi.

I will not stand to apply his good life by every perticular to our instruction, but desire yow to make every action of his life your direction, as the Musitian Ismenias bad his schollers when he shewed them excellent playes on a flute: soe I bidd yow, my cosins, doe as he did. Richard Rokeby, third sonne of your great-grandfather Rafe Rokeby, a soldier, and servant to the Lord Scroope, of Bolton, whose standert he bore at Floden Field (as I have heard), had issue by —, his wife, daughter of — Ellerker, of Risbye, Esq. Thomas Rokeby, who lived a lustie serviter and an able leader of menn, who being one of the leiftenants to Captaine Rafe Ellerker, his cosine, appointed to serve on the borders, in the middle Marches, for the strength thereof against the Scotts, by too much toileing himselfe in the service, especially before the muster-master at the cassing of their band, melted his grease within him, and came to my house at Yorke, and there dyed without issue, an honest man and a brave soldier, God send England many such at all tymes of need.

The fourth of these brothers was Rafe Rokeby, seriant at the co'mon lawes, your grandfather by the father. I will not say more of him because he was mine owne father, but that in the skill of his science, and other good thinges, he was the doctor's brother-germane as well as by blood. He refused to be lord cheife justice of England when Justice Morgan fell madd and distracted of his witts, and got a patent for the discharge of his attendance of the co'mon lawe; and he served as one of the counsell in the north. Itt hath done me good to heare the old benchers of Lincolne's Inn speake well of him, especially S^e Will'm Cordell, knt. Master of the Rolls, who would acknowledge that he had beene in effect informed by him in the lawes of England, of whome one bound to him in dutye made this memoriall in English verse as followeth:

Then skill of lawe he gained by studious paines,
 And itt employ'd to prince and countrye well,
 Who recompenc't him here with worldly gaines,
 Alive, and dead, his praises due forth tell,
 That he did virtue vance, and vice down quell;
 That the evill's foe he were, the good man's friend,
 And pray God send moe menn of this man's mind.

He died in the great good love of his country, I thanke God, and lyeth buried in Wakefield church *, in Yorkeshire; and yet I may not soe injuriously defraude my father of his due praise as to omitt his service against Wyatt, which was thus:

S^e Thomas Wyatt, the rebell of Kent against King Philip and Queene Mary, the

* I have never been able to discover any memorial of him in that church.

Spaniards being noised to be comeing towards London, your grandfather went to Westminster in his seriant's robes to plead, under them a good coate armour, and heareing at Charing Crosse the nere approach of the enemie, the rebell, he hastened him to the queene's court, at Whitehall, strunge and fetled an archer's of the guard liverye bow that stood there unstrunge, threw downe the seriant's robes for that tyme, and went to the Gate House to serve there with a bowe and a sheafe of arrowes, and there taried till the enemie was yielded. Old Nicholson, of Paule's Chaine, told me my father then committed a bagg of money to him to keepe, and that Alexander Metham, his clerke, was with him, but that Will'm. Bell hidd him under my father's bedd in Seriant's Inn, and there laye vntill his master retorned. And thus in the tymes of need he was ready with his bodye in armes to fight with rebells for his prince, on whom he had jurisdiction in the tyme of peace in the circuite of Northampton, Warwicke, Couentrye, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincolne, and Rutland, to adjudge of their lives, lands, and goods, for there he was justice of assizes and goale deliverye.

He by Dorothy Danby, daughter of Thomas Danbye, sonne of S^c James Danby, knt. and Grace Markham, had issue foure sonnes, Will'm. Rokeby, his eldest sonne, owner of Skyers, Rafe Rokeby, the writer hereof, seconde sonne, George Rokeby, his third sonne, and John Rokeby, his yongest sonne; and five daughters, Grace, married to George Mackworth, of Erpingham, in Rutland, Esq. dead without issue, Ffrances, married to John Lathome, minister, by whom she had issue Will'm. Lathome, Jane, married to Robert Byard, gent. by whom she hath issue one and twenty sonnes and daughters, Mary, married to Will'm. Puleston, gent., and Margerie, married to Will'm. Headley you^r. Esq. by whom she hath issue Marye Headley. William Rokeby, of Skyers, eldest sonne to Rafe Rokebye, seriant of the lawes, an honest lived man, a fearer of God, and a good justice of peace in his countrye, by Marye Rokeby, daughter and heire of John Rokeby, of Kirksandall, his first wife, hath issue (God be thanked), Thomas Rokeby, his eldest sonne, who married Marye, daughter of Will'm. Cartwright, of Ossington, in the county of Nottingham, Esq.; the second sonne Will'm.; the third sonne Rafe Rokeby, who married Priscilla, daughter of Henry Lyon, of Roxby, in the countye of Lincolne, Esq., with Robert Rokeby, his yongest sonne; all which foure brethren did bravely behave themselves in the raigne of Queene Elizabeth in the service of the Lowe Countryes and in France, where Robert was slaine: and one daughter, Dorothy, (after married to Mr. Rokeby, of Hotham,) to whom I praye God send a good husband; and to encourage her lykes in that way, I may safely and truly saye for her, she hath all the likelihoods to prove an honest and thriveing huswife. And yow Thomas, Will'm., and Rafe Rokebye, who all of yow have served her ma'tie in the field before yow were nineteene yeares of age; and yow, Thomas and Will'm., who have served two Ffrench kings both by sea and land, and marched continuallie, in su'mer and winter, a yeare together, and beene at the wyunning of many townes, that is to say, the suburbes of Paris, Estampes, Jeonville, Chasteauneufe, Vendosme, Allencon, Maine, and Fealaise, vnder the generall chardge of the two great peeres of the land, the noble Earle of Essex, and the worthy and noble Baron, the Lord Willoughbye, and under the perticular leadings of Captaine Guruan, of Diepe, before the Lorde Willoughbye's arrivall in France; which brave and noble conductor's onely presence and first arrivall in France raised the leaguer's seige of the kinge at Diepe, when they were both the campes within muskett shott the one of the other, and under the gardeing of Captaine Christenmas; after, yow, Will'm., under the conduct of Captaine Nicholas Baskerville, and, lastlye, under the brave Colonel S^c Roger Willyams, knt. at many other services, where, my good Will'm., I will not wrong yow soe

farr as to forgett the cariage of the colonell's colours in the breach at the takeing of Dieux Castle this last su'mer, and all this before a haire budded out of your chinnes. And, my good cosins, I thanke yow bothe for your volley of shott at the funerall convoe of my learned and honest chamberfellowe in Lincolne's Inn, Mr. John Stubbs, buried in the sea sand towards England, nere the towne of Haure de Grace; for I wold co'mend to your memorie that in my tyme Lincolne's Inn sawe with twoe eyes Will'm. Lambert and John Stubbs, menn of rare learneing of languages, of singular pietie towards God, and admirable civile virtues amongst menn. God his holy name be praysed who hath hitherto preserved yow amongst the bullets, and will noe doubt protect yow still in well doeing and makeing pursuite after the purchase of honor in the feild, as I trust yow will, and I pray God yow may all doe.

Rafe Rokebye, second sonne of Rafe Rokeby, seriant at lawe, by his first wife, Douglas, daughter of Will'm. Ferne, of Doncaster, Esq. had noe issue. She lived with him but a yeare and about a fortnight, an honest yonge woman, and a lowly and loveing wife, of whose death, to comforte her husband, Will'm. Camden, his learned friend, writt these verses following :

*In obitum optimæ et castissimæ mulieris Duglasiaë suavissimæ uxoris Radulphi Rokebei
Epitaphium.*

Duglasiam junxit Rokebeo jure jugali
Una fides, unum fœdus, et unus amor.
Utrique æquales urebant pectora flammæ :
Ille bonus, melior sed tamen illa fuit.
Illa fidem Christo defixit, fida marito,
Unica spes matris, deliciæque patris.
Illa pudica, decens, humilis, pia provida, mitis,
Omnibus et animi conspicienda bonis.
Vidit et invidit mors improba, jussit ut illa
Cederet è vitâ, paruit illa libens.
Paruit, et tenebras æterno lumine mutans,
Jam Christo vivit, perfruiturque Deo.

And then also, inter suspiria et lachrymas, these comforths burst forth from the same Mr. Camden, my especiall good friend.

Flere velim, sed flere nequit mens obruta luctu :
Introrsus lachrymas imbibit ipse dolor :
Utque dolor major quam fletus fundere possit,
Egerit invito flentia verba tamen.
Quæ melior potiorque mei pars, optima conjux,
Mortua divisis viscera morte mihi.
Illa mihi charo perchara marita marito,
Illa mihi columen præsidiumque fuit :
Illa mihi thalami postrema et prima voluptas,
Illa mihi consors, et mihi dulce decus.
Illa patri matrique suæ charissima proles,
Sed tamen æterno charior illa patri.
Hanc mihi præripuit fatum fœdusque jugale
Vix junctum, rupit mors properata nimis ;
Liquerit ut citius vesani somnia mundi,
Certius et superas possit adire domos.
Chara vale conjux ! quid flentia verbula prosunt ?
Quæ tua mors nobis, est tibi vita Deo.

Non omissa mihi tamen es premissa ; sed illac
 Quò te cum fati jusserit ordo, sequar.
 Duglesiaè interea Rokebei pectore clausa
 Rokebeo memori mente superstes erit.

To these may be added Mr. Robert Kaye's friendly remembrance, as followeth :

Heu quanta est avido permissa licentia fato !
 Nil pietatis amor, nil pulchræ gratia formæ ;
 Cuncta simul potuere nihil, nam viva fuisset
 Fæmina tantarum laudum stipata caterva.
 Sed jam pallentes (indignum) morsa sub umbras
 Occidit, et moriens animamque vitamque reliquit.
 Fallor ego, cecidisse nequit, conscendit ad aulam
 Ætheris, et vivens animamque vitamque resumpsit.

He after married Joane, the daughter of John Portington, of Portington, Esq., and Ann Langton, daughter of John Langton, of Langton, in Lincolnshire, Esq. of whose marriage their kind and loveing friend, Mr. Thomas Leach, made these verses following :

Adsis, Musa, precor ; non omnia possumus omnes.
 Huc ades, et rati fer opem mihi, Diva, recenti.
 En mihi per somnum
 Jupiter, a summo descendens lætus Olimpo,
 Connubio æquales conjungere visus amantes.
 Incipe fælices tædas celebrare, Thalia.
 Diique Deæque omnes, Hymenæum quique secuti,
 Huc omnes fecere aditum, sua dona ferentes :
 Mercurius purâ donat virtute maritum,
 Dulcis et uxori formam Venus auget amœnam :
 Munere nec tali Pallas divina carebat.
 Incipe fælices tædas celebrare, Thalia.
 Exornata micat, regali splendida gaza,
 Tota domus ; Cereris hic copia, copia Bacchi.
 Ast ego surrexi, visus non immemor hujus.
 Fama volans tandem nostras pervenit ad auras,
 Quæ somnus docuit, docuit post exitus ingens.
 Incipe fælices tædas celebrare, Thalia.
 Hanc laudate diem, qua non jucundior ulla est,
 Nobis, O juvenes, generoso sanguine natus,
 Uxorem dignam Rokebeus duxit et aptam.
 Illi, pulchra dicitur puerisque beata creandis
 Uxor, certe operam doctæ haud ignara Minervæ.
 Incipe fælices tædas celebrare, Thalia.
 O lætâ lætus vivat cum conjuge conjux ;
 Illis mella fluant, ferat et rubus asper amomum ;
 Omnia succedant utinam feliciter illis,
 Candida quos pietas puroque in pectore fixus
 Junxit amor bonus et felici cum alite virtus.
 Incipe fælices tædas celebrare, Thalia.
 Ulmos vitis amat, conjux amat alma maritum,
 Et rosa flos florum decus et sit dulce maritus,
 Uxoris verus sit amor conjunctus honore.
 Ludite dum licet, est hymnæi nobile nomen,
 Ludite, nam servit pueris Venus alma creandis.

Incipe fœlices tædas celebrare, Thalia.
 O certe precor, O Rokebeus parvulus olim
 Incipiat placido risu cognoscere patrem,
 Æquet virtutem propria virtute paternam,
 Exuperet proavos famæque et laudis honore,
 Sit decus eximium, et generosæ gloria gentis.
 I, Mæcenatis nostri te confer ad ædes.
 Hoc carmen læta cantato voce, Thalia.

By the which, his now good wife, he had issue Rosamund Rokeby, his eldest daughter, dead without issue; and now hath, praised be God, Anne Rokeby, to whom God grant grace to live and dye in his faith and feare, his good servant. Amen.

(This Anne was after married to S^r John Hotham, of Scarborough, knt. and baronet.)

George Rokebye, third sonne of Rafe Rokeby, seriant at law, by his first wife, Joane, the second daughter and one of the co-heires of Henry Rokeby, of Kirksandall, had issue Richard Rokeby, his eldest sonne, dead without issue, yow, my younger nephew, Robert Rokeby, Dorothy, Katherine, and Bridget Rokebyes; and by his second wife, Elizabeth Ferne, the widowe of Anthonye Rothwood, late deceased, and Phillis Rokeby, whom all I pray God to blesse, Amen.

And John Rokeby, the yongest sonne of Rafe Rokeby, seriant at lawe, by Margery, the daughter of Rafe Westbye, of Ranfeild, gent. hath issue Thomas Rokeby, the image of our good uncle Thomas Rokeby, of Morton, and two daughters, Margaret and Faith.

The abovenamed Thomas Rokeby, the son, was parson of Richmond in the yeare of ovr Lord one thousand six (?) hundred twentye and sixe.

And the saide four brethren, sonnes of your great-grandfather, had also a right worthy matrone to their sister, called Phillis, married to John Scroope, Esq. brother to the aforenamed Lord Scroope, of Bolton, by whome she had issue the houses of Scroopes now planted in Richmondshire, Hantshire, and Buckinghamshire; and three daughters, one married to Christopher Wyvile, Esq. a second to Will^m. Thoresby, Esq. and a third to Thomas Moore, Esq.: and this of that brotherhood.

There resteth somewhat more for me to speake of the line of Thomas Rokeby, the eldest of the brothers formerly spoken of, and his sonnes. He had issue by Jane Constable, Christopher Rokeby, who was one of the defenders of Hadington under S^r James Wilford, knt., a captaine at Musselbroughe Field and at Leith, and captaine of Norham Castle: at Norham chase, lost by the imperfections of some whom I name not, for the reverence of their house. He deserved well of her majesty, and hath yearly paid forth of her exchequer one hundreth pounds for service done in Scotlande. What it was I knowe not, but it did greatly endanger his life; and Turner, his man, was once in Scotland turned over the gallowes (as I have heard) about it, and was halfe hanged before his pardon came; since that time he was the provost marshall of the field, and captaine of three hundreth menn against the rebells in the north in the eleventh yeare of her ma^{ties} raigne.

The same Thomas had alsoe issue Rafe Rokeby, his second sonne, apprentice at the lawe, who was councellor assistant to the lord president of the northe. He also before that supplied the roome of her highness justice of Muster in Ireland under S^r Edward Fitton, knt., lord president there, to his great chardges, and alsoe to his good credit. My acquaintance, Henry Catline, who served with him in the field there, told me at every alarum the velvett jacke was one of the first putt on, and the soldiers drunke sacke at his chardges, for whiche they loved him. He was after named to be lord chancellor of Ireland, but made friendes to shunne it; and our most gracious soveraigne ladye, the

good Queene Elizabeth, hath since given him for recompence of his good service the mastership of St. Katherines, and made him one of the masters of requests to her ma^{tie}, and truly he hath much good in him (God be thanked for him). Amen.

That old Thomas had also issue Thomas Rokeby, his third sonne, whom I mention with reverence, for that he beareth about continually with him an arre, or marke, in his face, an ensigne of valor and honorable service done to his country, for being at Norham chief leifetenante to his brother, Christopher Rokebye, he had a speare broken in his face after he had in the chase dismounted himselfe to mount his captaine, who had his horse slaine under him, where exposeing himselfe vnto all dangers for his brother's deliverance, he was taken prisoner when others fled.

Hee by Katherine Leighe, his wife, had issue Willm. Rokeby, his eldest sonne, now fermer of Hotham, Rafe Rokeby, his seconde sonne, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Susan, whom God graunt to followe their forefathers stepps in virtue.

Willm. Rokeby of Hotham, sonne of Thomas Rokebye of Morton, Esq. by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Willm. Rokeby of Skyers, Esq. hath issue Willm. Rokeby, Alexander, Thomas, Philip, and Mary, married to Christopher Ledgiard of Anlaby, Esq.

* S^c Willm. Rokeby, now of Skyers, 1667, sonne and heire of Willm., was by the favour of his now sacred majesty, King Charles the Second, advanced to the title and dignitie of barronett, married , daughter of S^c Willm. Hickman of Gainesbroughe, in the county of Lincolne, knt., hath issue .

Now itt resteth for conclusion that I co'mend to your memories the places where yow may find some monuments and remembrances of your ancestors, wherein I will not observe the dignities of places but followe the suite of tyme.

The place, therefore, where of longest antiquitie our ancestors choose their buriall places were Eggleston Abbey, nere adjoyning to the towne of Rokebye, yea soe nere that itt devoured up a good share of the demesnes thereof, a pretence of holynes having then drawne our ancestors by the zeale of devotion, whereof they were by the blindnes and errors of those tymes caried away, to repute itt a great stepp towards heaven to have their burialls in those places, and amongst those persons, or at least in their habitts whose unhallowed shooes and outward shells of pietye appearing to the eternall eye of God that searcheth hearts, and reynes, and pierceth to the devideing of the marrowe and the bone, yea of the soule and bodye, to be a meere pageant of hypocrisie, and their intollerable pride, insatiable covetings, the foule dissolution of their lustes and leud lives, and their most abhominable idolatryes ascending up to the Almightye judge of heaven and earthe, his justice seat, and there cryeing against them vengeance for sinne. Almightye God in his most high and just displeasure against them, rebellious sinners, hath with the breathe of his nostrills throwne there scites and cells into utter ruine and desolation, soe that Jam seges et herba est ubi fuerunt templa fratrum colunt que nunc monumenta patrum. And the ancestors of the howses of Bowes and of Rokeby lye without the doores in the demesnes of Eggleston Abbey, where yett their gravestones appeares old and weatherbeaten.

Next to that is the nurcerye of armes (that I ever cold see in England Selbye church in Yorkshire converted from a conventional church to a parochiall), there on the right side of the quire, in the window next to the abbott's seate, is our coate armes in the first place, in the dexter pointe of that windowe, and next to that is Lowther's coate armes of Lowther in Westmerland, our kinsman, married (I thinke) to S^c Thomas Rokebye's

* It is evident that additions have been made to the original MS. from time to time.

daughter. Then the now cathedrall church of Durham, where our armes (as I guesse) were sett up upon the service at Durham field against the Scotts.

Wathe church, standing nere Dearne, harboureth our coate armes also, which seemeth to be very aunciently possessed of the same. Ecclesfield church, in Yorkshire, hath also our armes in the windowes, and monuments derived from about Richard the Second and Henry the fourthe their tymes. The cathedrall church of Dubline, in Ireland, Halifax church and Kirksandall church, in Yorkshire, have in every of their chappells a monument of Willm. Rokeby, the Archbishop of Dubline, his bowells being buried at Dubline, his bodye at Halifax, and his heart at Kirksandall, as Mr. Robert Waterhouse, his father, told me when I was his steward of Halifax court, and may also appeare by the cople of his testament remayneing in the hands of my brother Willm. Rokeby, of Skyers, Esq.

St. Marye's church, at Beverlye, hath carved about a great wainscott seate in the bodye of the church next to the quire this record of S^c Richard Rokeby, knt. and dame Jane, his wife, as followeth: **God have mercye on all the soules of the menn, women, and children, whose bodies were slaine at the falling of this church, whiche were fiftye and fyve. The fall was the nine and twentieth of Aprill, one thowsand fife hundreth and twentye. And for the soules of them which have beene good benefactors and helpers of this church up againe, and for all christian soules that God wold have prayed for, and for the soules of S^c Richard Rokebye, knt. and Dame Jane, his wife, which gave two hundreth poundes to the building of this church, and for the soules of Willm. Hall Cooper, and his wife*.**

This caution I thought good to give the reader that this prayer must be understoode a thankesgivinge to God for the dead's good example, otherwise itt is a false doctrine and against the scriptures, which teache the perticular judgment in soule to be at the divorce of the soule and the bodye. As touching the aforementioned historye, I have heard that a beare-bayteing and a masse being both at once in Beverlye, there was nere a thowsand people at the beare-bayteing, and but onely five and fiftye att masse, who were all slaine, and ever since they saye there, Itt is better to be at the bayteing of a beare then the sayeing of a masse. The same S^c Richard being alsoe a benefactor to the house of Savoye in the Strand, hath left a faire monument of his buriall there, with his armes thereupon.

On Greta Bridge are the coate armes of Bowes and Rokeby; in our cousin Lassells his house at Welborne, in the hall windowes, is our coate armes; in our cousin Gerard Lowther's house at Penrith, is the match of S^c Hugh Lowther, a brave knight of those tymes, with our ancestour S^c Thomas Rokeby's daughter, with our armes in a tapistrye coveringe; and also in our late cosines Thomas Wombwell's hall windowe at Synoccliffe, alias Thumercliffe Grange, is the coate armes of Rokebye, of Sandall. Quere, if they be not at Askew, his house in Lincolneshire; I thinke they are.

Also in Lincolnes Inn, in the north east corner chamber, I placed our coate armes together with my very loveing chamber-fellowe Charles Colthorpe, John Tindall, and John Stubbs, where me seemed then the chamber, for the most parte was well furnished, and the windowe richlye beautified; and for good Mr. Stubbs I highlye thanke God for him, for the correcting of many unrulye humours in me, and trayneing me into the pathe to God.

And now, my good cosins, that our good and gracious God hath given us these

* This inscription yet remains, together with many vestiges of the fall and restoration of that church.

goodly temporall blessings here on earthe to have our linage and discent from these our good and honest ancestors, of whom I write with joye, and cannott but thinke of them with comforte, itt behoveth us to propound their virtues before our eyes for patternes of the actions of our lives, that they may be spurrs and prickes to us to carrye ourselves and addresse us specyallye to build up God his church, and to the propagation of God his glorye and his gospels; in true loyaltie and ligeance to our kinge and countrie of England, in all dutye and humilitie to our superiors and governors, in lowly gentilitye and friendly curtesie with our equalls, in a loveing neighbourhood with our inferiours, to be gentle and quiett at home in peace, to be brave and forward with the formost in the field; noe lowd brawlers, noe whoremasters, noe alehouse hunters, fye, that ever a gentleman's name shold be impeached therewith, or that he shold ever enter into an alehouse, a taverne of tinkers, rouges, whoores, and theeves, and to be soe farr from prydeing ourselves in others plumes, as allwayes for morall virtues and good services to our kinge and countrie, to thinke of my very good bedfellowe in Lincolne's Inn, Mr. John Tindall's worde of armes, *Propria quemque*. And yett I tell yow he beareth the coate armes of the crowne of Bohemia*, whereof by Felbridge, daughter and heire, he is lineally discended; and that whensoever a proud thought ariseth in our hearts none of these our worthy forefathers' either services, virtues, or honours appertaine unto us; nay, whensoever a proud thought swelleth any of our hearts, we shold (but for christianitye's sake) to itt with a dagger and digg itt out. A gentle hearte riseth a foote in the bellye at a proud mind whensoever itt encounters itt, and abhorreth itt, and contemneth itt as the gate of hell. Noe, our behaviours must declare that wee carrye the markes and badges of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ crucified, and therefore in his holy name and feare must humble our soules before Almightye God, and with hearts and hands upthrowne to heaven blesse God, who of his great goodnesse, amongst many guiftes and graces both of this life and that to come, hath given us out of one and owne familye these goodly examples of valour and virtue. And must I singe with the sweete singer of Israel, *Non nobis domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo damus gloriam*. And wee must also always pray to God after his holye will and pleasure to continue our familye in a posteritye that may feare God and followe vertue. Amen. And I trust I may wish without offence this good successe to our tree of consanguinitye.

*Cresce diu felix arbos semperque vireto
Fronibus ut nobis talia poma feras.*

Amen, good Lord.

RALPH ROKEBY.

A man, who, by his writings, has diffused so much innocent and elegant pleasure as the author of Rokeby, is a very great benefactor to mankind, and the writer of this work freely confesses that if he be also the author of three incomparable prose works, which are universally ascribed to him, he is under greater obligations to him than to any writer ancient or modern, with perhaps one exception. These obligations are far from being cancelled by the manner in which Mr. Scott has thought proper to speak of the author of the History of Craven, who first discovered and produced "The Felon Sowe."

In Mr. Scott's words, it was first published from an inaccurate MS. not corrected "very happily." As Mr. Scott himself, in order to remedy this defect, has indulged very

* See Bentham's History of Ely, in his account of Dr. Humphrey Tindal, dean of that church, who is said to have declined the crown of Bohemia when it devolved to him by hereditary right.

freely in the licence of correction, every reader has a right to expect that *his* corrections will be found "very happy."

To what will be said on this subject the editor must in justice premise one remark, which is, that perhaps the only "very happy" conjecture on the subject has been made by Mr. Evans, who for "auncesters," in the first line, has suggested the reading of "aunters," or adventures.

We will now examine a few readings which Mr. Scott has been pleased to prefer to those of the editor, or rather of his MS.

"With him took he wight men two,
Peter Dale was one of tho',
That ever was brim as bear."

So that the name of the second is never mentioned at all. On which Mr. Scott's note observes, "Fierce as a bear. Mr. Whitaker's copy reads, perhaps in consequence of mistaking the MS. 'Tother was Bryan of Bear.'" Perhaps the editor might have had credit for being able to read his MS., which is as he gave it, and it does so happen that at the very time to which the story refers there was living in the neighbourhood a Bryan Metcalf of Bear, near Aysgarth, a man of family and property.

"And fight full manly for his life,
What time as mister were.

"'Need were.' Mr. Whitaker reads 'musters.'"

If Mr. Scott's reading be right, the whole line is unmeaning and superfluous, or worse. It is no great commendation of a brave man to say that he will fight for his life when he cannot help it. But musters, both word and usage, were then familiar to every one, and such a limitation with respect to circumstances, besides its agreement with the manners of the time and neighbourhood, is an addition to the sense.

"She was brim as any beare,
For all there meet to labour there,
To them it was no boote.

"Mr. Whitaker reads,

"She was brim as any boar,
And gave a grisly hideous roar,
To them it was no boote.

"Besides the want of connexion between the last line and the two former, the second has a very modern sound, and the reading of the Rokeby MS. is much better."

Instead of "Mr. Whitaker reads," it would have been quite as fair to have said Mr. W.'s MS. which would have proved that whatever the sound of the second line might be, the line itself could not be modern, as the MS. was apparently as old as the time of Charles I. Then with respect to connexion; much surely cannot be inferred from the want of it, even if very apparent in a rude old ballad. But in defence of the editor's reading of the first line, it must be observed that the word *bear* seems to have been substituted to *boar* when the second line was inserted, for Mr. Scott's reading in old English poetry, extensive as it is, will scarcely furnish him with the phrase, "brim as bear," whereas that epithet is almost exclusively and technically applied to the hog; and even now, when a sow seeks the boar, she is almost universally said in the north of England to be "a brimming." I have only to add two remarks, one on an expression which Mr. Scott has not explained, and another which he has mistaken.

“ The other was a bastard son of Spain.”

What is this? A bastard son of the royal family of Spain? Nothing can be more improbable. But in fact there was at the time of the story, and had been for many generations settled in the immediate neighbourhood of Rokeby and Mortham, a family of considerable account, styled in Latin charters, I know not why, *De Hispania* *, and of this family the champion of the story must have been a natural son.

Again,

“ Yon guest hath grieved him so sare,
Hold your tongues, and speak na mare,
He looks as he were wood.”

On which Mr. Scott comments thus: “ *yon guest* may be *yon gest*, i. e. that *adventure*; or it may mean *yon gaist* or apparition.” Had the author of Rokeby been as well acquainted with the ludicrous phraseology of the north of England as he is with that of the Scottish border, he would not have been betrayed into either of these not “ very happy” guesses; for it is well known that *guest* is universally applied to some being, whether brute or human, which is, like the Felon Sowe, laughably and provokingly mischievous.

To conclude: This admirable poet, who in no other instance has shown any disposition to petulance, may perhaps endure to be reminded that the powers of criticism and poetry are not always conferred, at least in equal measure, on the same favoured person; and that in the catalogue of his critical elucidations of ancient poetry, which are often both acute and learned, these slight corrections and interpretations of the Felon Sowe will scarcely be numbered among his happiest effusions.

I now subjoin some memorials of that most interesting family, the Rokebys, omitted in the narrative of their relation.

In St. Botolph's church, Brittain street, London,

**Hic jacet Joh'es Rokeby nuper Civis et Attornatus London, et Eliza-
betha uxor ejus, qui quidem Jo'hes obiit primo die mensis Septembris in
Anno D'ni Mill'imo quadringentesimo vicesimo septimo.**

In Savoy, London,

**Pray for the Soules of S^r Richard Rokeby, knt. and Dame Jane, his
Wife, whose bones reste here under this tombe, which S^r Richard deceased
the seven and twentieth of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord God one thou-
sand five hundreth twentye and three, and the said Dame Jane deceased
the fifteenth. On whose Soules Jesu have mercede.**

In St. Andrew's church, Holborne, London,

**Radulpho Rokeby, a Morthamia (oppido Richmondiensis agri)
oriundo, Lincolniensis Hospitii socio primario; Xenodochii divæ Cathe-
rinae prope arcem Londinensem Magistro, Augustissimæque Anglorum**

* See Gale's Registrum Honoris de Richmond.

**Reginæ Elizabethæ a libellis supplicibus non minus domi ac foris quam pace bellogue de Principe ac Patria bene merito: Cælibi septuagenario, fatisque demum decimo quarto Junii, Anno post natum Messiam Mil-
lmo quingentesimo nonagesimo sexto, feliciter functo Heredes, in testa-
mento scripti piæ gratæque memoriæ gratia posuerunt.**

He gave by his testament to Christ's hospitall in London an hundreth poundes.

To the colledge of the poore of Queene Elizabeth in East Greenewiche an hundreth pounds.

To the poore schollers in Cambridge an hundreth pounds.

To the poore schollers in Oxford an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the two Compters in London two hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the Ffleete an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in Ludgate an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in Newgate an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the King's Benche an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the Marshalsey an hundreth pounds.

To the prisoners in the Whyte Lyon twenty pounds.

To the poore of St. Katherines twenty pounds, and to every brother and sister forty shillings.

Rokeby of Marske.

Willm. Rokeby, Esq. barrister at lawe of Lincolne's Inn, a second sonne of the family of Morton, was justice of peace and quorum in the north rideing of Yorkshire, married Grace, one of the daughters and coheires of Mr. Fitzharris of Manfield, had issue Rafe, and Willm. a clerke and archdeacon of Cleveland, judge of the spirituall court at Yorke; Lawrence, merchant at Newcastle upon Tyne, who married , daughter of , had issue Cuthbert and John.

Coats of arms quartered by the family of Rokeby:

1. Rokeby, argent, a chevron sable, between three rooks proper.
2. Manfeild, azure, three crescents, argent.
3. Scroope of Upsall, azure, a bend, or.
4. Coniers, azure, a maunch, or.
5. Bowes, ermine, three bows bent in pale gules, horned and stringed, sable.
6. Danby, argent, three chevronels embraced in base sable, on a chief of the second three mullets of the first.
7. Langton of Walton, Lanc. gules, a chevron between three lioncels rampant, or, langued and armed, azure.
8. Strother, gules, on a bend engrailed, argent, three eaglets displayed, vert.
9. Holmes of Paul Holme, barry of six, argent and azure, on a canton of the first, a chaplet, gules.
10. Wasburys, sable, a lion rampant, argent, collared, gules, langued and armed, azure.
11. Eland, barry of six, argent and gules, six martlets, or.
12. Rokeby, as the first.

The arms of Rokeby are quartered by Morris Robinson, Baron Rokeby of Armagh, a title first conferred, anno 1777, on Archbishop Robinson, the brother of Sir Septimus, whose monument in Rokeby church has been already mentioned.

Hopkinson gives the following pedigree of the family :

Robinson of Rokeby bears for his coate armor vert on a chevron, or, three cinquefoils, gules betwenes as many bucks trippant of the second, with a difference.

William Robinson, merchant of the cite of London, lived about the yeare of our Lord God 1643, purchased lands at Rokeby and Gilling in the county of Yorke, married —, daughter of —, by her had issue Thomas, John, a divine, vicar of Burneston, who married —, Katherine, married to Mr. Richard Smelt of Cottingley.

Thomas Robinson, Esq. sonne and heire of William, utter barrister of the ho^{ble} societie of Grayes Inn, died in his father's lifetyme, having married Frances, daughter of Mr. Leonard Smelt of Kirkby Fleetham, by her had issue William, Leonard, merchant of the cite of London (afterwards S^r Leonard Robinson, of West Layton), Mathew, a divine doctor of phisicke, who married Jane, daughter of Mr. Marke Pickeringe, Mary, married vnto Christofer Blencowe, of Blencowe, in the county of Cumbreland, Esq., Frances, to Mr. George of Sudwicke, in the county pallatine of Durham.

William Robinson, of Rokeby, sonne and heire of Thomas, is liveing in Anno Domini 1665, justice of peace in the north rideing of Yorkshire, married Mary, daughter of Francis Layton, of Rawden, nere Leedes, Esq., by her hath issue Thomas, Francis, Ann.

Hopkinson's MSS.

From the last-mentioned Thomas descended Sir Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby, created a baronet 1730, with remainder after his brothers to the descendants of Sir Leonard Robinson, of West Layton, abovementioned.

This title, together with that of Baron Rokeby, has devolved on the West Layton branch in the person of Morris, the present Lord Rokeby.

A short account of Rokeby only remains, a task which, after the beautiful description given of the place by Mr. Scott, I should willingly have spared myself, had not poetry from its very nature been to a certain degree inaccurate and indistinct.

Rokeby Park is an angular area of the richest soil, and shaded by luxuriant woods, bounded by the rocky banks of the Teese and the Greta for the space of about a mile upwards from their confluence. The oldest part of the present house is the work of Sir Thomas Robinson, but has been much enlarged by the present and late proprietor. I presume that it stands on the site of the ancient manor-house, which had been inhabited by the Robinsons at least since the year 1622. The present is an elegant and commodious mansion, but its most interesting feature to an antiquary is a collection of basso relievos and inscriptions, collected in Italy by the taste of the present owner, together with a few of ruder style and baser material turned up in the neighbouring station, or brought from Naworth castle.

A short walk from the house leads to a modern bridge over the Greta, and to an apartment placed on the brink of the rock, and said to have been painted by the hand of Mason, from which all the outrages of this dreadful torrent may be contemplated in perfect security, though it sometimes washes the foundation of the building above thirty feet perpendicular from the channel. When I saw it in tranquillity, a marble bed, over which a clear and lively mountain-stream hurried to the Teese, deep and abrupt crags to right and left, and aged overhanging woods, as various in their forms as their species, formed the character of the scene. On the whole, it most resembles the stupendous termination of the Croglin in Cumberland, but the channel of the Greta is wider, less contorted, less abrupt, and the rocks not of equal depth to those of the Cumberland



Drawn by J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

Engraved by J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

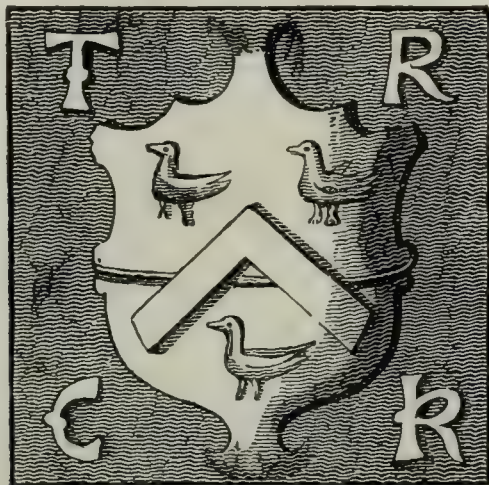
Section of the Spina and the River at Ravenna.

Engraved by J. M. W. Turner, R. A. from a drawing by J. M. W. Turner, R. A. Published by J. M. W. Turner, R. A. London Aug 1840

torrent; but in the solemnity and antiquity of the woods which darken the Greta it has greatly the advantage. Immense masses also of limestone, which even in their native beds have much of the effect of marble, dignify the whole scene, and afford a much finer colouring than the brickdust hue of the Cumberland rocks.

Immediately beyond this bridge, on an elevated point, commanding more of the Teese than the Greta, is Mortham Tower, rendered equally conspicuous with the other features of this extraordinary place by the same genius which has adorned the rest. Here the Rokebys continued to reside after their ancient inheritance was sold, till some of the ordinary causes of decay in ancient families compelled them to alienate this their last stake.

Their arms still appear on the exterior, and on a wall within. The latter shield is without quarterings, and has above it the letters T. R. and beneath C. R.

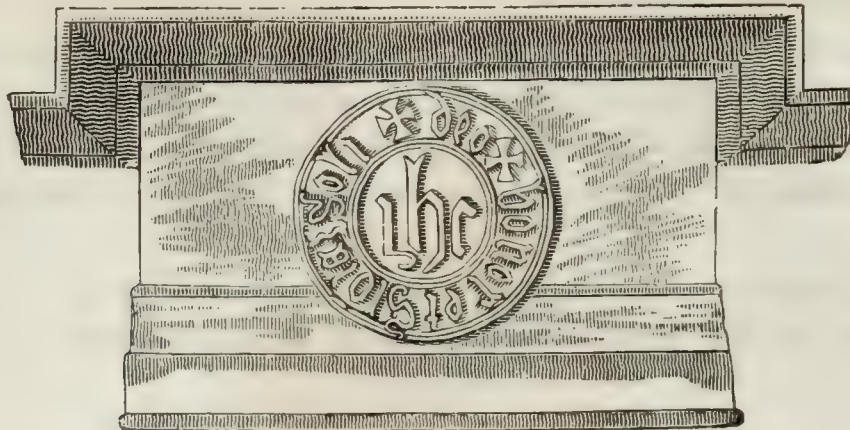


Mortham is an embattled house, probably built about the reign of Henry VII.; a true border mansion, with all the peculiar features of that era and rank of domestic architecture; a thorough lobby; kitchens to the left hand, with arched doors out of the lobby to the butteries; a hall on the right hand up to the roof, and an handsome tower beyond the hall. At one end is a barnekyn inclosure for the nightly protection of the cattle from depredators, strongly walled about with stone. To a field on the south has been removed the immense tombstone of Greta or Teese marble, mentioned by Leland, and removed within memory from Eggleston Abbey.

From the Felon Sow it is evident that the Rokebys were resident at Mortham in the reign of Henry VII., and it does not seem probable that they ever returned to Rokeby, as the Robinsons were certainly possessed of it in the earlier part of the following century. The present tower may with the greatest probability be ascribed to Ralph of Rokeby, who is there mentioned.

On the whole, the several features of Rokeby and Mortham combining the union of the Teese and Greta, with their rocks and native woods; the venerable but almost disappearing fragments of the old parish church, with the gravestones just peeping above the green swarth; the memory of the brave, the pious, the spirited family, whose residence so long animated the scene; the Roman station, partly within the park, and the near prospect of Egglestone Abbey, with which in life and death the Rokebys were so nearly connected, must be allowed to constitute in the eye of taste, or in the exercise of recollection, one of the most enchanting residences in the north of England.

There is also a stone bearing the letters **ihc** within a circle, thus inscribed: **Solt Deo Honor et Glo'ia.**



The annexed view will afford a better idea of Mortham than the pen.



To a close adjoining to Mortham it has already been hinted that Mr. Morritt has removed from Eggleston Abbey one of the two tombs mentioned by Leland, and when I have given the dimensions it will be granted, perhaps, that it was the larger of the two, and therefore not belonging to a Rokeby but a Bowes.

The vast slab which must have contained the inscription is unfortunately gone, but the length of the sides is eleven feet, the width of the ends five feet eight inches, the depth two feet five inches, and the thickness one foot. The shields which surround it are perfectly plain, though it is probable that they were intended to be charged with armorial bearings.



A load of fifteen tons, for such this great mass may be proved to have been, might perhaps with equal propriety, and certainly with less toil, have rested, after its removal, on the site of the ancient parish church.

This is one instance, among many which occur in Richmondshire, of a disposition excited by the inexhaustible quarries of marble in the Teese and the Greta to extravagante in gigantic and enormously massy tombs of that material. The much finer and equally plentiful beds of that material in Greece and Italy never warped the taste of the ancients in the scale of their sarcophagi, and seldom carried them beyond the line of just proportion to the human form. On the other hand, it is very remarkable that the Romans in the choice of materials for their altars and other inscriptions, always contented themselves with the rude stone of the country, and in districts abounding with British marble never availed themselves of that elegant commodity, even when most obvious, as at Rokeby.

The probable cause of this indifference is, a want of British sculptors to do justice to it. For the same reason, probably, they never imported foreign marbles into Britain.

Population, 1811.

Rokeby with Eggleston Abbey.....201.



Font in the Church of Rokeby.

B O W E S.



Y account of this place will be little more than a commentary on Camden's text. That here was the Lavatræ of Antonine, and the Lavatres of the Notitia, no antiquary ever doubted. It is equally clear that vestiges of the name yet remain in the name of the adjoining stream, still called Laver. This was probably the British appellation, and denominated the fortress itself.

With respect to the co-existence of a station here and at Greta Bridge, on the same line, and within six miles of each other, there is the evidence of an inscription that the latter was in being about the age of Severus. It is certain also that Lavatræ continued to be garrisoned down to the time of Theodosius, and from the characters of another inscription that the anonymous station on the Greta continued to a late period in the lower empire. It follows, therefore, that the later of these settlements did not supersede the earlier. But from the inscription affixed to the bath by Virius Lupus, it appears that the building for that purpose, which had been consumed by fire, was then restored. The presumption, therefore, is, that Lavatræ existed before the neighbouring station. However this may have been, its situation as a Roman fortress resembles that of no other in Britain. It is neither on one of the highest and steepest fells, like some of their *castra æstiva*, nor on the warm and sheltered bank of a river at its junction with a smaller stream, like the generality of their fixed encampments, but it is placed on the bleak and exposed summit of a moderate elevation, ill watered, and wholly unsheltered. North-westward is the dreary expanse of Stanemore; to the east and south is a wide, unmarked, unwooded valley, watered by the Greta (how unlike the Greta at Rokeby), and to the north-east a low ridge, which, while it separates this parish from Teesdale, affords the place little protection from the most piercing blasts. Lavatræ, however, from the necessity of the case, that is, from the length and difficulties of the march from Brough, was endured by the Romans till their final departure from Britain. From that time it was evidently abandoned. It had no Saxon name; it is not even mentioned in Domesday, while innumerable villages in this country *are* there enumerated, although now totally destroyed; and the reason must have been that *they* retained their Saxon names, while Lavatræ, under any more recent modification of the word, as applied not to the river, but the station, had never been known.

But when the Earls of Richmond came to survey the extensive district which had been conferred upon them, with its dangers and its resources, they discovered, first, the necessity of a strong fortress on their northern frontier; for not only were they subject, as in after times, to the vexatious and harassing inroads of a distant enemy, but the frontier of Scotland was actually contiguous to their own. Looking out, therefore, on the line of direct approach for the proper site of a fortress, they could discover, probably without understanding to what age or nation they had belonged, the vast remains of a fortress covering several acres, which, though constructed on principles of fortification totally different from their own, afforded inexhaustible quarries of hewn stone adapted to their purpose. Those who have not seen the few remains of Roman masonry still

remaining in Britain can scarcely conceive from the grassy ramparts which still mark the outlines of their ordinary stations, how different was their original appearance, how massy, how lofty, how impregnable were their walls. To such I would recommend a visit to Plumpton Wall, near Penrith, where they may, since a late and very laborious disclosure of the outline, contemplate what Roman masonry really was. The astonishing magnitude and singular proportions of the blocks which composed it, the artificial grooves used to lock them together, the absence of grout-work in the centre, and the rigid adherence to one course only inside and outside, with the exception of skilful crossings, in a wall of at least six feet thick, afford a most interesting spectacle to the antiquary.

We regard with just admiration the masonry of our castles and abbeys, but this was as far inferior to the structure of a Roman fortress as were the resources of a baron or of an abbot to those of the Roman empire.

The abandoned fortress of Lavatæ, however, served as one vast quarry for the structure of the castle and the church, which were now included in its site.

The new fortress, with the town, which as usual quickly began to collect under its protection, received, for whatever reason, the name of Bowes. That it was so called because it had been destroyed by fire (in British *boeth*) no one perhaps will agree with our great antiquary. The same tradition is found to prevail with respect to many of the northern stations, and in many there is internal evidence of its truth.

I confess myself unable to offer any thing satisfactory on the subject. The most ancient orthography, however, is Boghes, which may be nothing more or less than the genitive case of a personal name, referring to some obscure person who had fixed his solitary abode there about the time when the place was restored.



With respect to the era of this event, the architecture of the castle, which is nothing more than one entire Norman keep, and the traditionary story of the monks of St. Mary, York, concur in fixing this structure to Alan Niger, most probably the first Alan; but the traditionary tale about the 500 archers and the Bowes, bestowed upon his cousin

William, together with the arms of Bretagne, whence the place acquired the name of Bowes, is only entitled to class with Camden's unlikely etymology. Neither of these Alans bore any arms; the distinction was then unknown. Boghes castle, however, is first mentioned in a charter by which it was granted to Peter de Savoy, with the other members of the earldom of Richmond.

The church of Bowes is Norman, and probably not much later than the castle. It has a transept and central tower, and is throughout a dark and massy building. On the floor are several gravestones robbed of their brasses; on one of which Horsley would have persuaded himself that he had found a Roman vexillum.

Here I inquired in vain for the Roman inscription said by Camden to have been at one time the communion table of the church. But I had the satisfaction of finding that the Roman bath at the south-east corner of the camp, and *without* the vallum, had lately been opened. Hence I brought away a large floor tile, grooved as usual to prevent the bathers from slipping, on which had been very distinctly impressed a dog's foot.

The church of Bowes, which was given to St. Leonard's hospital, York, was never endowed as a vicarage, and though Bowes is a parish continues to be merely a parochial curacy.



Font in the Church.

It does not appear when the manor was severed from the great fee of Richmond, but it was purchased of the city of London, A. D. 1657, for 440*l*.

— Pulleyn, Esq. is now owner of the castle, Thorough Toll, and Spittle estate.

The Gulley or Galley Hill, where the *jus furcæ* was exercised, is a little east of the town.

Gilmanby, a mesne manor in this parish, which is mentioned by Gale as having been given by Earl Alan in exchange for the earl's orchard near Richmond, was, like the manor of Bowes, purchased of the citizens of London.

It ought not to be forgotten that the scene of Mallet's Edwin and Emma, which is founded on fact, was at Bowes, and "Stanemore's wintry waste" may be compared with

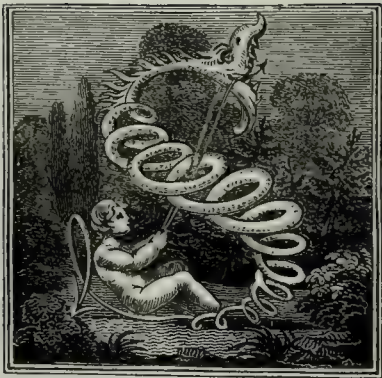
the same tract described by Camden, as “montana & vasta regio, ventis aut pluviis semper exposita, que quia asperum est Saxetum Stanemore patria lingua dicitur.”

The parish, comprehending all that part of Stanemore which is within the limits of Yorkshire, though neither populous nor fertile, is of considerable extent.

In 1811 the population was returned as follows :

Bowes	773
Boldron	172
Gilmanby	93
	<hr/>
	1038

B R I G N A L L.



O called, in all probability, from the number of *Briggen*, or bridges, which at the time of its receiving that appellation occurred within the little extent which it embraces, since within the space of two miles in length, and much less in superficial measure, the parish of Brignall touches upon the Greta, the Tutta, and the Teese, which required at least as many bridges to cross them.

Brignall was within the soke of Gilling, as it had unquestionably been within the original Saxon parish, and at the time of Domesday contained no less than twelve carucates of land; a circumstance not to be applied to the proof of its general extent, but to be explained by the warmth of its situation, the absence of high grounds, and the general fertility of soil, which had forced almost the whole tract into cultivation.

The next notice which occurs of this place accords entirely with the former statement. It is from the pipe roll of the exchequer, where Brignall is enumerated as one knight's fee (twelve carucates), then denominated the fee of Charles.

In the next place, among the fees of the Earl of Richmond, 15 Edw. I. Edwardus Charles tenet in Brigenhale dim. feod. One moiety having, I suppose, been alienated in the last interval.

But in the charge for wardship of Richmond Castle, which fell to the lot of the Lord of Brignall in June, the demand is *pro uno feodo in Brygenhale dim. marc.*

And again, *de Carolo de Brygenhale pro uno feodo.*

This appears to be the Charles from whom the fee derived its name.

In the Feodarum de Gilling West it is thus described:

Brignale.

Sunt ibidem 6 carucatae terrae unde 12 faciunt, &c. quas Edwardus Charles tenet de Comite & Comes de Rege.

A. Hen. III. this manor was charged with castleward, being then in the hands of Randolph Fitz Robert.

A°. 47 Hen. III. that king granted free warren to Edward Charles in Brigenhale and Cliffe, which was repeated 22d Edw. I. with the addition of a fair and market in both.

In the precept to deliver the county of Richmond to John, Duke of Bedford, the manor of Brignall is once more recognised as one knight's fee. After this the manor became the property of the Lords Scroop of Bolton: when it was alienated by them I know not. It is now the property of Sir Robert Eden, Bart.

The foundation of this parish and the structure of the church are of very uncertain antiquity. It is not mentioned in the great award relating to mortuaries, A. D. 1254, where the church of Rokeby and that of *Mortham* are enumerated. It is scarcely to be supposed that Brignall is meant by Mortham, though it is very certain that no parish church ever existed at the latter.

The architecture of the church, which is small and modernised to a state of great

neatness, which has destroyed almost every vestige of antiquity, throws no light on the subject.

This church affords another instance of that singular propensity which we have so often observed in Richmondshire to separate the place of parochial worship from the village. Village indeed there is scarcely any at Brignall, where there are only a very few families, but not one of these is within half a mile of the church.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1687.

Brignall, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF BRIGNALL.			
Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccl'ie.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Mag ^r . & Frat ^r . Hosp ^{ia} . S ^u . Leonardi Ebor.	
12 Nov. 1361	Dns. Joh. de Akum	iidem	
20 May, 1397	Dns. Robt. de Rokeby, Cap.	iidem	
	Dns. Joh. Marton	iidem	p' mort.
2 July, 1420	Dns. Ric. Otys, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
2 Jan. 1421	Dns. Ivo. de Blackwell vel Gray, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
12 Aug. 1438	Dns. Tho. Uppisland, Pbr.	iidem	p' mort.
30 Dec. 1439	Dns. Robt. Hudson, Pbr.	iidem	
Apr. 1524	Mr. Will. Burght, L. B.	iidem	p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
18 May, 1545	Christopher Tomsone Egidius Lambert	{ Robert Metham, Wm. Mennell, and Robt. Dyneley. }	
3 Oct. 1587	Matthew Coperthwaite	The crown	
4 Oct. 1662	Ralph Johnson, A. M.	The crown	
1 July, 1695	Thomas Smith, A. M.	The crown	
1707	Francis Smales		
14 Dec. 1730	Anthony Wilton	The crown	D. of F. S.
24 Dec. 1739	James Farrer	The crown	D. of A. W.
9 May, 1780	Francis Blackburn, LL. B.	The crown	D. of J. F.
19 July, 1816	Orfeur Wm. Kilvington, A. M.	The crown	D. of F. B.

About halfway on the slope of the hill between both stands the vicarage-house, one of the most pleasing retirements I have ever seen, with the woody brows and white rocks of the Greta in front, and a sweep of rich sloping land in the immediate foreground. Here indeed the eye would dictate,

But Brignall banks are blooming fair,
And Rokeby's woods are green.

Yet these scenes, gentle and sylvan as they must have ever been, and sacred as they have lately become to the muses, were somewhat more than two centuries ago supposed to be poisoned by the malignity of diabolical spells.

In an heap of stones upon Gatherley Moor were found within memory two leaden plates, with the following inscriptions, and some rude scratches, with planetary figures, both of which, in order to ascertain the date, are represented in the following engraving.



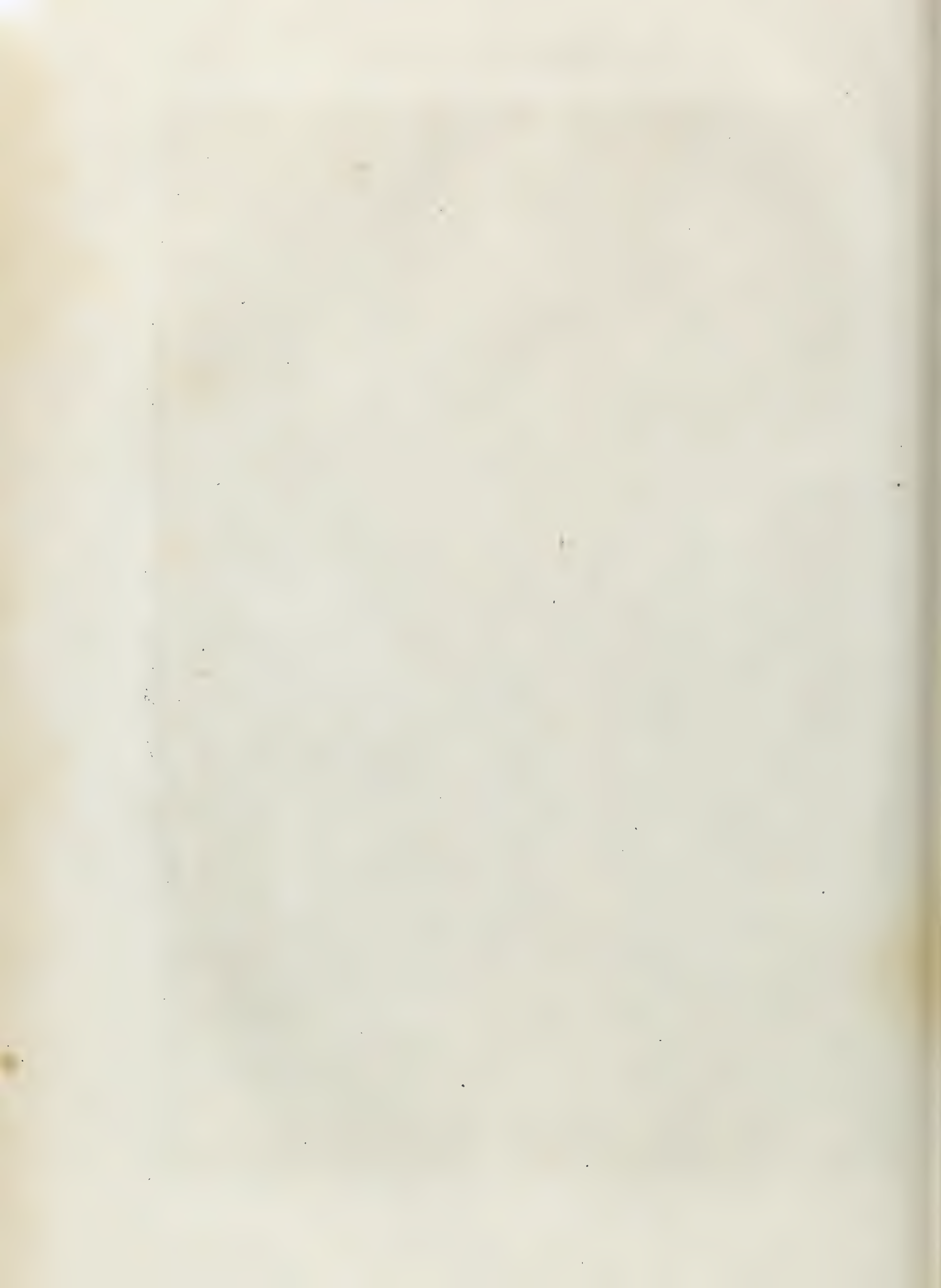
J. M. W. Turner R.A. del.

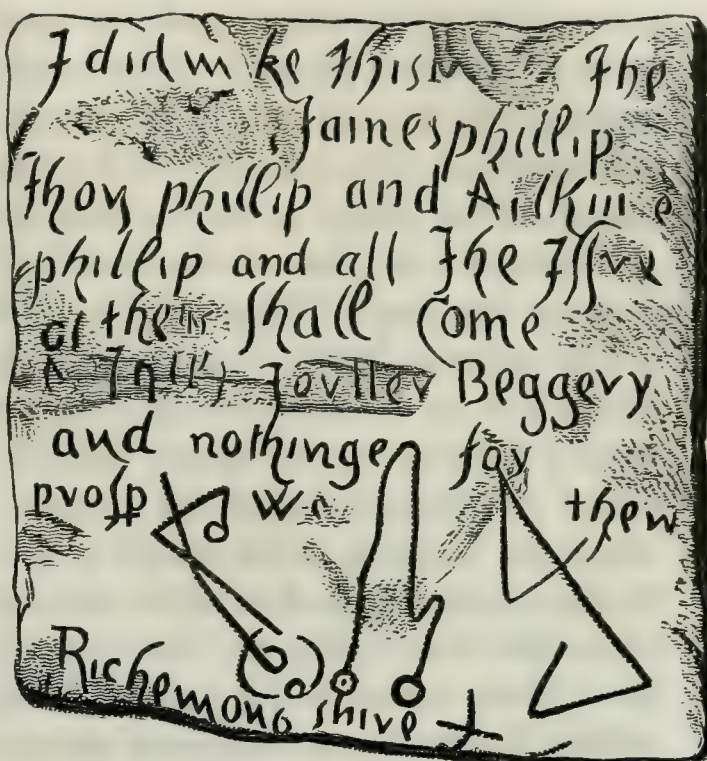
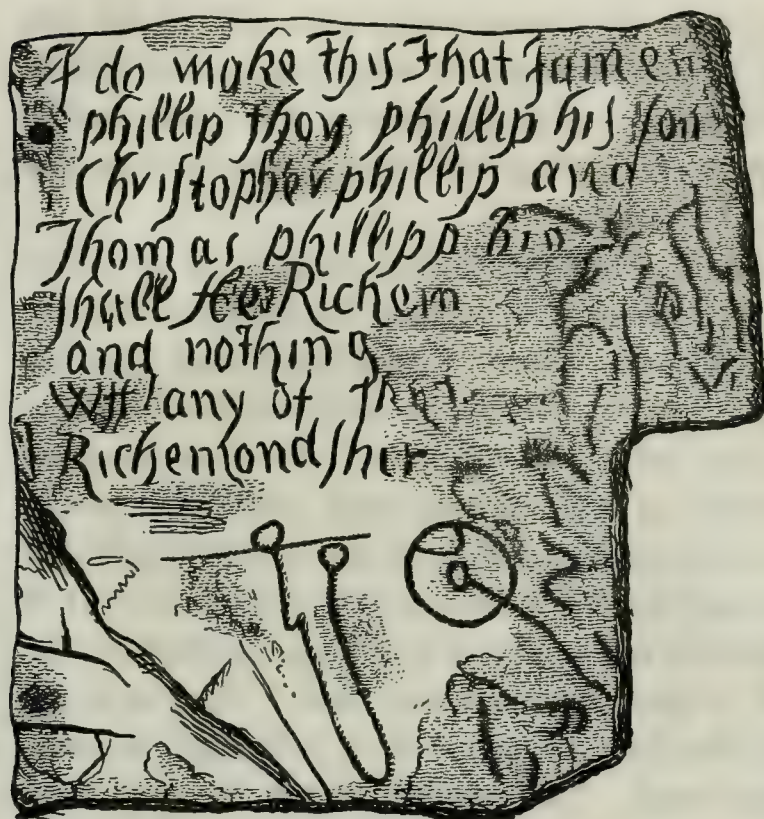
Ed. by J. M. W. Turner

Brignell Church.

Ed. by J. M. W. Turner

Engraved by J. M. W. Turner R.A. del. and J. M. W. Turner R.A. sculp. from a drawing by J. M. W. Turner R.A. del.





37	78	29	70	21	62	13	54	5
6	38	79	30	71	22	63	14	46
47	7	39	80	31	72	23	55	15
16	48	8	40	81	32	64	24	56
57	17	49	9	41	73	33	65	25
26	58	18	50	1	42	74	34	66
67	27	59	10	51	2	43	75	35
36	68	19	60	11	52	3	44	76
77	28	69	20	61				

I do make this that James phillip John phillip his son Christopher phillip and Thomas phillip his sons shall flee Richmondshire and nothing prosper with any of them Richmondshire

37	78	29	70	21	62	13	54	5
6	38	79	30	71	22	63	14	46
47	7	39	80	31	72	23	55	15
16	48	8	40	81	32	64	24	56
57	17	49	9	41	73	33	65	25
26	58	18	50	1	42	74	34	66
67	27	59	10	51	2	43	75	35
36	68	19	60	11	52	3	44	76
77	28	69	20	61	12	53	4	45

J phillip

"I do make this, that James Phillip, John Phillip his son, Christopher Phillip, and Thomas Phillip his sons, shall flee Richmondshire, and nothing prosper with any of them in Richmondshire.

"I do make this, that the father James Phillip, John Phillip, Arthur Phillip, and all the issue of them shall come presently to utter beggary, and nothing joy or prosper with them in Richmondshire.

"(Signed) J. PHILIP."

As these plates were studiously concealed, the necessary inference is, that the malignant and wretched instruments of depositing them certainly believed themselves or the authors to have been possessed of secret powers of doing mischief by shortening life, and bringing families to gradual decay from unperceived diabolical agency. But the most

extraordinary circumstance of this story is, that the event really followed (I do not mean to confound causality and succession), for the curiosity of some person led him to inquire into the real fate of the family of Phillip. This application was made to the late ingenious John Charles Brooke, Somerset herald, when the event appeared from the records of the college of arms to have been what follows :

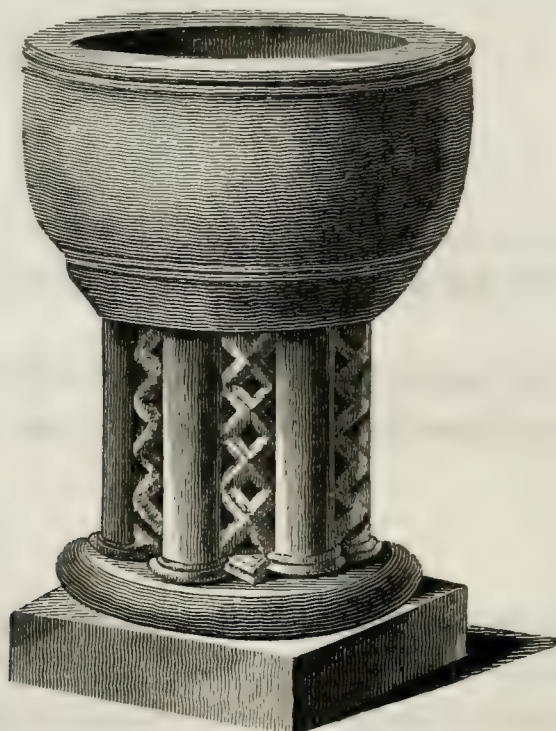
From the visitation of the county of York by William Flower, Norroy, A. D. 1575, it seems that James Philips was then living at Brignall, and entered his pedigree, whence it also appears that he had five sons, John, Richard, Henry, Christopher, and Thomas. James was son of Henry Philips, of Brignall, by Agnes Aislaby, his wife, who had an elder brother Charles, which Charles had two sons, John and Cuthbert. Now as James is styled of Brignall, though the younger brother of Charles, the most probable account which can be given of the matter is, that he had supplanted John, the son of Charles, in his birthright, which drew down upon him and his family this secret execration. It is observable that Henry, the third son of James, is not included in the curse, of which the most likely reason which can be assigned is that he was then dead. But, says my author, the anathema denounced against this family must have had its full effect, as these brothers and their children all died without issue. Their estate, which seems to have been considerable in Brignall, is now the property of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., but I do not know whether it included the manor.

The story is certainly an extraordinary one ; but the probability is, that John Philips, injured and disappointed, and perhaps debarred by some legal impediment from recovering his inheritance by course of justice, resorted to some impostor, who persuaded him to pursue this diabolical way of revenge. If he lived to see the event, his malignity would be gratified by the supposed effect of the curse.

Brignall is a vicarage formerly appropriated to the hospital of St. Leonard at York, whose allowance to the vicar was so liberal that it does not appear what they reserved to themselves, for the incumbent had the manse and rectorial glebe, the tithe of *corn* * and hay, lamb, &c. The benefice in consequence remains in charge, and is valued in the king's books at 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It is in the gift of the crown.

At the last survey the population consisted only of 180 souls.

* Liber Regis.



Font in the Church of Brignall.



Engraved by John Pye

Drawn by J M W Turner R A

W. Pye del. J. M. W. Turner sculp.

W Y C L I F F E.



THE beauties of Teesdale, with the exception of one magnificent feature, are nearly concentrated in the three diminutive and contiguous parishes of Brignall, Rokeby, and Wycliffe.

Wycliffe is "the cliff by the water," an etymology strikingly adapted to the character of the place.

Few situations of a retired character can surpass those of the manor-house, the parsonage, and the church of Wycliffe, in which all the unmeaning features of a level country are completely excluded, while the eye is limited to the banks of the Tees, which have not yet ceased to be deep and precipitous, and brows hung with native but luxuriant woods, which are only interrupted by masses of rock.

The interest of this place would be greatly heightened if by satisfactory evidence it could be proved, or even rendered highly probable, that the morning star of the Reformation, John Wickliffe, was actually born here. I will state, however, the evidence on both sides as clearly and impartially as I am able. First, then, in the parsonage-house is a fine painting of the early reformer by Sir Antonio a More, on which the late learned rector, Mr. afterwards Dr. Zouch, has left the following inscription:

"Thomas Zouch, A. M. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Wycliffe, gives this *original* picture of the great John Wycliffe, a *native* of this parish, to his successors, the rectors of Wycliffe, who are requested to preserve it as an heirloom to the rectory-house. April 27, 1796. John Wickliffe died Anno 1384."

That Dr. Zouch, therefore, believed Wickliffe to have been born here is certain, and the authority of Dr. Zouch is very respectable. Why he denominated this an original portrait I do not know. Sir Antonio de More was in England during the reigns of Philip and Mary, at which time a portrait of this reformer was not likely to have been painted at all. He had left this country before the accession of Elizabeth; it must, therefore, have been painted in the reign of Edw. VI, or before. But on what authority can this be affirmed at this distance of time? Bale in the first edition of his centuries has a wood-cut of Wickliffe, so like the painting that both must have had some common original; yet it would be vain to look for an oil-painting of the reign of Edw. III. The probability, therefore, is, that both were copied from some illumination in a MS. of one of Wickliffe's Bibles, which is really an original, and which antiquarian diligence might perhaps discover*. But to return.

In favour of Wickliffe's birth at the place which bears his name, it may be urged that local surnames were not at that time of more than two hundred years standing, and consequently not widely ramified. The argument, therefore, is much stronger than it would be at present. But he is not mentioned in any of the family pedigrees. This objection may be answered by saying, that the family of this place from the Reformation downward have continued catholics, and would therefore not be proud to hang the name

* There is a very fine illuminated copy of Wickliffe's Bible in the library of Lambeth Palace.

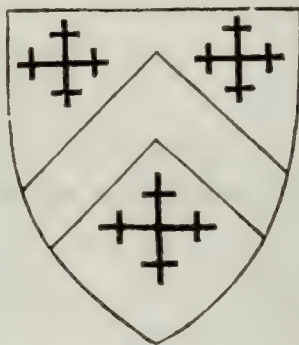
of an heretic, however famous, on any collateral branch of their tree. But unfortunately Leland, about 150 years after his death, affirms that John Wickliffe, *hereticus*, was born at Spreswell, near Richmond, and in that immediate neighbourhood is Wittecliff pronounced exactly like the reformer's name, which Wycliffe is not. At all events the dispute is only about a few miles, and the claim of Richmondshire to the birth of the Father of the Reformation is undisputed.

The parish church appears to me to have been rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. The ramifications of the windows are in the most florid style of that period, and the few remaining inscriptions in the painted glass, which is plainly contemporary with the restoration of the fabric, are in the Longobardic character, which ceased in the latter part of that reign. The cylindrical font is of elder date, and could I have persuaded myself that Wickliffe had really been born here, the laver of his regeneration should have been perpetuated by an engraving.

Near the entrance of the choir is a marble figure (a kind of cameo like that of Boynton at Gilling) covering John Forster, one of the rectors. The inscription is given below, together with some interesting epitaphs of the Wycliffs, and another in Norman French built up into the south wall of the present church at its erection.

**Hic jacet D'ns Joh'es Forster quo'dam Rector istius Eccl'ie de Wyclif
cujus a'ie p'picietur Deus. Amen. Jesu fili Dei miserere mei. Amen.**

**Hic iacet Roger' de Wyclif quondam dñs istius ville &
Katina vx' eius quor' a'ia' p'picietur d's amen.**



Wilhelmus Wycliff, Armiger, quonda' huius Manerii Dominus, Ecclesiae patronus, pauperumque munificentissimus alumnus, sub hoc tumulo reconditur, qui licet in prioribus Annis multis adversae fortunae fluctibus fuerit jactatus, Familiae tamen suae Memoriam, et antiquitatis splendorem propagare, summam curam adhibuit. Hic quinto die Augusti Anno Domini 1584

Ex hac vita in faelicio'em emigravit.

Juxta cujus latus dilecta sibi Conjux Merial filia praenobilis Domini Wilielmi Domini Eurie, sepulta jacet, in cujus memoriam hoc marmor fieri et locari maritus ejus curavit. Haec obiit vicesimo tertio die Novemb. A°. D'ni 1557.

Johannes Wycliff, ultimus filius dicti Willielmi et Merial, erga charissimos hos suos parentes in amoris pignus, et pietatis suae Testimonium.

Hoc Monumentum dicavit A. D. 1611.

On a brass with arms, and a youth kneeling at a desk,

Radulfo Wiclifo, Ætatis suæ decimo quarto, anno vero Domini 1606, die Januarii quinto, inversâ factorum serie defuncto filio suo unico superstes pater Gulielmus Wiclifus hoc quantum est monumenti non sine summo rerum humanarum Fastidio posuit.— Pietatis et amoris ergo.



H. E. S.

Thomas Robinson, A. M. hujus ecclesiæ Rector per annos ferme triginta octo, obiit Septimo Calendas Aprilis A. D. 1769. Æt. 66.

Arms in the windows,

1. Or, three chevronels, gules.
 2. John of Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, checquey, or and azure, a canton, ermine, and bordure, gules.
 3. ——— checquey, azure and or.
- On a tombstone in the south wall,

..... α ΓΙΣΤ : ΙΣΑ... ΔΑ Η...Α ΛΑΑ
 FΑΘΘΑ ΤΗΘ... ΔΑ ΤΗΘ.....

On the same wall are these arms,

1. Wycliffe, quartering ——— on a chevron, three stag's heads, caboshed.



2. Wycliffe, quartering the last mentioned coat, impaling ———, on a chevron a fleur de lys.



Wycliffe is a rectory in charge, valued in the king's books at 14*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* It was regardant to the manor, but, the patrons being catholics, has been repeatedly presented to by the university of Cambridge.

At the last survey the population of the parish was

Thorpe 140

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond—Page 1697.

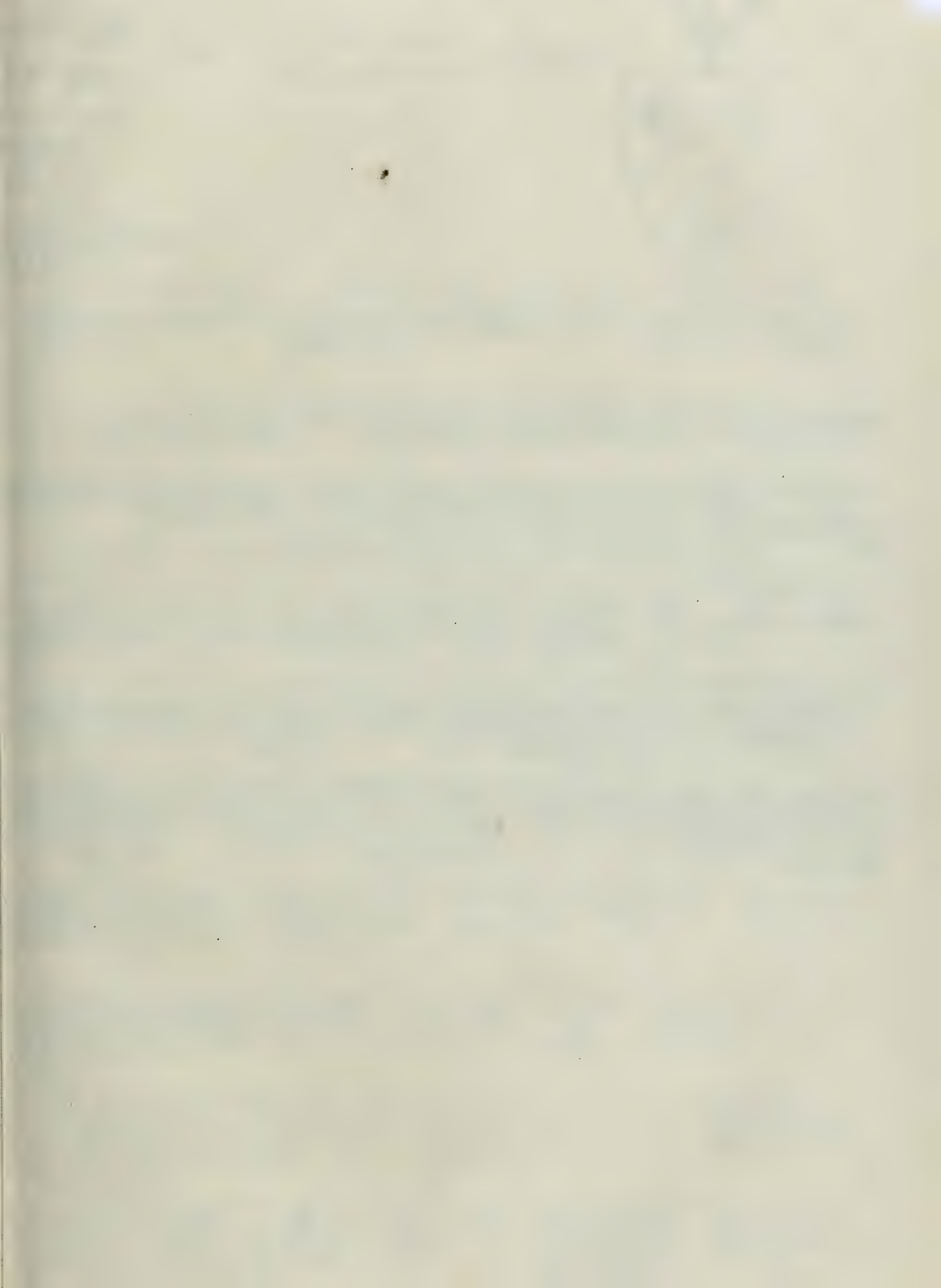
Wickliffe, Ch.

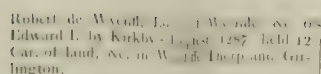
A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF WYCLIFF.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
2 Aug. 1362 7 Aug. 1363 7 Oct. 1369	Dn. Joh. de Clervaulx Dns. Robt. de Wycliffe, Cl. Dns. Will. de Wycliffe Dns. Henr. Hugate, Cap. Dns. Will. Marshall	Kath. relictæ Rogi Wicliffe Joh. de Wycliffe idem	p' mort.
17 Mar. 1435	Dns. Joh. Forster, Cap.	Joh. Wycliff, Ar.	p' mort.
16 Dec. 1456	To these may be added from a record in the registry at Richmond, John Shirwood. He was successively Chancellor of Exeter, Archdeacon of Richmond, and Bishop of Durham. Died at Rome Jan. 1493.		p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
15 Jan. 1550 15 Sep. 1585 21 Nov. 1606 1 Dec. 1609 18 May, 1643 17 May, 1660 11 Mar. 1661 18 Oct. 1681 8 April, 1692 22 Feb. 1697 22 Oct. 1706 17 May, 1731 12 July, 1770 3 Aug. 1793	John Rookby, LL.D. Bartholomew Carus Roger Blackburne Christopher Hutchinson Henry Barker Charles Baynbrigge Robert Cheney Edward Winnington Ambrose Wycliffe John Bowes, A. M. John Chapman, A. M. Francis Smales, A. M. Thomas Robinson, A. M. Thomas Zouch, A. M. John Headlam, A. M.	William Wycliffe, Esq. John Barker, Gent. Francis Rookby, and Francis Appleby William Fielding John Wycliff and Will. Fielding, Gent. John Wycliffe, Esq. Thomas Raynes, Gent. Univ. of Cam. Univ. of Cam. The crown Univ. of Cam. Thomas Emerson Headlam, Esq.	Res. of J. R. Res. of C. H. D. of C. B. D. of E. W. D. of A. W. D. of J. C. D. of T. R. Res. of T. Z.





Roger Wychite, Lord of Wyche, his wife, Wychite, &c 1319, buried at Wyche.	buried at Wyche.
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William Wycheffe, of Wycheffe, Esq.

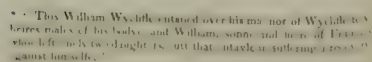
The above three generations are all equally present

John Wychite, Esq. ^{Deputy} of S.
Wychite, to Com. ^{Thomas} Reckesbye
York, Esquire, ¹⁴⁴⁴
Decr. 1 Hen. VI
Law. 22 Hen. VI
1444

Robert Wythle, of Wythle Esquire,	Margaret, dau. of S. Christopher, married to S. John Cogger, of Hornby, Kn.	Alce, wife of S. Rich- ard Cogger, of Cowton, Co York, Kn.
--------------------------------------	--	--

John Wycliffe, the Reformer, said
to have been born at Wychille.

Robert Wythille, cl'cus, rector of
St. Crux, York

Vale Fuller & Weather
 Fanner, p. 767. 81

* Mr. Wessell at present resides at Richmond. Charles sold by Mr. Wessell. What was family, at present belongs to the Duke of North

The descents of this manor are regularly traced in the annexed pedigree through the Wickliffs and Tonstalls to the present possessor. But the promiscuous and undistinguishing commemoration of a pedigree is for ordinary men. The late amiable man and excellent naturalist, Mr. Tunstall, is entitled to a particular memorial, which will be given in the appendix to this volume.

I have only to add that from this parish sprung the Girlingtones, who by intermarriage with a daughter of Frances Tunstall, became seised of their ancient estate of Thurland Castle, in Lancashire, and who in the course of two generations, partly by the penalties on loyalty in the civil war of the king and parliament, and partly by improvidence, sunk to poverty, and soon after became extinct in the beginning of the last century.

B A R N I N G H A M.



ERNYNGHAM (the habitation of Bernyng).

In Bernyngham habuit Tor aulam & ii car. terræ ad g'ld & totidem caruce possunt esse. Nunc habet Emsant de Comite. Vastum est x^s. Totum ii leug' long. & i lat.

Nam ibi est silva minuta i leug. long. & i lat.

Such is the account given of this place in Domesday, whence it appears that Emsant had here also dispossessed Tor the old Saxon lord. From the motive *nam*, there appears to be some anxiety to account for the extent of the parish, of which one half was covered with brushwood, and the whole waste.

At the time of Kirkby's inquest the state of the place was this :

Bernyngham.

Sunt ibidem vi carucate terræ, unde xii &c. de quibus Wilielmus de Bernyngham tenet ii car. terræ & Wil. fil. Stephani ii caruc. de Priore de Gisburgh, & Prior de Rogero Mowbray, & Rogerus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et Will. Capellanus tenet in eadem 2 caruc. de Roaldo de Richemond, & Roaldus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

The date of Kirkby's inquest is the 15th Edw. I. when no ecclesiastic is mentioned at Barningham but William the chaplain. Yet the church of Barningham is expressly mentioned in the great award relating to the mortuaries of the Richmondshire parishes, A. D. 1254.

At the time of Domesday here was no church, but as the whole place had been laid waste by the Danes, there is every reason to suppose that an ancient church had been destroyed by those barbarians with the rest of the village, for when I saw Barningham in the year 1816 the parish church had been pulled down, and the fragments of strong groutwork were lying in large coherent masses, displaced with difficulty to make room for a flimsy erection of the present day ; but amongst these had just been turned up from the foundation a Saxon cross with its characteristic scrollwork, which had been buried in the groundwork of the last fabric. I think that it may be laid down as a canon in the chronology of English architecture or masonry that such crosses as these are *always* antecedent to the conquest. If this position be granted, it will follow that the cross in question had survived the Danish ravage ; but, that when the church was rebuilt after the time of Domesday, having perhaps been thrown down and afterwards neglected, this ancient relic had been tumbled into the deep foundations of the later work.

This is a dry, airy, and healthy place, on the skirts of the hill country as it declines eastward : and to the *silva minuta*, the wretched brushwood of Domesday, which covered half the surface of the parish, has succeeded a park, extending far up the steep sides of one bold projection, half covered by artificial woods of full growth, and diversified outline,—a great ornament to the place and the neighbourhood. Such are the approaches to a second state of nature which warfare and devastation always produce, and such, on the other hand, the effects of peace, security, and the undisturbed use of property.

With respect to the descents of this manor there is a long chasm, such as I have often to regret in Richmondshire. One thing, however, is certain, that in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Tunstalls, of Thurland Castle, in Lancaster, and afterwards of Wycliffe, held the manor of Barningham, together with Scargil, an adjoining hamlet within the parish, where they had a small castle.

About the end of Charles II.'s reign Barningham was purchased most probably of the Girlingtones, then a declining family, who succeeded to the estates of the Tunstalls by marriage*. The purchaser was Mrs. Dorothy Milbank, who also purchased the manors of Halnethby (Hameby), and Thorpe. This lady, still remembered for her activity and acquisitions, is interred under a ponderous tomb at Croft, without any inscription. Barningham she devised to one of her nephews, Mr. Acclom Milbank, who is interred in a vault under the old church there. He it was, in all probability, who, on his accession to the estate, planted the fine woods which are now become so ornamental to the place. The house, from its external appearance, must be about the same date. Mrs. Dorothy Milbank devised the manor of Hameby to another nephew, from whom it descended to Sir Ralph Noel, Bart. the present possessor.

The manor of Scargil now belongs to Mr. Constable, of Burton Constable, and seems to be the only remnant of the ancient estates of the Tunstalls (for they held it long before the intermarriage with the heiress of Wycliffe) which has escaped alienation.

Barningham is a rectory in charge in the gift of the crown, valued in the king's books at 19*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, and is dedicated to St. Michael. Dr. Johnson mentions that Barningham church belonged to the Priory of Giseburn.

According to the last return the population of the parish was,

Barningham	350
Hope†	43
Scargil	117
	<hr/> 510

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1647.

Bernyngham Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF BERNYNGHAM.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Pr & Con ^{tus} de Gysburn.	
May, 1333	Dns. Hen. de Ayskricks	iidem	p' resig.
20 Aug. 1379	Dns. Adam de Aynho	iidem	
4 Oct. 1399	Dns. Will. de Barton, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
Ult. Mar. 1403	Dns. Joh. Staynefeld, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
	Dns. Robt. Ridmershill	iidem	
	Mr. Joh. Souleby	iidem	p' mort.
4 Dec. 1439	Mr. Joh. Graystock, Decr. B. obijt 1456	iidem	p' mort.
	John Graystock by will, dated 3 Aug. 1456, bequeathed his body to be buried at Barn- ingham.		

* The name of Tunstall occurs in the parish register for the first time in 1587, and for the last in 1668.

† A small mesne manor belonging to Mr. Hartley of Middleton Tyas.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
12 Nov. 1548	Thomas Lant, A. M.	Robert Johnson and Edmund Cage	
5 May, 1553	Thomas Watson	The crown	
15 Jan. 1579	William Grene	The crown	
1 Dec. 1596	Thomas Hutton, Clerk	The crown	
11 July, 1665	Thomas Richardson	The crown	
11 Jan. 1683	Henry Lightfoot	The crown	
27 Mar. 1685	Jonathan Lowe	The crown	
13 Jan. 1728	Charles Gale, A. M.	The crown	D. of J. L.
14 Dec 1738	George Neale, A. M.	The crown	D. of C. G.
April, 1753	Richard Nangle	The crown	D. or cess. of G. N.
22 Aug. 1758	Matthew Moore	The crown	D. of R. N.
31 Mar. 1792	Edward Bowerbank, B. D.	The crown	D. of M. M.
11 Nov. 1805	Samuel Swire, D. D.	The crown	D. of E. B.
30 April, 1816	Thomas Collins	The crown	D. of S. S.

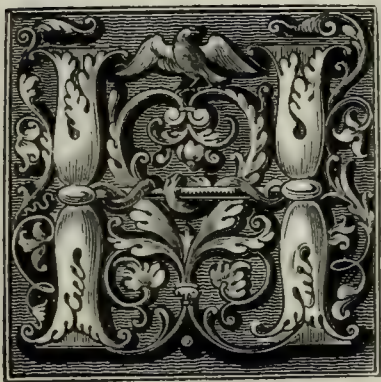
STANWICK ST. JOHN.

In Stanwegge h'b' Tor' iii car' cu' saca & soca & iii caruce' poss' e'e'. N'c h't Emsan de Comite in d'nio i car' & iii uill' cu' ii car' T. R. E. ual' iii sol' m° xii sol'. Tot' dim. leu' l'g & dim' lat'. In eadem uilla e' i car' ad g'ld & soca e' in Ghellinges.

In Aldeburne ad g'ld viii car' & viii caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Tor i Man' N'c h't Emsan de A. Comite in d'nio i car' & xi ui'llos & iii bord's cu' vi car'. Pr'ti acr' iii. mol'd' & eccl'a. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° iii lib'. In Cartun st' ii car' ad g'ld & e' Inland in Aldeburne*.

In Caldewelle vi car' ad g'ld & vi caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Tor i Man'. N'c h't Emsan de Comite A. in d'nio i car' & pr'ti acr' i. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat' T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° similiter.

In Latton h'b' Torfin iii car' t're ad g'ld cu' saca & soca & iii caruce' poss' e'e'. N'c h't Bodin de Comite. T. R. E. ual' iii sol' m° wast' est. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'.



ENCE it appears that Tor, so often mentioned in this part of Domesday, had been disseised after the conquest of the manors of Aldborough, Stanwick, and Caldwell, by Emsan Musard, who, by the bounty, as appears, of the first Earl of Richmond, obtained extensive possessions in Richmondshire.

Laton had been the property of Torfin, and was now transferred to Bodin, progenitor of the Fitzhughs.

According to Kirkby's inquest there were in

Staynwigges

3 car. unde xii fac. &c. de quibus Abbas de Egglestone ten. i car. terræ de Roaldo de Richemond, & Roald de Comite, & Comes, &c.

Magister militiæ Templi tenet i car. in puram eleemosynam.

Hen. de Staynwigges ten. 2 bov. Stephanus de Bowes 2 bov. Petrus de Bernyngham 2 bov. Eudo de Richemond i bov. Eudo de Perle i bov. de Mattheo de Kerkam & Mattheus de Magistro militiæ Temple & Mag'. de Com. in pur. & perp. eleem.

Aldeburgh.

Sunt ibi viii car. unde xi. &c. de quibus Johannes de Cranwicke tenet dim. car. Adam de Langris dim. car. Simon de Melsamby dim. car. Rog. de Halnathby dim. car. Rog. de Blakman i car. de Roald. de Richemond & Roald. de Com. &c.

Eadem 2 car. terræ de Comite & Comes de Rege.

Idem Comes tenet in eadem 4 car. terræ præter terras prædictas.

Carleton Hamell de Aldeburgh.

Sunt ibi iii car. terræ unde xii. &c. de quibus Joh. de Laton tenet dim. car. de Hanlac

* Inland was the ancient enclosed land near every village, principally allotted to the growth of corn: it was opposed to Forland, or outfield lands.

de Halnathby, & Hanlacus tenet dim. car. de Roald. de Richemond, & Roaldus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Caldewelle.

Sunt ibi 6 car. terræ de quibus Petrus Gretehede tenet i caruc. Stephanus de Bowes dim. car. Johannes de Couton dim. car. Will. filius Wilielmi dim. car. Adam filius Thomæ dim. car. de Roaldo de Richemond, & Roaldus tenet 3 car. de Comite Richemondia & Comes de Rege.

Estlaton.

Sunt ibi 3 caruc. terræ de quibus Michael de Laton tenet dim. car. de Roberto de Laton, & Robertus tenet 2 car. & dim. de Hugone filio Henrici, & Hugo de Comite & Comes de Rege. Et sunt ibi 3 aliæ caruc. quas Johannes de Laton tenet de Edwardo Charles, & Edwardus de Comite & Comes de Rege.

We must now turn to some very singular appearances in the immediate neighbourhood of Stanwick and Forcet.

“There appear,” saith Leland, “great ruines in a valley of a house or a litel castel at Albruck village and therby renneth a bekke.

“It standeth a 11 miles south from Perse bridge on Tese.

“There appere ruines of like buildings at Cawdenalle village, 11 miles west from Albruche.

“And betwixt thes two villages appere divers hillethes cast up by hand, and many diches, wherof sum be filled with water, and sum of the diches appere above St. Johns’ that is paroche church to both the aforesaid villages.

“The diches and hills were a camp of men of warre, except menne mighte thinke they were of ruines of sum old towne. The more likelihood is that it was a campe of men of warre.”

This is as clear an account as could be given of these appearances, interrupted and extensive as they are, without an actual survey.

Camden’s account of these remains is so brief and indistinct, that I suspect him to have contented himself with abridging Leland’s original narrative without an actual inspection.

“A Cataractonio via militaris se deflectit, quâ in septemtriones ducit per Caldwell & Aldburgh” (this is not strictly true), “quod vetus burgum patria linguâ denotat. Quo nomine olim innotuit non facile conjectarim, urbs magna ex magnis ruinis videatur, juxtaque per Stanwig viculum fossa per viii plus minus miliaria inter Tesim & Swalam perducta conspicitur.”

In this last particular, however, Camden has the advantage, for Leland did not observe, at least has not mentioned, the Scots dike.

The name of Aldburgh denotes its antiquity as a fortification in general, for our Saxon ancestors, who imposed it, were no antiquaries. The appearance of ancient fortifications, Roman, British, or of their own progenitors, excited in their minds no distinct ideas: they were burghs alike. Thus they denominated the village now before us from the vast works in or about it, which are indubitably British; the Roman Isurium, which in its regular quadrangular walls bore an appearance altogether different from the last; and, thirdly, the camps in South Richmondshire, which were probably the workmanship of the earlier Saxon. All were Aldburghs. Burghs, because all were fortifications, and Ald, because their origin was beyond the recollection of the namers.



(PLAN)
of the
INTRENCHED LINES
at
Stanwick and Forcett,
(1816.)

made by Thos Bradley Richmond

A Scale of Forty Chains or Half a Mile

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

Sunk Fence

Section at A

Park Wall

Scale of Feet
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160

Aldburgh is one of the very few places in which a parish church mentioned in Domesday has perished. The site is no longer remembered, which is not to be wondered at, as it had been transferred at a very early period afterwards to its present situation at Stanwick. Leland, attracted by the name, first discovered the remains at this place, now become obscure, which were, in all likelihood, parts of a great plan of fortification worthy of a whole tribe, and of the instinctive perseverance of savages. These remains extend into the townships of Stanwick and Forcet, and enclose, by a system of irregular lines, a larger space of ground than perhaps has ever been discovered in any one encampment of any period in this island. It appears also to be connected with a vast præenture, consisting of a rampart and two ditches, drawn from the Teese to the Swale somewhat obliquely, and terminating near Barforth at the northern, and at Easby on the southern extremity. That it has ever extended farther in either direction I do not think any satisfactory evidence to have been produced. It is sometimes called by the inhabitants Scotch, and sometimes Roman Dike; but it is indisputably neither a work of the one nor of the other of these nations. This fact will be proved by the following account of the work itself. The Scots Dike, as it is generally called, though sometimes the Roman Dike, much resembles the Devil's Ditch on Newmarket Heath, consisting of an high rampart of earth, with a foss on each side, out of which the materials have been dug. I say on each side, for the two fosses are very conspicuous on Gatherley Moor, where the work is most entire. A very extensive work, however, with which it appears to have had some connexion, was traced about the year 1723 by Mr. John Warburton, Somerset herald, from a place called Wheelfell, where it enters England between the rivers North Tine and Read. At Busy Gap the Roman wall cuts through it, which is decisive as to the comparative antiquity of the two works. Soon after the Scots Dike, as it is there called, crosses the South Tine, and falls in with the course of the river Alone, the banks of which being very deep, answer the purpose of an artificial fortification, and supply the want of it to the head of that valley. At Scots Neck it enters the bishoprick of Durham, and points towards the head of Tees, the course of which it is supposed to have pursued to Winstone, and thence to Gatherley Moor, after which it re-appears in the township of Easby, and is seen, so far as I know, no more.

There may, however, be some doubt with respect to its identity with the work traced by Mr. Warburton out of Scotland, as the two extremities terminate several miles from each other, and form a considerable angle. Still I think it probable, though not quite proved, that they *are* the same; but upon this conclusion will depend another, namely, the superior antiquity of the Scots Dike, as traced in Richmondshire, to the Roman æra. For in this part of its course it comes in contact with no Roman fortification or earth-work by which it can be ascertained, which cuts through the other; a fact which, with respect to the similar work in Northumberland, is perfectly clear, for the rampart of Hadrian, and the wall of Severus, are evidently cut through it. On the whole, it appears to have been one of those gigantic, but always inefficient, attempts to preserve the peace between two neighbouring and hostile tribes, to which savages have always been fond of resorting.

That the vast lines about Aldburgh, Stanwick, and Forcet, are connected with this mighty rampart, though they do not absolutely come in contact with it, there can be little doubt. The great similarity of the agger and foss in both goes far in my opinion to prove them, respectively, works of the same people, and perhaps of the same age.

On the whole, these works appear to me to have formed the enclosure of a British city of unknown antiquity, abandoned, in all probability, before the Romans invaded the

Brigantes, otherwise (as they scarcely ever neglected the British capitals) the street would have deflected a little to the west in order to take in Aldburgh, which would have formed no inconvenient site for a station between Isurium and Lavatræ. There is, however, not a vestige of Roman antiquity about the place.

I found it so extremely difficult to convey any adequate idea of these vast and singular works in writing, that I procured them to be regularly traced by a skilful surveyor, who has marked the outlines of the fortification by a coloured line, to distinguish it from the fences, highways, &c. by which it is intersected. The whole circuit cannot be less than five miles, nor the area less than 1000 acres. According to the well-ordered arrangements of a Roman camp, with regular streets and wide intervals, an area of 700 yards square, or nearly 100 acres, would suffice for an army of 20,000 men. But these works comprehend ten times the space, and when we reflect on the rude disorder and tumultuary huddling together of an encampment of savages, we cannot conceive of it as less than the temporary refuge of an entire tribe; if we regard it as the outline of a city, we cannot conceive of it as less than the capital of a populous nation.

Had the Romans fortunately adopted it as they did the British Isurium, the ancient name of our more northern Aldburgh would, like its rival, have been reflected from the polish of a Roman surface in the Itinerary of Antonine.

The outline of these works approaches to no geometrical figure, nor, though altogether irregular, has it been directed, so far as I can discover, by any advantages or disadvantages of ground. The whole is nearly upon a level. In the north part has been a large subdivision, which now comprehends Stanwick church, and on the south is an enclosure approaching to an oblong, which appears from the inferior magnitude of the rampart, as well as its attachment to the principal agger, to have been an after-thought. As it comprehends a diminutive brook, which does not appear within the circuit of the principal enclosure, it may have been intended for the purpose of securing access to water.

Such, on the whole, is this stupendous work, a monument of barbarian toil and perseverance, of which the origin and the history are lost in remote antiquity, without name, without tradition, without even fable attached to it.

I now refer the reader for a more distinct conception of the whole, its form, dimensions, and parts, to the annexed plan, which is very elaborate and exact.

But it is time to come down to a period of letters, dates, and certainty.

Aldburgh at the period of Domesday, unlike most of its neighbours, was in a very improved state, for which it must have been indebted to Emsan Musard, its new possessor. It had been valued in the Confessor's time at forty shillings; it was then doubled. But from this state of prosperity it must have declined in no long period, otherwise the parish church would not have been transferred to Stanwick before the date of the next record concerning it.

With respect to the manor of Aldburgh, the next notice which I find is that Roald, son of Alan, son of Roald, grants to Henry III. A. R. 32. *totum manerium meum de Aldburgh in Rychemondsyre, absque aliquo retenimento, salvis mihi & hæredibus meis feodis militum de quibus Roaldus avus meus fuit seizitus die quo obiit.*

In the next place the king, in the same year, grants and confirms *delecto & fideli nostro Petro de Sabaudia manerium nostrum de Aldburgh in Richemondesyra quod habuimus de dono & demissione Roaldi filii Alani junioris, &c.*

Stanwick was anciently spelt Stanwegges (or the stony ways). It was a soke of Gilling, as appears from Domesday, and therefore this parish must necessarily be supposed

to have been taken out of the former. But at what period before the earliest record subsequent to Domesday the parish church was transferred from Aldburgh and erected in the village of Stanwick, nowhere appears.

In the time of Archbishop Walter Gray, a contest with respect to the right of advowson in this church occasioned some circumstances of great violence and outrage, which are related in the Coucher book of St. Agatha's Abbey and in that alone.

On an avoidance which happened at that time the abbot and canons produced a papal bull appropriating to their house the church of "Staynwegg," which had been previously in their patronage, reserving to the vicar for the time being a pension of twelve marks.

In virtue of this title the archdeacon of Richmond granted institution to one Geoffry, their clerk, as vicar, and the abbot and convent, as rectors, another person. The latter was certainly a very singular transaction.

But the official of the archbishop of York, coming to "Staynwegg" with a body of armed men, violently expelled the priest and clerk, who had been placed there in right of the abbey, as well as the vicar, their presentee, at the same time intruding one Laurence de Topcliff, a priest.

Hereupon the monks petitioned the archbishop, but not meeting with a favourable reception, appealed to the Pope, who granted a commission to the bishop of Lincoln to hear and determine the cause.

Meanwhile Laurence de Topcliff, who remained in possession, finding the church, as saith the record, strong as a castle, kept the doors shut, and excluded the parishioners themselves.

Some, however, of the canons of St. Agatha, in the absence of their abbot, who was then at the king's court, taking certain laymen with them for their personal security, came to the church, where a cross-bowman was stationed upon the top of the steeple. This man, aiming an arrow at another crossbow-man in the canons' party, wounded him, on which, though the others remonstrated against it, he retaliated on the first assailant with such effect, that he fell from the tower, and having broken his neck, died on the spot.

The archbishop, however, demanded that the other party should submit to try the title, which (the abbot being now returned home) they refused; whereupon he excommunicated them.

In the next place the abbot was committed to prison, and he, with the whole convent, though the abbot had been absent, were required to take their trials for murder and arson before the king's justices. They pleaded the privilege of their order, and demurred to the jurisdiction; but the archbishop's official pleaded, that, after having remained excommunicate forty days, they had forfeited their privilege.

The abbot and his chaplain continued in chains; some of the canons had fled; others had been banished by royal proclamation; while the house itself, with all its goods and chattels, was seized into the king's hands.

At length, however, some noble and religious persons were permitted to bail the abbot for the sum of 100*l.*, but the archbishop retained possession of the church. Not content with which, by a severe and perhaps a partial charge addressed to the abbot of Præmonstre, he procured the abbot and prior to be deposed, though absent and not summoned to answer the charge; beside which, certain of the canons (who were taking measures for the recovery of their rights) were conveyed out of the kingdom. By these rigorous proceedings the convent were terrified, as they state, into a very injurious compromise with the archbishop. This is their case.

An hearing, however, at length came on before the dean, subdean, and treasurer of Lincoln; Roger, abbot of St. Agatha, appearing as procurator for his house, and Sewal de Bovil (probably the same who was afterwards archbishop of York) on behalf of the primate, Laurence de Topcliff being also present, when the poor abbot was made to confess that he had acted from evil counsel in procuring the Pope's letters, and indiscreetly against the archbishop and Mr. Laurence. They moreover undertook to obey the archbishop's ordination, and as a satisfaction for the costs of the suit, remitted a mark payable annually to the convent by the said ordination, which (ordination) on the other hand confirmed to them after the decease of Laurence de Topcliffe, then incumbent, the great tithes of Layton, Cleseby, Bereford, Barton, and Breton.

The final sentence of the commissioners bears date in the cathedral of Lincoln, 16 Kal. Nov. A. D. 1237.

Such is the outline of a curious transaction of high antiquity, which the following original instrument would not alone have rendered intelligible excepting to experienced antiquaries.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc præsens scriptum pervenerit, Walterus thesaurarius, Will' subdecanus Lyncoln. eccl'ie. & Mag' Rob' de Brynkell iidem ecclesiæ canon. Salutem.

Noveritis mandat PP. ad nos thesaur. subdecan. et ad n'rum virum ven. decan. n'rum Lyncoln qui M^{ro}. Rob^o. de Brynkell in presenti negotio vicessu as commisit, descendisse sub hanc formam.

Gregorius, Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis decano thesaurario & subdecano Lyncoln. ecclesiæ, Salut. & Apost. Benedictio. Sua nobis abbas & convent. S. Agathe Premonstr. ord. petitione monstraverunt q'd cum bone memorie H. PP. predecessor' nostri eis de gratia speciali concesserit, ut ecclesiam de Staynwegg in quâ jus patronatus habebant in us^s p'p'os retinerent salvis pensione xii M. argenti vicario qui pro tempore institueretur ibidem et juribus quibuslibet personarum jus habentium in eadem demum vacante ecclesia predicta et ipsis applicantibus ne quid super hoc contra apostolicam indulgenciam in premem fieret eorundem. Quondam archidiacon. Richem. ad quem ipsius ecclesiæ institutio et destitutio pertinessat ipsos in ecclesiæ ejusdem possessionem inducens, Galfridum clericum Ebor. dioc. quem ad vicariam ejusdem ecclesiæ secundum indulgentiam predictam presentaverant, admisit.

Sed official. ven. fratris nostri Ebor. archiepiscopi ad ipsam ecclesiam cum armatis accedens, ex inde sacerdote et clerico quos ibi vice sua posuerant, et dicto vicario violenter ejectis, Laurencium presbyterium ejusdem dioc. qui cum aliis hujusmodi violentiam irrogavit armatis intrusit de facto in ecclesiam memoratam. Cumque ipsi humiliter peterent gratiam hiis.....revocari, tam ab eodem offic. quam p'mod. ab ipso archiepiscopo eis super præmissis illatum et ipsis eosdem super hoc audire nolentibus, voce ad sedem apostolicam emissa ad bone memorie Lincol. episcopum & alios judices apostolicas super applicationem suam literas impetraverunt. Et cum dictus Laurencius cum certis viris armatis inveniens, ecclesiam tanquam castrum, ostia obstruxisset ipsius ita q'd. parochianis non patebat ad eam accessus; quidam canonici sui quondam (abb'e ipsius monasterii in cur. reg. existente) ad locum cum quibusdam laicis ne a prefatis armatis violentiam paterentur, & illos in personarum illesionem inducerent, ad eandem ecclesiam accesserunt.

Sed cum quidam balistarius existens in campanili ejusdem ecclesiæ pacificatis aliis balistarium quendam q' cum illis illuc accesserat sagittis percuteret sic ab eo (ipsis id fieri vetantibus) reperiussus ex stitit quo ictu attonitus de turri cecidit & fractis cervicibus

expiravit. Eadem & ecclesia a canonicis rel'nta petente archiepiscopo a conventu ut S. resignarent eandem & p'starent de stando juri coram ipso super hiis q' dicti.....canon fecerant caucionem q' idem conventus d'ci abbas absenciam allegantes innovavere predictam, se ac sua protectioni apostolice supponentes & insuper p'ponentes eorum ordini esse ab apostolica sede concessum q' si excessus fratrum Premonst. ordinis per abbates p'p'os emendari non possint ad capitulum generale debeant referri idem archiepiscopus predictis rationibus & appellatione contemptis in eos de facto excommunicationis formam promulgavit, sub pena anathematis inhibens ne quis communicaret vel de suis juribus responderet eisdem. Et cum dictus abbas a prefata cur. p'mod' rediens citatus ab ipso ut super hiis judicio suo staret hic eadem p'posuit adiciones q^d. hic facere non potuit sine totius ordinis & sue professionis injuria. Et si congressum faceret irritum haberetur archiepiscop. ipse S. quorum esset actor esse nolebat et judex, cum capitulo suo de facto sententiam dictitans, dictam ecclesiam & donacionem ipsius ad se pertinere ac dictos abb'em pervad. officio suo & beneficio & convent' a monast. p'petuo removendum esse decrevit.

Cum q' p'tator fuerit processu temporis ut idem abbas carcerali custodie mancipand' caperetur & demum idem abbas & conventus a regiis justiciariis fuerint requisiti ut super homicidio incendio & quibusdam aliis quæ occasione liberationis ecclesie prefate dicebantur fecisse, in sua presentia respondent, & ipsi q^d. non debent judicio suo stare, clericale privilegium allegarent, G. de Norwys tunc official. Ebor. asseruit q^d. cum per XL dies in excommunicatione in ipsos ab archiepiscopo promulgata perstiterint de illis tanquam de laicis poterat fieri quicquid justiciar. videntur eisdem ceterum tradito abb'e predicto cum quodam capellano suo, vinclis ferreis, monasterio a ministeriis regiis occupato cum omnibus bonis, & dispersis fugâ quibusdam de canon. ac aliis publico exilio edicto dampnatis, abbatem ipsum de carcere liberari p' C li. sterling. quidam viri religiosi & quidam alii laici nobiles vix cum magna precum instancia impetraverunt. Ad h' occupata iterum dicta ecclesia ab eodem archiep. & per ipsum prefato Laur°. &c. restituta, quenc. impetraverant, super hiis literas apostolicas contra ipsum q' S. metuens ad abbatem Premonstr. contra predictos abbatem & canonicos gravem accusationem transmiss. ipsum abbatem & priorem absentes & non vocatos deponi obtinuit & duci extra regnum Angl. quosdam ex ipsis canonicis q' jura contra ipsum & p'fat' L. presbit^m. efficaciter fuerant persecuti. Propterea quod abbas & conventus in predictis oppressi et de futuro majora pericula metuentes cum ipso archiepiscopo cujus resistere violencie non valebant, quandam compositionem super premissis nimis monasterio dampnosa, eidem de facto cum spoliati existerent inier^t. Quare abbas & conv. prefati nobis humiliter supplicar^t. ut cum dictam compos. in enormem dicti monasterii lesionem facta esse noscatur & idem id. coacti fecerint & inviti eos ad ecclesiam prefatam & omnia jura sua non obstante compos. predicta plene restitui misericorditer mandaremus. Quia vero nobis non constitit de premissis, discrecioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus evocatis qui fuerint evocandi & auditis huic inde p'p'oitis q^d canonicum fuerit appellatione postposita decernatis facientes quod decreveritis auctoritate nostra firmiter observari. Quod si non omnes hiis exsequendis potueritis interesse, duo vi'm nihilominus exeq^unt^r.

Dat. Viterb. xv Kal. Febr. Pontific. nostra anno nono.

Hujus igitur auctoritate mandati Rogero Abbate de Sancta Agatha conventus sui procuratore, & Sewallo de Bovill procurat. Domini Walteri Archiep. Ebor. coram nobis in jure constitutis ac M^{ro}. Laur. de Toppeclyve ibid. presente, Idem abbas confessus est in jure pro se & pro conventu suo literas patentes ab eis pravo consilio fuisse impetratas se q'

contra predictos Archiep. & M^r. Laur. super ecclesiam de Staynwegg, contra ordinacionem dicti D. Archiep. indiscrete movisse & eandem ordinacionem se velle in perpetuo p^r omnia firmiter observare remittens insuper pro se & conventu suo coram nobis in judicio in recompensacionem labor. & expensar. & litis predicte contra dictos Archiep. & M^r. Laur. institute unam marcam annuam q^r per ordinacionem predictam ipsis abbas & conv. in festo S^c. Agath' apud pittanciam debebat exsolvi. Procurator vero dicti D. Archiep. & Mag^r. Laur. remissione marce predicte p^r laboribus & expen' & dicte ordinacionis obligatione contentus formam remissionis & ordinacionis coram nobis acceptarunt quedam verba in dicta ordinacione contenta que aliquibus videbantur obscura h' scilicet "post decessum vero M^r. Laur. decimas predictas pleno jure possidebunt" sic explanantes ad instanciam abbatis. Quod sub his verbis "decimas predictas" apprehendunt' decime garbar. de Leiton & de Cleseby & de Bereford.—Forme vero procurat. tales erant.

Viris ven. & discretis decano subdecano & thesaurario Lincoln. W. Dei Gratia Ebor. Archiep. Anglie Primas Salut. in Domino. In causa q^r agitur auctoritate literar. Dⁿⁱ PP. coram vobis inter nos ex una parte, & abb. & convent' de S. Agath. ex altera parte, super ecclesiam de Staynwegg, dilectum cleric. nostrum Magr. Sewallum de Bovill Can. Ebor. procuratorem nostrum constituimus, dant eidem facultatem faciendi in dicta causa quicquid per procuratorem liberam & generalem potestatem habentem de juris permissione poterit expediri pro eo si necesse fuerit judicatum solum permittimus. Idem dictis abbati & conventui significamus. Dat. Ann. Dⁿⁱ M^o CC^o XXX^o VII^o.

Viris ven' & discretis decan. thesaur. & subdecan. Lincoln. prior & conventus S^c. Agath. Salut. in Domino. In causa q^r agitur auctoritate literar. Domini PP. coram vobis inter ven. patrem W. Archiep. Ebor. Angl. Prim. & Mag^r. Laur. de Toppeclyve ex una parte, & abb'em n^{rm} & nos ex altera parte super ecclesiam de Staynwegg eundem abbatem nostrum, procuratorem nostrum constituimus tam ad componend. quam ad confitend. & ad omnia alia que in judicio fuerint expedienda specialiter et ei injungimus ut in jure coram vobis conficeatur nos pravo consilio literas apostolicas contra ipsos ad vos impetrasse, & litem contra ordinacionem predictam a predicto archiep. super predicta ecclesia factam, indiscrete movisse & nos illam ordinacionem velle perpetuo observare & specialiter damus ei potestatem remittendi in recompens. labor. & expensar. & litis predicte coram vobis contra dictos D. Archiep. & M^r. Laur. institute unam marcam annuam q^r p^r ordinacionem predictam in festo S^c. Agathe nobis ad pitanc. prestari debebat rat. & grat. habit. quicquid idem abbas noster super premissis mediante justicia duxerit faciend. & nos idem partibus adversis significamus. Dat. VII. Kal. Anno Nativitatis Domini M^o CC^o XXX^o VII^o.

Nos autem dictas confessionem explanacionem & remissionem factas in judicio coram nobis approbantes decrevimus ordinacionem dicti archiep. super ecclesiam de Staynwegg factam, salva predicta remissione perpetuo penitus esse obligandam & litem inperpet. secundum dictam ordinacionem sopiendam. Quo ad ut ratum & firmum futuris temporibus permaneat presenti scripto sigilla nostra duximus apponenda.

Act. & pronuntiat in majori ecclesia de Lyncoln. Anno Dⁿⁱ M^o CC^o XXX^o VII^o. sexto decimo Kal. Sept.

Hiis testibus Mag^{ro}. Rob^t. de Neuboro. Galfro' Cornubie tunc vic' Mag^{ro} Lyncoln. Fre. Steph^o Canon. de S. Agath. Gervasio de Scypton, Ric^o de Bello Campo, & aliis.

Omnibus &c. Dei & Cap. Ebor. eccl'ie. Salut. in D^{no}. Quum ven. P^r. n^r. W. D. Gra. Ebor. archiep. admotis S. Dec. Caric. penitenciar' & Archid. de Est'nggh. Inter abb. & con. de S. Ag. ex una p^{te} & M^r. Laur. ex altera, super eccl. de Staynwegg ita ordinaverit' viz. assignando decimas garbar' de Barton & de Bretan & de Laton de Cleseby &

de Bereford p'dictis abbi & conv. inperpet, possidendas, toto residuo ad eccl^m. de Staynwegg pertinente (& advocacione ejusdem eccl. D. Archiep. remanente) nos eandem ordinacionem detracta annua marca q' dicti abb. & conv. in recompens. labor. & expensar. imperpet. remiserunt, sicut in compositione consignata signis Dec. Lync. & suor' co'judicum & D'no P. P. delegator. continetur, ratam habemus & acceptam. In cujus rei testimon. huic scripto sigillum capituli nostri dign. duximus apponend.

The present edifice, however, is a second structure of late Gothic, plain, neat, and of the ordinary form. Within the communion rails is a brass, for Emma, wife of Sir Ralph Pudsay, of Barforth, whose gigantic tomb, with the figures of himself, his three wives, and twenty-five children, has been noticed in the History of Craven, as existing in the church of Bolton juxta Bowland.

Hic jacet Edb'ia quonda' ux' Radulphi Pudsay d'ni de Barforth militis que obiit Anno D'ni Mil'mo CCCCLXXXV. Cujus a'ie ppic'iet D'. Amen.

The chantry at the east end of the south aisle of the nave has long been appropriated to the manor. Against the wall of this chantry is a vast and clumsy tomb by the Stantons*, artists of some note in the reign of William III., with the reclining statues of Sir Hugh Smithson and his lady. At this period statuary was almost at its lowest ebb in England. The old lifeless cumbent figure indeed had been superseded by forms which began to raise themselves upon the elbow, but the costume was the cumbersome dress of the times: with wigs like fleeces of wool thrown over the head, immense lace turnovers, breast-plates, and square-toed shoes; while the ladies' stiff and contracted boddices suggested the idea of insects five feet long. To these deformities are to be added a total want of grace in the figure and of expression in the countenance, an execution stiff and tasteless, and a design without meaning and without freedom. Such, at the distance of little more than a century from the present time, was sculpture as practised in this country by the Stantons; but it was not long before that delightful art underwent a complete renovation in the hands of Schemakers & Roubilliac, while sixty years more restored it almost to the perfection of antiquity under Westmacott, Flaxman, Nollekens, and Chantry.

Virtuti et Honori sacrum

Hugo Smithson de Stanwick in hac Parochia Miles et Baronettus, qui bono publico vixit, in templo publico ad æternam Rei Memoriam hic situs est—Vita integerrima fuit et suavissimis moribus, liberalitate insignis, nec minor pietate. Egenorum proventus largiter auxit, ita per omnia se ubique gessit, ut Probitatis, Comitatis, Candoris vivum Exemplar.

Dorothea uxore, charissima filia Jerom Rawston de Playsto in Comitatu Essexiæ, Armigeri, filios genuit quatuor, Jerom, Hugonem, Antonium et Richardum, et filias duas, Elizabetham, Dorotheam, 21 Octob. 1677, ad patriam cælestem evocatus Anno ætatis 72.

Magnum sui Desiderium reliquit posteris
Apagite elogiorum fusi, perge Viator et, si lugere nescias,
quod præstat Æmulare

* They are mentioned by Lord Orford, in his Anecdotes of Painting, &c.

Memoriæ

Dorotheæ Smithson uxoris charissimæ Hugonis Smithson Militis et Baronetti
quæ obiit Jan. 18, Anno Domini 1691.

Antonius Smithson de Armin in hoc comitatu Armiger
mæstissimus filius

optimis et charissimis parentibus officiosæ pietatis et memoriæ ergo
sumptibus propriis hoc monumentum fieri merenter fecit.

Certa resurgendi fide

Cryptam subtus sibi suisque
inhumandi ritus suo solius sumptu
curari jussit Anno 1670.

Hugo Smithson Miles et Baronettus.

Antonius Smithson Executorum testamento

Hugonis Smithson Militis et Baronetti
e tribus unus

Spe certa Resurrectionis futuræ per
Christum ad Gloriam

Exuvias carnis suæ prope cineres
ejusdem Domini Hugonis Smithson
et Susannæ Smithson charissimæ uxoris suæ
hic juxta reponi vivens curavit.

Excessit { Æræ Christianæ 1688 Nov. 27.
Anno { Ætatis

Deo et posteris

Sub hoc tumulo requiescit Susanna Smithson,
Antiquis nobilitata natalitiis, propria
Virtute clarior. Filia Edwardi Barkham
de Southacre in comitatu Norfolciæ,
Militis et Baronetti.

Uxor casta, pudica, pia, spiritum redemptori suo
Ardentissimis votis voceque forti sæpius
iterata commendavit.

Anno { Domini 1674, Nov. 30. } Magna
 { Ætatis 37. } fama
 { Conjugii 13. } superstite.

Certa dies nulli est, Mors certa, incerta sequentum
Cura; locet tumulum qui sapit, ante sibi

Non mors sejungat quos Christus junxit amore.

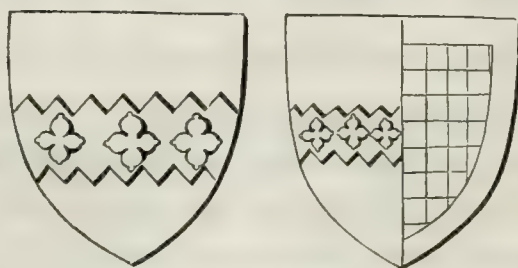
Antonius Smithson de Hospitio Graiensi in Comitatu Midd^{xie} Armiger
mæstissimus Conjux Conjugi incomparabili (cui peperit et
reliquit unum filium)

Hoc monumentum libens lubens voluit.

Arms. Smithson impaling Barkham, argent, three pallets, gules, over all a chevron, or.

On a stone near these monuments is an illegible inscription, and the following arms, which are now quartered by the Smithson family.

On a fess (now borne engrailed) three quatrefoils, also the same coat impaling checquey within a bordure. These bearings belonged to the Cattericks, who were lords of this manor in the reign of Henry VIII., and appear to have transmitted it to the Smithsons by marriage.



Catericke of Stanwicke.

John Catericke, had issue John.

John married Grace; had issue William and Marmaduke.

William Catericke married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Saltmarshe, of Saltmarshe; had issue Anthony, George, Henry, Francis.

Anthony Catericke married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Rowland Tempest; had issue Thomas, Margaret, wife to Roger Mennell, of North Kilvington, being a co-heire, and Grace, another co-heire, wife to Robert Lambert.

George, second sonne of William Catericke, married Margaret, daughter to Mr. Eltofts; had issue Anthony, William, John, George, Katherine, and Ellinor.

Anthony Catericke, married Joyce, daughter to Mr. Pennington, of Muncaster, in Cumbreland; had issue Anthonye, George, Francis, William, John, Joseph, Edward, Bridgett, Margaret.

Anthony Catericke, married Isabell, daughter of S^c Rafe Graye, of Northumbreland; had issue Margaret*.—*Hopkinson's MSS.*

There is also this inscription, which is the latest memorial of the Smithsons.

In the Vault below are deposited the Remains of Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, Bart. who deceased March 22^d, 1729, Aged 72 Years. He married Elizabeth, Daughter of the Right Hon^{ble} Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, and by her had Hugh, his eldest Son, who died without Issue, & Langdale, his younger Son, who married Philadelphia, Daughter of Wm. Reveley, Esq. but died in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving Hugh, his only Son, & Dorothy, his only Dau^r. both now living.

Hugh succeeding his Grandfather in Honour & Estate, in Memory of his paternal Affection, & of the many Virtues whereby he adorned a private & retired Life, hath caused this Monument to be erected, A. D. 1732.

To make room for these costly and cumbrous memorials, several cumbent statues in freestone, which once covered the old lords of this manor and their wives, have been removed into the churchyard, where the sculptures are gradually wearing away, partly from the corrosion of the atmosphere, and partly from the feet of men and cattle. Such removals and exposures are injurious at once to ancient art and to the memory of the dead. I have no doubt that they represent the Cattericks from whom the present family inherited this manor.

The following arms are on the monuments of the Smithson family.

1. Smithson, or, on a chief embattled, azure, three suns in their glory quartering.
2. Catterick, argent, on a fess, engrailed, sable, three quatrefoils, or.
3. ——— checquey, argent and sable, a bordure, gules.
4. ——— sable, a bend, ermine cotised, or, between six martlets of the third.
5. ——— azure, a fess between ——— pears, or.
6. ——— gules, a cow passant, or.

Crest on a ducal coronet, or, a demi-lion rampant, gules, bearing a sun as in the shield.

Smithson impaling Rawston, parted per pale argent and gules, a castle triple towered, or, masoned sable.

Smithson impaling Barkham, argent, three pallets, gules, over all a chevron, or.

Smithson impaling Langdale, sable, a chevron between three stars, argent.

Smithson impaling ———, argent, three roses, gules.

* Qu. Whether this Margaret did not marry a Smithson.

From the Registry of Chester.

Stanwick Vicarage.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
1 June, 1681	— Cowper	Humphrey Wharton, Esq.	D. of — C.
19 Oct. 1722	John Nicholson	William Wharton, Esq.	D. of J. N.
27 Sep. 1746	Charles Theobald	William Wharton, Esq.	D. of C. T.
29 Sep. 1769	Layton Etherington	{ Margaret Wharton and Mary } Wharton	D. of L. E.
4 Dec. 1807	Matthew Raine	John Wharton, Esq.	D. of M. R.
	William Wharton, A. M.		

Not far from the parish church, in a fertile park, and among forest trees of the most luxuriant growth, is Stanwick Hall, the manor-house of the place; a good baronet's house, though a very indifferent one for a duke*, apparently in the style of building and fitting up which prevailed about eighty years ago, but neglected and almost disfurnished.

Population, 1811.

Stanwick St. John	443
Aldbrough	170
Caldwell	120
East Layton	51
	<hr/> 784

* It is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, by the marriage of Sir Hugh Smithson, last of the name, with the heiress of that great family.

M E L S O N B Y.

In Melsenbi & Berwic Dirdreston ad g'ld xi car' & x caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi hb' Torfin n'e Bodin h't ibi i car' & xv uill' & iii bord' cu' vii car'. 'Eccl'a & p'br ibi e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° xxx sol'. In hac uilla s't ad g'ld iiii car' de quib' soca p'tinet ad Ghellinges.

According to Kirkby's inq. 15 Edw. I.

In Melsamby

Sunt 9 car. terræ unde 12, &c. de quibus Walterus de Melsamby tenet 4 bov. Wil. filius ejusdem Walteri tenet 5 bov. Eudo de Carleton i bov. Robertus Capellanus i bov. de Ada de Hairford, & Adam tenet 3 car. cum prædictis de Briano fil. Alani. Simon de Melshamby tenet in eadem i car. terræ & dim. de Abbate Jorevallii, & Abbas Jorevallis tenet 3 car. de Briano filio Alani, & Brianus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.



It is evident that Brian Fitzalan, Lord of Bedale, inherited this manor from Bodin, the Norman, who had supplanted Torfin, the last Saxon possessor, and that a race of mesne proprietors, who, after the origin of local surnames, took that of Melsonby, held a considerable portion of the parish either immediately under Fitzalan, or of the abbey of Jervaulx, who had unquestionably received these lands from the bounty of some descendant of Bodin.

Melshamby, as it appears to have been written alternately and indifferently with Melsonby, is the habitation of Melson, or Melsham, the first Saxon planter. It stands on the very skirt of the high country of Richmondshire, where it declines eastward, rather bleak and exposed, but commands a widely extended view of the great plain of Mowbray and the Cleveland hills.

It appears from Domesday that there was a church here at the time of that survey, and consequently that the parish had previously been separated from Gilling, the common parent, as I am persuaded, of all the Richmondshire churches north of Swale, within the soke of which Melsonby was included.

It seems highly probable that the Norman or Saxon church, either from its smallness and dilapidated state, or from the damage which it had received in the great Scottish incursion, A. D. 1322-3, had been completely swept away at once to give place to the present uniform and handsome, but peculiar structure, which is certainly about that period. Every appearance about the building, nave, choir, tower, and the single monument of antiquity which it ever contained *, prove that the whole is a result of one plan and of one effort. The separate interests or inclinations of a parish and a rector account for the great dissimilarity in style and antiquity which usually prevails between the nave and choir; but at the re-erection of the church of Melsonby the necessity of the case appears to have reconciled all interests, and the pastor and his flock united heart and

* An arch and cumbent statue in the south aisle.

hand in the prosecution of the same work, and, considering the means of the builders, a great work it was, at once excellently proportioned, massy, spacious, and well finished. The doorway has slender columns bound to the wall by well cut and elegant bands of stone. In the south wall of the nave is a niche, with an elaborate tomb and statue in link mail, of which the side columns are of the same pattern, and bound together in the same manner. The single lights in the north aisle are so contrived as to appear of the trefoil shape on one side, and the lancet shape on the other. The choir has much of that light and airy gracefulness which distinguishes the superior churches of Richmondshire; besides which, at Melsonby, is another grace, which modern tastelessness has usually removed.

Looking westward, the eye is gratified by the sweep of a bold arch within the tower, yet unobstructed, which corresponds with the arch between the choir and nave, as seen in the opposite direction.

Contemplating the massy tower, I cannot but think that the architect when he designed it had the keep of Richmond Castle, or some similar Norman work, before his eye. The perpendicularity and small projection of the piers, the extreme massiness of the masonry, and the general proportion of the elevation to the area, though greater than that of the Norman keeps, yet smaller than that of a bell tower, cannot, after it is once hinted, fail to strike every practised eye. But in this tower there is another singularity—that in the perpendicular process which runs up on the west front is a perpendicular line of loophole lights.

In a window of the church is the date **mcccij***; also these arms: argent, on a chevron, between three crescents, sable, as many crosslets fitchee of the field.

With respect to the tomb in the south wall of the nave, there cannot, I think, be a doubt that it was intended to record one of the Melsonbys, most probably Sir Alan de Melsonby, who founded a chantry at the altar of the Holy Trinity in this church, for which the abbot and convent of St. Agatha were trustees, and of which, in the last survey of their possessions, this account is given.

Johanni Scroton Capellano, divina celebranti in ecclesia de Melshamby ad altare Sc'e Trinitatis pro animabus magistri Alani de Melshamby & successorum suorum ad quod tenentur per cartam iv. xiii. iv.

The arms on his shield are ——— a lion rampant, debriused by a bendlet.

The church of Melsonby is a rectory in charge, valued in the king's books at 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* and in the patronage of University College, Oxford. It is dedicated to St. James.

The population of the parish at the last return consisted of 377.

* Probably intended for MCCCXXII, otherwise we must be content to assign to it a somewhat earlier date than I have done.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1721.

Melsonby Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF MELSONBY.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
2 Febr. 1362	D'ns Joh. Legett	Bryanus Stapleton, mil.	p' resig.
25 Junij, 1375	D'ns Will. de Levyngton	Milo Stap. mil.	p' resig.
26 Sept. 1379	D'ns Pet. de Horneby, Cap.	D'ns Rob ^{us} . Gray, mil.	p' mort.
14 Febr. 1381	D'ns Joh. de Bellerby, Cap.		
	Mr. Joh. Ermyn		
30 Oct. 1427	D'ns Joh. Wales, Cap. (6 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . p. s.)	D'ns Bryan Stap. mil.	
1 Apr. 1607	Tho. White, Cl. M. A.	D'ns Ric. Theleston, mil.	

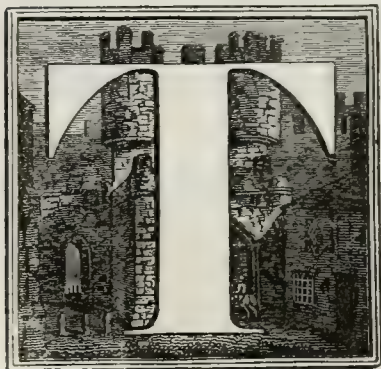
From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
26 April, 1546	Roland Dygby	{ John, Richard, and Robert Tennant }	D. of R. D.
18 Feb. 1573	Christopher Tennant		
25 June, 1608	John Jackson	Samuel Knype, Gent.	D. of J. J.
6 Feb. 1632	John Watson	{ Christopher and John Smith- son, Gent. }	D. of J. W.
24 Jan. 1671	Nathaniel Hawkesworth	Elizabeth Spooner	D. of N. H.
15 Aug. 1704	Loftus Squire	Univ. Coll. Oxon.	D. of L. S.
31 May, 1736	William Smith, A. M.	Univ. Coll. Oxon.	D. of W. S.
19 July, 1787	Thomas Kay, A. M.	Univ. Coll. Oxon.	D. of T. K.
4 July, 1816	Samuel Swire, D. D.	Univ. Coll. Oxon.	D. of S. S.
	James Barnsby, A. M.		



MARRICK, OR MARRIGG.

Sunt ibi 3 caruce' terræ unde 12, &c. de quibus moniales de Marrigg tenent i car. in puram eleemosynam de Hugone de Ask, & Hugo tenet illam cum duabus aliis carucatis de Comite, & Comes de Rege.



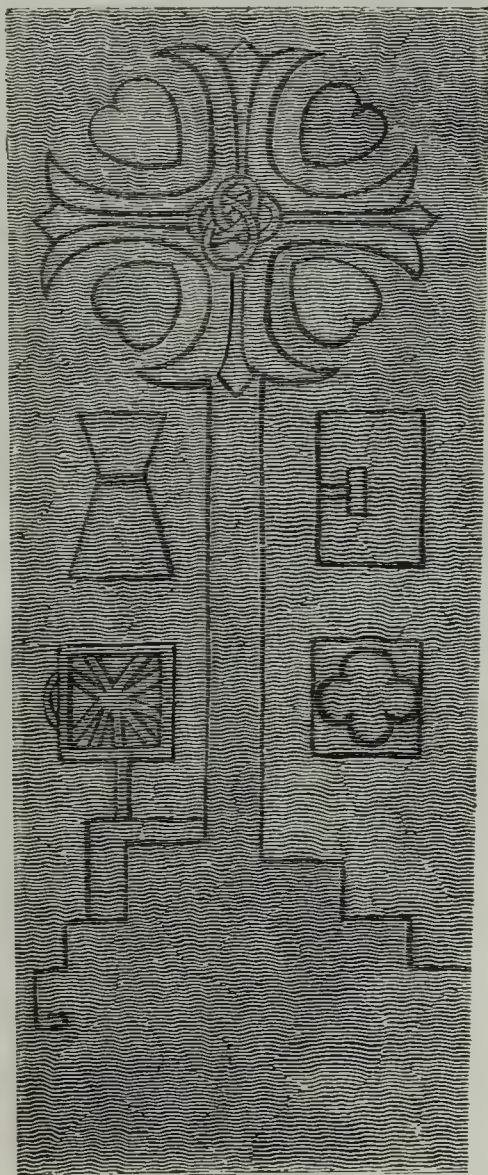
THAT the family of Ask were in the earlier part of the twelfth century founders of this nunnery there can be no doubt. In the following century the mention of a parish church at Marrick occurs in the memorable award already mentioned under Romald-kirk, relating to the mortuaries of Richmondshire. It may, therefore, bear a question, whether the nunnery were engrafted upon the parish church, or *vice versa*. But the union was surely indecorous and inconvenient, as the promiscuous resort of the other sex to the parish church must have entrenched on the complete sequestration of the female monastic life, though the former attended only in the nave, and the latter were confined to the choir. The parish of course approached the church by the north door, and the vowesses from the cloister court on the south. As the endowment of this house was considerable, their buildings appear to have been commodious, and their church respectable. The extent of the cloister court, of which the structure has been

almost wholly destroyed, is still traceable on the south of the nave. The choir, a plain single oblong of no high antiquity, remains, though without a roof; but the nave, which had continued unaltered from the dissolution for the purpose of parochial worship, has lately undergone a lamentable change. The columns had been cylindrical, though not massy, probably about the time of Henry III., but these have lately been removed, and a plain modern church patched up out of the remains. One ingenious device in this improvement deserves to be recorded. The architect having several columns with the arch stones to dispose of, bethought himself of this expedient to frame a choir. He placed two of these columns at the length of a bay from the east wall, raised one of the old arches between them, and as the width of the modern fabric admitted of no more, turned two demi-arches, resting respectively on the same columns, and the south and north wall. The effect of this last contrivance is really amusing. Misplaced and tumbled about in all directions to supply the deficiencies in the pavement are many ancient marbles and pieces of marbles, from which much more, I suspect, might have been retrieved before this work of havoc commenced. One, which is still entire, bears this inscription in the old English black letter :

Subjacet Petræ monialis Isabella soror Tome Hudsey de Barfort.

And on a modern stone :

Hic jacet D^{ns}. W^m. Paulet.



Gravestone in Marrick Church.

Beside large possessions in various places of Richmondshire, and particularly the hospital on Stanemore, the nuns of Marrick had an ample domain (about 400 acres, the ancient carucate with its accretions) about their own house.

The nunnery stands on a gentle elevation above the Swale, north, and is approached by a steep though slanting causeway contemporary with the house, from the village of Marrick. The view upward to Grinton and the forks of Swaledale and Arkendale is bold and striking; but in all this valley, though the hills are equally high and even of nobler forms, there is something which strikes the eye inferior to the beauties even of Upper Wensleydale.

These wealthy ladies (the nuns of Marrick) must have been objects of envy to their poor sisters of Ellerton, the remains of whose house on the narrowest scale of monastic architecture are nearly opposite on the southern bank of the Swale; both, however, had more legitimate objects of envy, the free and happy individuals of their sex, whom poverty or parental avarice had not condemned to mortify the inclinations, and to violate the law of their nature.

No vicarage was ever endowed in the church of Marrick. It was dedicated to St. Andrew, and returned as of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* 10*s.* The patronage was at the publication of the Liber Regis in Wm. Powlet, Esq., and now, as I believe, in Lord Bolton.

Population at the last census, 499.



J. M. W. Turner R. A. del.

Herick - Hby. - Laid.

Engraved by J. M. W. Turner R. A. del. and J. M. W. Turner R. A. sculp.

M A R S K.



OF this place there is no mention in Domesday. The parish consists of the deep and romantic excavation formed by the torrent of that name nearly from its source to its junction with the Swale. No scene in Richmondshire, even in the mountainous part of Richmondshire, bears any resemblance to this:—totally unlike the valleys formed by the principal rivers, it has no foreground formed into rich fields and meadows by alluvial deposits: it has no vast perpendicular faces of rock hung with native oak or ash, like the Teese, the Greta, and, for a short space, the Swale; but it is one of those alpine valleys, which, though nature has not adorned, she has furnished with features capable of being adorned by the hand of man. Though with scarcely an acre of level ground, the sides of the hills are steep and lofty, the turns frequent, and the last opening at the junction with the Swale abrupt and striking. Here, therefore, if any where, pine plantations, however inferior to woods of native oak, or even to planted forest trees, are in their proper place. It is in such scenes that almost all the varieties of this species are indigenous, and he who most closely imitates nature in the selection of plants with respect to soil and exposure, will always succeed best with respect to profit. Genuine taste speaks the same language. It is true, indeed, that South Britain affords no glens hung with native fir or larch, and therefore we have no prototype for such scenery at home; but why should not a travelled man realize on the deep gullies of his own estate a species of scenery which he has beheld with delight in the Alps and Apennines? Why should he be cried out upon for not attempting in oak or beech the creation of beauties which his grandchildren only are to enjoy? Or if these are to be attempted at all, let them be attempted in their proper place, on the steep, warm, and fertile banks of the greater rivers, where the bounty of nature, aided by skill and perseverance, will gradually create such scenes as Bolton, Rokeby, and Rivaulx. In the meantime, if the ground of the painting be hard and coarse, let the painter use such colours and such materials as it will receive. This has been done in the vale of Marsk, and the effect is all that might be wished.

The first lord of this manor upon record is Ardulph de Cleseby, A. D. 1308, his brother John being then Lord of Dunum (Downholm). In Leland's time it formed a part of the numerous estates of the Conyers family. "Mr. Cunners, of Maske, hath a faire place at Maske village, within a quarter of a mile of Swale ripa ulter., 11 miles bewest from Richemond."

Coniers of Marske.—From Hopkinson's MSS.

William Coniers, of Marske, fifth sonne of S^c Christofer Coniers, of Hornby Castle, Knt. married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heire of Robert Cleasbye, had issue Christofer.

Christopher Coniers, sonne and heire of William, married Joane, daughter of Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappay, Esq. had issue William, Thomas, Christofer, Elizabeth, married vnto Mr. Richard Sidgwick, Margerie to Mr. William Slingisby, Cecilye to Mr. Henry Askew.

William Coniers, sonne and heire of Christopher, married Ellenor, daughter of Mr. Humphrey Sidgwick, had issue William, James, Thomas, Christopher, Robert, Elizabeth, Alice, Christian, Margaret, Katherine.

William Coniers, sonne and heire of William, married Katherine, daughter of James Mauliuerer, of Wothersome, Esq^r.

Of them I suppose it to have been purchased either by the first archbishop, Matthew Hutton, or Sir Timothy Hutton, his son, whose accumulations at York and Durham laid the foundation of a large family property, which has continued to the present time.

On the north side of this steep glen stands the manor-house, a large and respectable edifice of handsome stone, apparently re-built about eighty years ago. It contains two portraits of very distinguished persons of the same name, both Archbishops of York, and one of Canterbury. The first a lean, pale, and mortified man of eighty; the second a plump and rosy divine, of tranquil times, when persecution no longer alarmed, nor profound theological studies wasted the frame of theologians. The latter was born at Marsk*, where his baptism is recorded in the parish register. There is a third and very singular painting of a council of reformers, among whom appears the first Archbishop Hutton; but they are assembled without regard to age or place, and in a situation with respect to each other which never could have taken place on earth.

About half a mile above, and on the opposite side of the glen, which it contributes equally with the demesnes of Marsk to adorn, is the house of Clints, formerly belonging to the Turners, of Kirkleatham. The appearance of two capital houses with their grounds and plantations so near each other, and in so profound a retirement, naturally excites surprise. A ridge of white cliffs, resembling the long limestone ridges of Wensleydale, has undoubtedly given name to this place, for Clint in the Swedish dialect still signifies a rock†.

On the opposite side the glen are the village, the parsonage, and the parish church; the first small and neat, the second modest and pleasant, the third adapted to the size of the parish, and exhibiting some appearance of neglect. It contains not a single memorial of the successive lords and patrons of the parish, but several crosses on the floor of curious and varied forms, covering no doubt the ancient incumbents of the church. Memorials of a later period there are none, excepting the following pedantic relic of a pedantic age.

Sacrum piæ Memorïæ
Johannæ
Jackson, filiæ
Radulphi Bowes,
Armigeri, uxoris
Johannis Jackson,
Theologi.
Mulier timens Domini
Virtute non Sanguine,
Ipsa laudabitur. Pro. 31. 30.

Arms, Jackson impaling Bowes.

* There is another portrait of this prelate at Lambeth palace, which he never lived to inhabit, handsome, but less plump than that at Marsk, which was probably taken before he was a bishop.

† Ihre in voce.

Vertve is the best marble.

Notwithstanding lie heere the pietie of John Jackson, Divine and Pastor of this church, toward his most deere and blessed wife Johanna, with whom hee lived in chaste & holy wedlock a ivst decade of yeeres, mvtvally moderating y^e ioyes, & becalming y^e sorrows of eche other. Her Father was Ralphe Bowes, of Barnes, Esquire, who was only son & heyre to Robert Bowes, of Ask, Esquire, a gentleman of great wisdom & bounty, & of signall note in our English annals for his services both to state & Cowntry. Hir Mother was M^{rs}. Johan Hedlam, the sole inheritrix of all the lands and possessions of the cheife of that house & name :. Shee was a gentlewoeman well bredd & edvcated, excellently catechized and principled in religion; of a regvlar & blameless conversation, a plaine & open hart, a tender conscience, a loving & kind disposition, &, lastly, for conivgall love and bowells of mercy shee was mvch more then vvlgar. Shee had notable gvsts, & prae instincts of hir desolvtion; singular praeoccupations and antepasts of her fvtvre happiness. In the latter end of her sickness her sovre grew trvly divine & spiritvalized, pouring forth many devovt prayers, psalmes, hymnes, & eiacvlations, with unexampled fervovr of spirit, and vttering fayr & godly sentences & apophthegmes, worthy to be written in golden characters. So as, indeed, her last act deserves to be a patterne or prototype to dying Christians for a whole succeeding age or centvry of the chvrch. And being thus ceased vpon by heavenly-mindedness, and by gratiovs illapses of the spirit into her sovre, Shee finally payed her debt to Nature, on the vigil of St. James, Jvly the 24th, and in the yeere of the last patience of the saints, 1639.....Reader, if thov wert abovt to marry, thou wouldst wysh svch a wife; if to dye, svch a death.....o God, let her sovre incessantly prayse the: fill her brimm full of thee beatificall vision; and tho' hir body be sowen in weakness and corrvption, yet raise it againe to immortality and glory; And (lastly) gather in peace vnto her me her desolate husband...I. I.

Jacksonmnemia in piam Memoriam non in vanam Gloriam positum, A^o. 1639.

Iambi
Præivit aut sequetur omnis hos homo
Vides stupesq quin monere protenus
Cupiditatibus tuis statim mori
Deoq te dicare sic diu vel hic
Eris modo bonum seu quod optimum
Fruere mortuus beatitudine.

Sic ιαμβιζει pro defunctis
suis charissimis pariter ac
melissimis

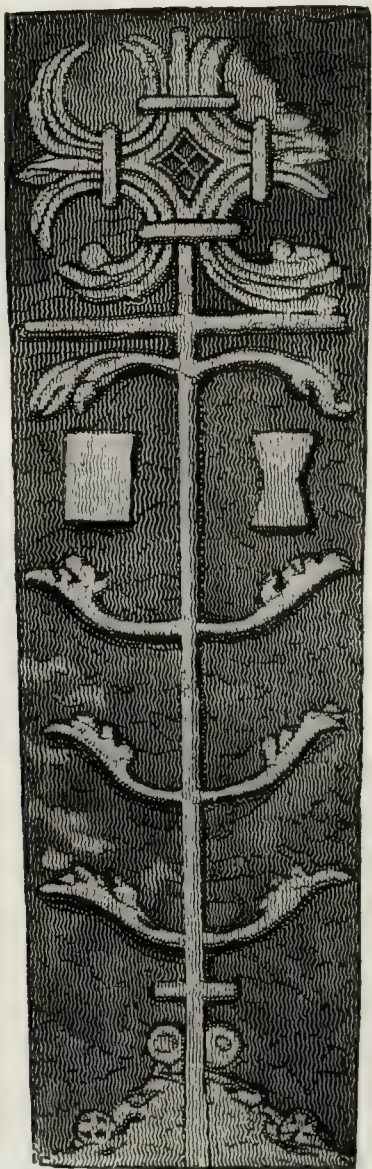
Joannes Jackson.

Ομεμονωμενος. 1 Tim. 5. 5.
και ο ελαχιστοτερος. Ephes. 5. 8.

H. S. E.
Barclaius Jackson,
filius Joannis Jackson, Rectoris
hujus Ecclesiæ ex dilecta
Conjuge Joanna Bowes de
Aske cujus Vita punctum
fuit aut paulo productius
momentum.
Obiit enim 1631.

Cujus enim Mater
Fæmina illustri
Prosapia oriunda
Virtuti deditissima
Exuvias Mortalitatis hic
deposuit
Clausit diem suum
tum clara ευθανασια
tum summo bonorum omnium
mærore Anno salutis suæ
1639, July 24, æt. 41.
Vita Hominis Fabula nec
refert quam longa sed quam
bene acta.

Senec. p. 77.



Gravestone in Marsk Church.

The benefice is a rectory, regardant to the manor, and valued in the king's books at 12*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*

The population of the parish in 1811 was 247.

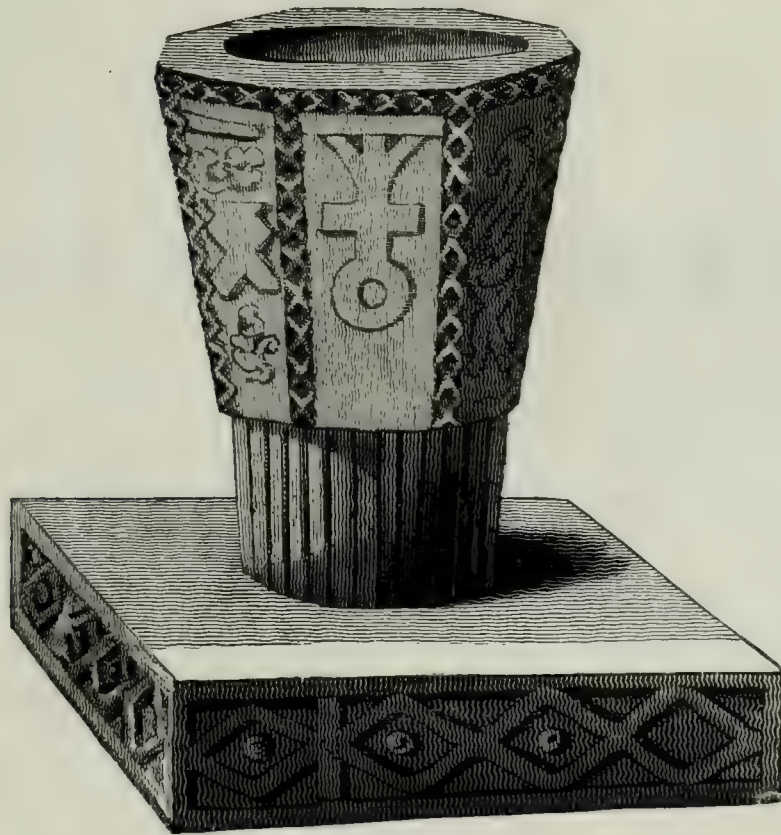
Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1709.

Marsk, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF MERSKE.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccl'ie.	Patroni.	Vacat.
24 Oct. 1362 21 Junij, 1394 4 Febr. 1440	Dns. Joh. de Preston Dns. Joh. de Clesby, Cl. Dns. Joh. Dobley, Pbr.	Herscullus de Clesby Tho. de Clesby { Custos Eliz. f. & h. Rob ^u . } Clesby	p' mort.

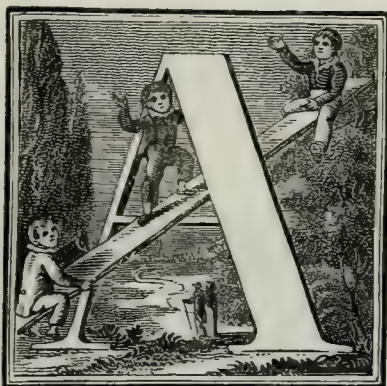
From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
21 Nov. 1603	Anthony Addison	Timothy Hutton, Esq.	Res. of A. A.
28 Aug. 1623	John Price, A. M.	Sir Timothy Hutton	D. of J. P.
28 Oct. 1661	John Jackson, A. M.		
18 Dec. 1694	Thomas Hutton, A. M.	John Hutton, Esq.	D. of T. H.
3 Mar. 174 ⁷ / ₈	Henry Stapylton, A. M.	John Hutton, Esq.	D. of H. S.
4 Mar. 1803	Richard Horn	John Hutton, Esq.	D. of R. H.
10 Oct. 1808	John Fisher, A. B.	John Hutton, Esq.	D. of J. F.
	James Tate, A. M.		

*Font in the Church of Marsk.*

GILLING EAST.

WAPENTAKE OF GILLING EAST.



THE ancient wapentake of Gilling was bounded by the great natural limits of the Teese on the north, the Swale on the south, the Wiske on the east, and the sources among the western hills of the two former rivers, and all their collateral feeders, the separation of its two modern parts, whenever made, was conducted with no regard whatever to natural and conspicuous landmarks. We do not indeed know either when or why this division was made, but it would certainly have been easy to discover a better line of partition than the present, which, after pursuing the eastern bank of Gilling Beck from its junction with the Swale at Brumpton to Gilling, suddenly pursues an imaginary line to the north-north-east, passing through Melsonby, Clowbie, and Cleasby, where it falls in with the Teese. But the partition would have been much more equal, and the line more obvious, had it pursued the Ravenswath water from Gilling to its source near Thorpe upon Teese. It is also observable, that although this separation was certainly made after most if not all the present parishes were founded, it pays little or no regard to parochial boundaries, which it intersects in a manner apparently the most capricious.

The whole of Gilling East is a low, warm, and fertile tract, but without one market town, or one considerable object of antiquity within its limits.

MIDDLETON TYAS.

In Middletun hb' Vlf i man' cu' saca & soca de vi car' ad g'ld & totidem caruce' poss' e'e'. Idem Vctred h't n'c de Comite A. in d'nio i car' & v vill' cu' iv car' T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° xx sol'. Tot' man' ii leug' l'g & iii q' lat.

In Naton hb' Vlf i man' cum saca & soca viii car' ad g'ld & vii caruce' poss' e'e'. N'c h't Vctred de Comite. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° wast e' ii leug' l'g & dim' lat'.



LF, therefore, had been the old Saxon Lord of Middleton, but had been displaced for Uctred. The township having been depreciated one half since the Confessor's time must have been partially laid waste. Kneeton was wholly waste. Moulton is not mentioned, neither was there as yet a church at Middleton.

In the Testa de Nevile the place and parish are thus recorded.

Midelton juxta Kneeton.

Sunt ibi xii car. quæ faciunt feodum militis, de quibus xv bovatae tenentur de Will. de Lyndsey, & idem Will. tenet 2 car. terræ una cum prædictis bovatis de Comite, et Comes de Rege. Et persona ejusdem villæ tenet dim. car. terræ de qua ecclesia dotata est.

Kneton.

Sunt ibi 5 car. terræ, unde xii &c. de quibus Alanus de Ulveshowe tenet i bov. terræ. Hen. de Midelton tenet i car. de Rogero de Mynuot, & Rogerus tenet 3 car. simul cum prædictis de Comite, & Comes, &c.

Alexander de Kneton tenet dim. car. de Wil. de Lyndsay & W. de Comite. Et Abbas B. Mariæ Ebor tenet 3 bov. in puram eleemosynam.

The following memorandum proves the existence of a very ancient chapel at Kneeton, of which I do not know that there is any other record. From the mention of Abbot Robert de Longo-Campo, the transaction must have taken place about the year 1200. I have long inclined to the opinion, that in very ancient times, while parish churches were few, there were many chapels, which, after the great Saxon parishes were subdivided and new churches endowed, were suffered to dilapidate, and would have been wholly forgotten, but for the casual discovery of such instruments as this. When the chapel of Kneeton fell I do not know: it did not survive to the general dissolution of chantries.

Adam de Kneton gave to S'. Michael's church, at Middleton, 1 bovat terræ in Campo de Kneton & 1 toftum ibidem, for which Robert de Longo-campo, abbot of S'. Mary's at York, and his convent, with consent of the parson of Middleton, granted totam cele-

brationem divini officii quarta et sexta feria in Ebdomade in capella Sancti Jacobi de Kneton salvo tamen honore matricis ecclesiæ de Middleton.

Test. Johane Priore Ebor., Hugone Subpriore, Henric. Papedi, Rogero de Richmond, Waltero de Borington, Roberto Batcheler.—*Reg. S'. M. Abb. Ebor. fol. 281.*

As late, therefore, as the middle of Edward the First's reign, Middleton had not fallen into the possession of the family which bestowed upon it the restrictive appellation by which it is yet distinguished. They were, I presume, but cannot prove, the same with the Teutonici (as they styled themselves in Latin), of the West Riding, who gave name to Farneley Tyas.

At the time of Kirkby's inquest, however, Middleton had a church, and it is not improbable that the oldest part of the present is of the original structure. The columns on the north are cylindrical though not massy, and the capitals such as to refer it to the earlier part of the thirteenth century. Between two columns on the north side are remaining the springers for the canopy of a tomb, seemingly contemporary with the columns themselves, of which it is more probable that it was intended to be completed by the founder, and left unfinished by his representatives, than that it was erected and afterwards removed. In the choir, on a mural monument, is the following extraordinary inscription to the memory of a man of whom (shame on my ignorance) I never heard before.

This Monument
rescues from Oblivion the Remains
of the Rev^d. John Mawer, D.D.
late Vicar of this Parish, who died Nov. 18th, 1763, aged 60;
as also of Hannah Mawer, his Wife,
who died Dec^r. 22nd, 1766, aged 72, buried in this Chancel.
They were persons of eminent Worth.
The Doctor was descended from the Royal Family of Mawer,
and was inferior to none of his illustrious Ancestors
in personal Merit, being the greatest Linguist
this Nation ever produced.
He was able to speak and write twenty two Languages,
and particularly excelled in the Eastern Tongues,
in which he proposed to His Royal Highness, Frederick, Prince of Wales,
to whom he was firmly attached,
to propagate the Christian Religion in the Abissinian Empire.
A great and noble Design;
which was frustrated by the Death of that amiable Prince,
to the great Mortification of this excellent Person,
whose Merit meeting no Reward in this World,
will, it is to be hoped, receive it in the next,
from that Being which Justice only can influence.

This extraordinary personage, who may seem to have been qualified for the office of universal interpreter to all the nations upon earth, appears, notwithstanding, to have been unaware that the christian religion, in however degraded a form, has long been

professed in Abyssinia. With respect to the royal line of Mawer I was long distressed, till, by great good fortune, I discovered that it was no other than that of old King Coyl.

This church, which is externally a handsome and uniform structure, with a good tower, side ailes, and choir, stands remote, as usual, from the village, on one of those dry and airy knolls which were generally courted by our ancestors in Richmondshire for this purpose. It commands some pleasing prospects to the east and north, and is shaded by well grown trees. But great part of the ground in the interval between the church and village is tossed in strange confusion, the vegetation destroyed, and poisonous minerals substituted to the native mould by copper works, which were wrought here some years ago, but are now abandoned.

It is a singular fact, that as the veins of lead in the Richmondshire mountains decline to the east, they become at once more slender, and change to copper. The latter has, I believe, never been wrought in this country to advantage.

The village of Middleton is large and cheerful, extending almost in a right line at a considerable distance from the road, and the houses placed at such intervals as to destroy the stiff and uniform appearance of a street. The appearance of the little courts and gardens, with fruit trees and flowering shrubs trained against so many neat and modest dwellings, is highly pleasing. I should have envied the man of royal blood, and two and twenty languages, his situation, much more than either his pedigree or his acquirements.

This church was appropriated to St. Mary's Abbey, York, but, as in some other instances which have occurred in Richmond, the endowment of the vicarage was ample, consisting of the rectorial glebe, and all other tithes than that of grain.

It is in the patronage of the crown, and is charged in the king's books at 15*l.* per annum.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1661.

Middleton Tyas, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF MIDDLETON TYAS.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Cont ^{us} . B ^{te} . Marie Ebor.	
29 Oct. 1362	Dns. Joh. de Norton	iidem	p' mort.
	Dns. Joh. Rudstane, Cap.	iidem	
6 Mar 1433	Dns. Joh. Pacock, Cap.	iidem	
11 Jun. 1439	Dns. Will. Thornburgh, Pbr.	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
10 Jan. 1568	George Hutchenson		
15 Sep. 1585	James Hawkesworth		
22 Sep. 1628	Robert Carr, A. M.	The crown	
20 Mar. 1672	David Whitford, A. M.	The crown	
10 Dec. 1674	George Bruce, A. M.	The crown	
20 Mar. 1690	Robert Roddam, A. M.	The crown	
31 Mar. 1713	William Dobson, A. B.	Mark Browell	D. of R. R.
29 Mar. 1717	Mordecai Cary	The crown	D. of W. D.
10 May, 1717	George Bell, A. M.	The crown	Res. of M. C.
1 Nov. 1731	John Mawer, A. M.	The crown	Res. of G. B.
10 Dec. 1763	Daniel Watson, A. B.	The crown	D. of J. M.
22 Feb. 1804	George Burrard	The crown	D. of D. W.

The population at the last return was,

Middleton Tyas and Kneeton 506

Moulton 179

685

C R O F T.

In Crofts ad g'ld xiiii car' & xii caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor. i man'. N'c h't Emsan de Comite P'ti acr' v. Tot' vi q' ¼ l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' v sol'.

In Dalton ad g'ld viii car. & iiii caruce' poss' e'e'. hanc t'ram h'bi Gospatric iii c. & dim. & Torfin iiii c. & dim. N'c h't Bodin t'ram Torfin, & Comes t'ram Gospatric wasta est. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° iii sol'. Tot. i leug' l'g & iiii q' ¼ lat'.

In alia Dalton ad g'ld iiii car. & ii caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Gospatric i man'. N'c idem h't et wast e'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'. Tot. i leug' l'g & dim' lat'.

In Staplendon h'b Tor. i man' de v car' ad g'ld & totidem caruce' poss' e'e'. N'c h't Emsan de Comite wast e'. T. R. E. ual' x sol'. Tot' ii leug' l'g & dim. lat.



IN Domesday there is no mention of a church at Croft; it must, however, be added to the numerous examples of churches which arose immediately after the date of that record, and during the lifetime of persons who are mentioned in it; for Emsan Musard * bestowed on St. Mary's Abbey, at York, the church of Croft, and four carucates in the same, that is, one-fourth part of the whole town. This somewhat exceeds the Domesday account, which enumerates fourteen carucates in Croft of geldable land, of which twelve only were arable at the time of the survey. Tor had, under the old order of things, a manor here, and Emsan, his successor, is stated to have held the whole.

How long after this donation Crucius was rector of Croft, does not appear; but by a recognizance, S. D. this ecclesiastic acknowledges himself to be bound to the abbot and convent of St. Mary, in York, in the sum of ten pounds of silver annually, to be paid out of the church of Croft, which had been granted to him by the said house, reserving, however, the portion of tithes due out of the same to the priory of St. Martin, Richmond, and six "mercates" of grain, granted with the assent of Crucius himself, to one John de Hamerton. It remained, however, a presentative rectory during the whole continuance of the abbey, and after the dissolution was never granted out, but remains to this day in the crown.

The church of Croft, standing close to the bridge over Teese, which separates the counties of York and Durham, is a low but spacious building, of no magnificence without, but of much more respectable appearance within. The tower, which is low and of small dimensions, is remarkable for being mounted on the north and east sides, upon the angle of the church next to the porch. Some of the buttresses have tabernacles for statues. The large vacant spaces within prove either the liberality of our ancestors in building churches far exceeding the wants of the parish, or a decline of population, of which there is no evidence. The nave itself is half unoccupied, excepting by the memorials of the dead. The choir, as usual in Richmondshire, is lofty, light, and handsome. The whole

* Steph. Mon. V. 3.

south aisle of the nave belonged to the family of Clarevaux. In that on the north is a vast and ponderous tomb of clumsy workmanship, without date or inscription, but seemingly about the time of William III. intended to commemorate Mrs. Dorothy Milbank. To the west wall is affixed a handsome mural monument by Bacon to Mrs. Milbank, with the inscription given below.

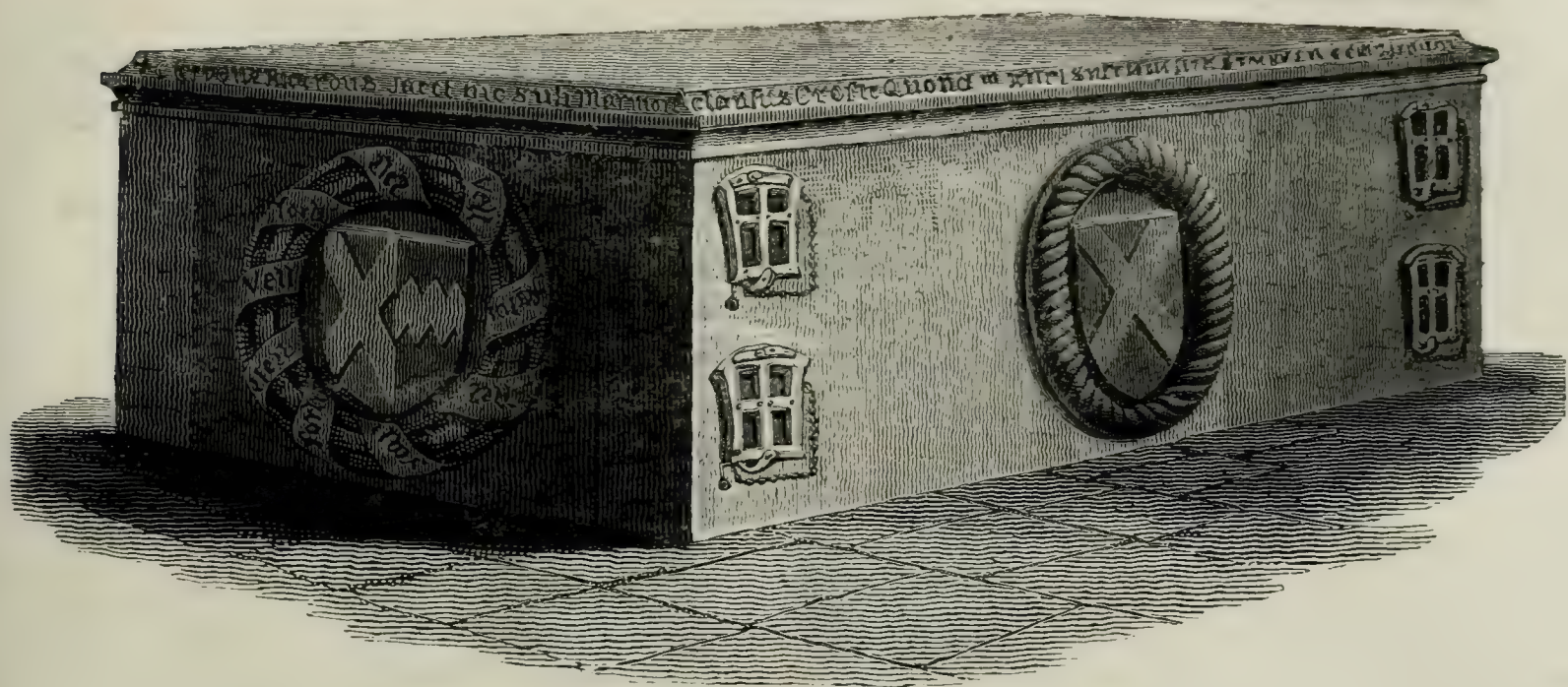
May gentle Peace and smiling Hope attend,
 The Widow's Refuge, and the Orphan's Friend.
 Pure was thy Life, unruffled thy Decline,
 Chaste every Thought, and every Virtue thine.
 Affliction early chased thy Bloom away,
 And suffering Sickness led each opening Day.
 The Grief-struck Heart, the sorrow-tinged Eye,
 Remembrance wakes, though lost thy Beauties lie.
 Two lovely Babes that Heaven in Mercy gave,
 Just born to bloome and blossome in the Grave,
 Their Cherub Forms expanding to thy sight,
 Decked in soft Smiles, and robed in spotless white,
 Watched thy last Breath, and winged thy Spirit free
 To Heaven, to Bliss, to Immortality.
 Two here remain, dear Proofs of tender Love,
 Connubial Pledges of Ascent above
 With me to weep, with me for Years to mourn
 The best of Mothers in Cornelia's Urn.

In Memory of Cornelia Milbanke, obiit March 1st, 1795, æt. 40.
 This Monument was erected by her Affectionate and afflicted Husband,
 John Milbanke.

But the most extraordinary feature in this church is a vast tomb of gray marble, without statue, relievo, or brass, eleven feet long, nearly five broad, and four high, covered by a single slab, on the filleting of which is the following inscription.

**Clervaux Ricardus jacet hic sub marmore clausus
 Crofte quondam Dominus huic miserere Deus
 Armiger Henrici Regis et pro corpore sexti
 Quem Deus excelsi duxit ad astra Poli
 Sanguinis Edwardi quarti ternique Ricardi
 Gradibus in ternis alter utrique fuit.—Qui obiit
 A. D. MCCCCXC.***

* See the short pedigree which follows of Clervaux, and their alliances about this time.



Eastward from the above tomb is an older slab lying on the ground. Of the inscription all that can now be made out is,

.....Joh'es Clervaux.....MCCCCXLIII. et D'na Margareta
uxor ejus filia Radulphi.....Militis.....

At the visitation, 7 Sept. 1666, it appeared thus :

Hic jacet Joh'es Clervaux miles qui obiit xiiii Aug^{ti}. A°. D'ni M°CCCC°XLIII°. Et D'na Margareta uxor ejus, filia Radulphi Lumley Militis et Nepos Rad°. Nevill p° Comiti Westmerlandie; que obiit vicesimo Die Decembris. Rich. ejus filius hanc Tumbam fieri fecit.

On the dexter side of this inscription were the arms of Clervaux, on the sinister those of Lumley.

In the chancel :

Here lie the Bodies of Elizabeth and Daniel Neale, Husband and Wife 42 years, who departed this Life, She on the 7th of February, 1743, aged 76; He on the 1st of April following, 1744, aged 80. They both past the greater Part of their Life at Otley, in the West Riding of this County, in good esteem and Credit, being removed here about five years since, being desirous to live and die in the arms of their only surviving Son and Child, the present Rector of this Parish, who not without a Tear inscribeth this to the Memory of the tenderest of Parents.

Justorum animi in manu Dei.

Here also lieth the Reverend George Neale, 18 years resident Rector of this Parish, and 12 years Rector of Barmingham in this County, who died Feb. 15, 1753, aged 46.

In 1733 he married Margaret Bland, eldest Daughter of Dr. Bland, Dean of Durham, his now afflicted Widow, who, as a small Token of her Affection and Sorrow, inscribeth this to the Memory of a loving and loved Husband.

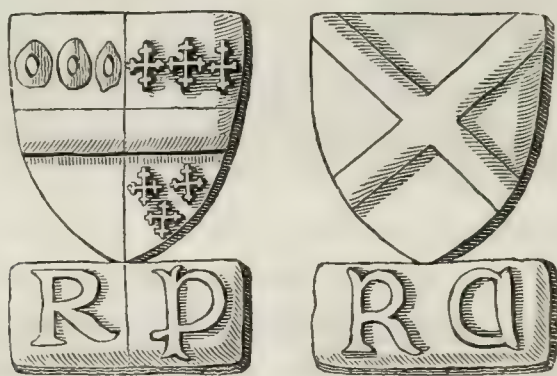
The chancel is roofed with wood, on which are carved the emblems of the passion, and the arms of Clerevaux on shields, supported by angels; also the letters T S curiously entwined.

In a window of the south aisle are these arms: quarterly, first and fourth, argent, two bars, azure; second and third or, three annulets, gules.

In the same window, anno 1666, were these arms: ———* impaling Lumley.

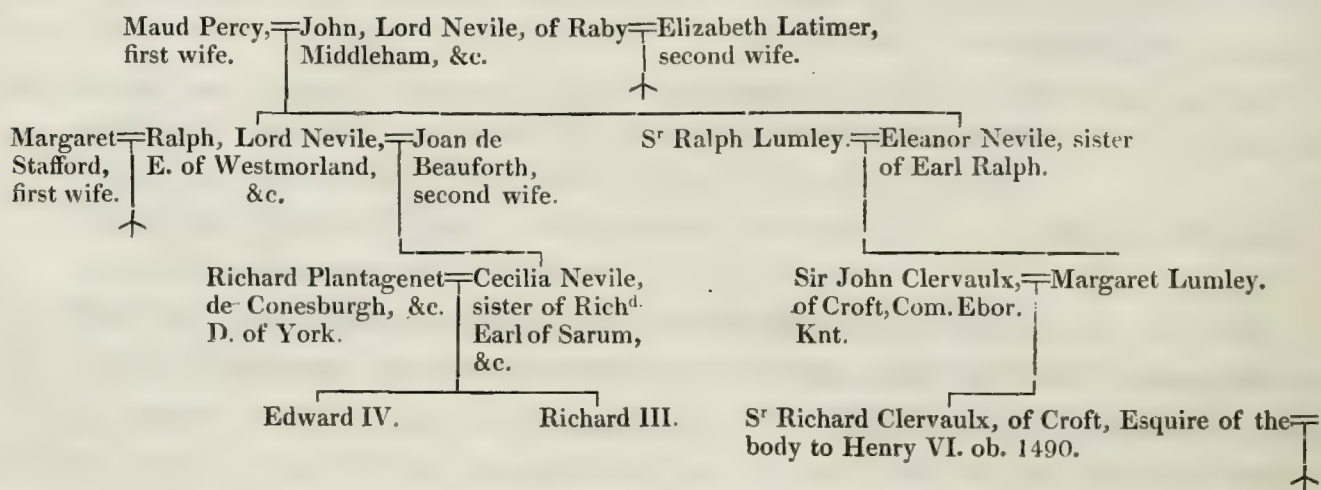
Also in the east window the bearings of John, Earl of Richmond.

Over the porch are these arms:



From the last shield the chancel appears to have been partly rebuilt by Richard Clervaux, whose gigantic tomb has been already described.

At the west end are the arms of Clervaux, viz. a saltire encircled by a collar of S. S. and the motto, Fortune le veit. At the corners are the cognizances of the family. What pretensions this magnificent knight had to a royal alliance will appear from the annexed pedigree.

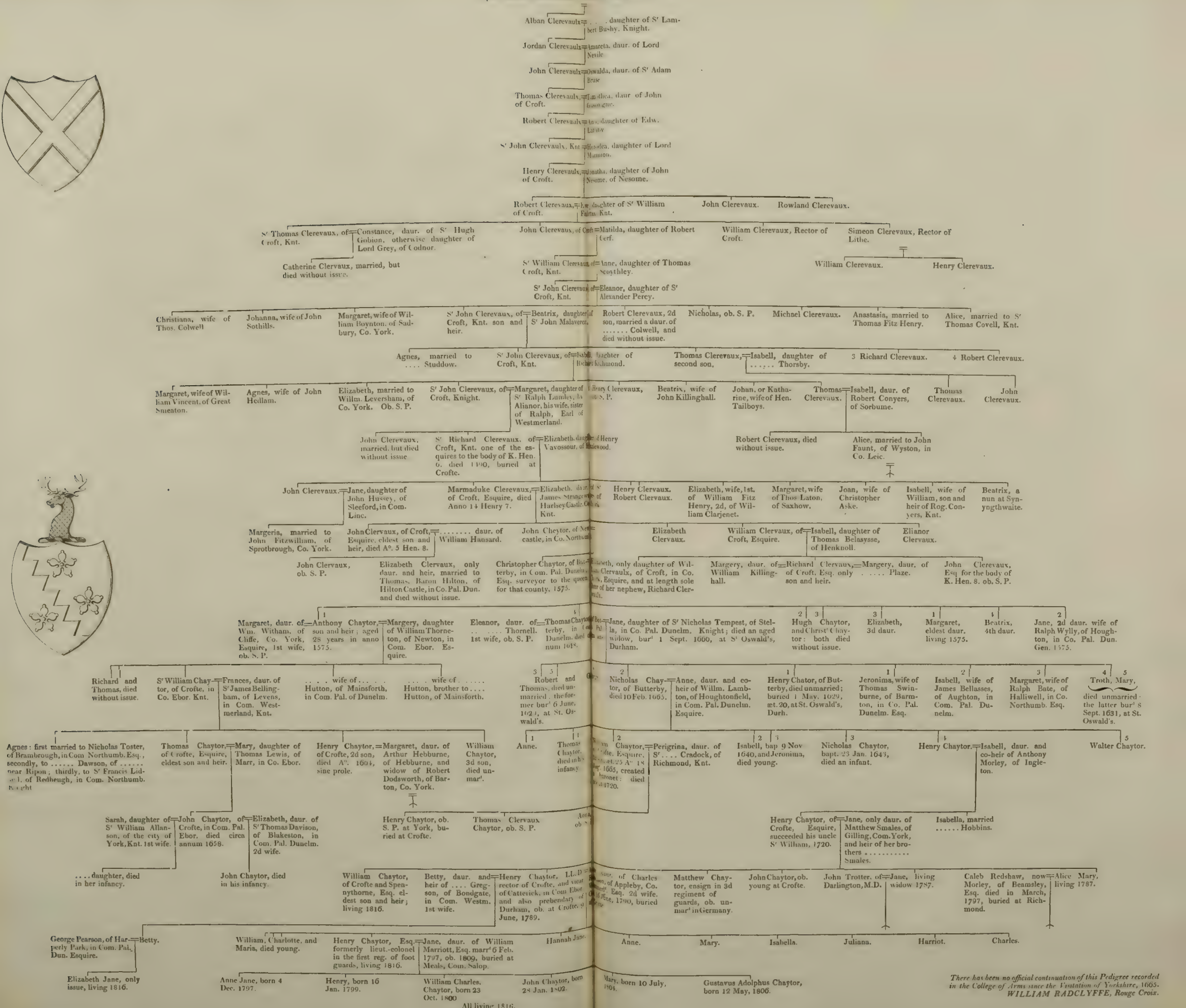


Croft is a rectory in charge, valued at 21*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* It is dedicated to St. Peter, and seems to have narrowly escaped the fate of many of its neighbours, an appropriation to the Abbey of St. Mary's, York, by a pension of 10*l.*

The patronage is in the crown.

* Probably Clervaux.

Hamon Clerevaux, vent in Angliam cum Will. Conq. a quo habuit ea dono terras in Balam in Com. Ebor.



There has been no official continuation of this Pedigree recorded in the College of Arms since the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665.
WILLIAM RADCLYFFE, Rouge Croix.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1651.

Crofte, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF CROFT.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{vs} . C ^{te} . Mar. Ebor.	
4 Non. Nov ^{br} . 1300	Dns. Will. de Jasford, Pbr.	iidem	
29 Oct. 1371	Henr. Bowet, pr. Tons hab.	{ Rex vacante Abbathia B ^{te} Marie Ebor. }	
30 May, 1380	Dns. Robt. de Lythum, Cl.	{ Abb. & Con ^{vs} . B ^{te} . Mar. Ebor. }	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
20 Nov. 1558	Brian Richardson	John Wayte	D. of B. R.
12 June, 1565	Anthony Grene	The crown	
9 Oct. 1569	Robert Heblethwaite	The crown	
12 Feb. 1660	Ralph Tunstall, A. M.	The crown	
9 Jan. 1662	John Hepburne	The crown	
19 May, 1683	John Kaye	The crown	
19 June, 1710	George Bell	The crown	
16 Sep. 1734	George Bell, A. M.	The crown	Res. of G. B.
4 Sep. 1753	George Neal, A. M.	The crown	D. of G. B.
14 July, 1778	Francis Milbank, A. M.	The crown	D. of G. N.
9 Dec. 1789	Henry Chaytor, L.L. D.	The crown	D. of F. M.
July, 1805	Edward Bowerbank, B. D.	The crown	D. of H. C.
	James Dalton, A. M.	The crown	D. of E. B.
	To these may be added Crucius above mentioned.		

At the time of the last census the population of this parish was,

Croft	339
Dalton upon Teese	131
Part of Stapleton	93
	<hr/> 563

At the visitation, 1666, were the following arms in the old house of the Clervaux family, which had then passed to the Chatours.

In quadam fenestra Triclinii.

1. Nevill, Marquiss of Montacute, 1st and 4th, Montague quartering Monthermer, 2nd and 3rd, Nevill, with a label, compone, or, and azure.
2. France and England encircled with a garter, and surmounted by a ducal coronet.
3. ———, gules, a saltire, argent, charged with two annulets conjoined of the first, and azure, surmounted by a mitre, through which is a crosier, whose staff goes out at the back of the shield.
4. ———, checquey, or, and azure, a fess, gules.
5. Lumley, argent, a fess, gules, between three popinjays, vert, with a mitre and crosier, as No. 3.
6. Neville.

7. Percy, or, a lion rampant, azure, quartering Lucy, gules, three Lucs, hauriant, argent.

8. Neville.

9. Lumley impaling Neville.

10. Neville impaling ———, or, a chevron, ermine, between three lions' heads erased, sable.

11. Clervaux, sable, a saltire, or, impaling Gascoigne, argent, on a pale sable, a demi-luce, or.

12. Clervaux impaling ———, or, five lozenges conjoined in a fess, sable.

13. Clervaux impaling ———, vert, a stag, argent, horned, or, and a chief of the last.

14. Clervaux.

15. ———, or, a fess dancette, sable, impaling ———, barry of six, argent and gules, in chief, a greyhound courant, sable.

16. Clervaux impaling Lumley.

17. Chatour, party per bend, indented, argent, and azure, three cinquefoils, two in chief, and one in base, counterchanged. Crest: a stag's head erased, lozengy, argent, and azure, the dexter horn of the first, the sinister as the second.

18. Chatour quartering Clervaux.

19. Chatour quartering Clervaux, impaling quarterly, 1st and fourth, ———, argent, three bugle horns, sable, stringed, gules, 2nd and 3rd.

Sculpta in muro extra Triclinium super fenestram

20. ———, a saltire.

21. ———, a fess dancette.

22. ———, a saltire.

23. ———, a fess dancette.

24. ———, a saltire.

25. Lumley.

26. ———, a saltire.

27. ———, a fess dancette.

28. ———, a saltire.

29. France and England, surmounted by an imperial crown.

30. ———, a fess dancette.

Sculpta supra portam.

31. ———, a saltire.

32. Clervaux, with a knight's helmet and mantling. Crest: a demi-eagle displayed on each side the letters **R. C.**

33. ———, a fess dancette.

In quadam fenestra magnæ Camaræ.

34. Scrope quartering Tibetot, encircled by a garter.

35. Clervaux encircled by a collar of S. S.

This series was anxiously and ambitiously intended to preserve in memory the alliances of the Clervaulx family with Lumley, Nevile, and Plantagenet.



E A S T C O W T O N .

In Cottune ad g'ld vi car' & iii caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi hb' Torchil i man'. N'e h't Landricus de Comite & wast e'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'. 'Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'.



IN the Testa de Nevile, Mikel Cowton, which I suppose to be the same, is surveyed along with Smeaton.

Sunt ibi 10 car. terræ, unde 12, &c. de quibus Galfridus Breton tenet dim. car. Philippus Boyvile dim. car. Rob. fil. Alani i car. & dim. Prioressa de Marrig 6 bov. Hen. de Horneby 3 bov. Joh. de Cowton i bov. de Edm. Fyton. Prior de Bridlington 6 bov. Joh. Atwell 2 bov. Hugh de Herlsey 2 bov. Tho. de Couton 2 bov. de Joh. de Chambare & Joh. de Edmundo Fyton. Joh. de Smythton tenet i car. in Smythton de dicto Edmundo. Et Abbas B. Mariæ Ebor tenet in Smythton i car. in pur. el^m. Et p'dict. Edm. tenet p'dict. terras & alias duas car. in Couton de Comite, et Comes de Rege. Item mag. mil. Templi tenet 6 bov. in Couton in pur. eleemosynam.

This village was anciently distinguished by the name of Athow Cowton, for I find that Robertus Clarevaux tenuit in Athow Cowton aliter Est Cowton duas partes decimarum quondam Wymari Dapiferi.

A charter of free warren in East Cowton was granted to Rich. Clarevaux, A. 15 Ed. 4.

With respect to the church of this place, the only object of attention in the parish, a narrow single-light window or two in the chancel will carry it up to the latter part of the twelfth century, or the beginning of the thirteenth; but I cannot even conjecture upon any grounds of probability who was the founder.

It appears, however, from a charter quoted by Dr. Burton, that this church was given to the priory of Bridlington by Conan, son of Elias, which grant was confirmed by Pope Eugenius (I suppose Eugenius III.) and King Stephen. This contradicts the account given in the Mon. Ang. which is, that the church of East Cowton was given to the same priory by Eustace Fitz John, and confirmed by Henry II. However, on the ides of February, 1272, Archbishop Walter Gray, with the consent of Tho. de Paslew, Archdeacon of Richmond, ordained that there should be a perpetual vicar in this church, presentable by the prior and convent of Bridlington, who should have the whole altarage with tithe of hay, except that of the archbishop's manor within the town, and excepting all tithes, great and small, belonging to the same manor, which are appropriated to the archbishop's use, for which should be assigned to the vicar annually two marks. Also the vicar should have two tofts and one acre of land in the same town.

From Kirkby's inquest it has already appeared that the Fittons, or Phituns, had considerable possessions in East Cowton. Between this family and the prior and canons a controversy arose with respect to the tithes and chapel of St. James in this parish, which was referred to the dean and subdean of York, who, in the year 1240, awarded that Sir Richard and Sir Hugh Phitun, Knights, should pay all tithes to the mother church of Cowton Magna, and all other things according to the custom of the province* of Richmond; that the said knights shall have a free chantry in the said chapel at their own costs, but not thereby to prejudice the mother church, and that the chaplain be answerable for all the profits excepting 3*d.* per annum.

All memory of this chapel of St. James has long since perished.

The six bovates in this place, recited in the Testa de Nevile as belonging to the priory of Bridlington, seem to have been the glebe of the church.

On the dissolution of monasteries the advowson of the vicarage was purchased by Dr. Dakyns, and given to the newly founded school and hospital of Kirkby Ravenswath, as a provision for the schoolmaster after ten years services, and when he became old and decrepit. Thus the care of a parish was professedly committed to a man as a mere provision after he became unfit for any thing else.

In the statutes of that foundation, however, is the following passage:

De præsentatione ludi magistri ad vicariam de East Cowton post decennium facienda.

Item volo, &c. quod cum patronatus de East Cowton & vicariæ perpetuæ ibidem, quem nuper mihi & hæredibus meis juste acquisivi modo ad dictam eleemosynariam ex meo dono noscitur pertinere, postquam prædictus ludi magister post decennium in dicto suo officio laudabiliter sese gesserit & senio forte vel morbo perpetuo gravatus fuerit cum & quam primum post dictum decennium ipsam vicariam vacare contigerit ad eundem per

* *sic.*

præfatos duos guardianos & pauperes si eam acceptare voluerit, ordinario loci præsentatur admittendus.

Surely the ordinary would have good and canonical cause to refuse institution to a man senio vel morbo perpetuo gravatus.

This church stands, as is usual in Richmondshire, wherever such a situation can be obtained, on high ground, and at a distance from the village to which it belonged. It is a very mean building, deformed by a modern tower of brick, and with only one object about it to attract curiosity, which is a very large and antique gravestone at the east end of the churchyard, adorned by a cross of a very peculiar form, having branches like those of pine issuing at equal intervals on each side of the stem from top to bottom. But the varieties with which ancient crosses have been designed and adorned are almost infinite: it seems to have been studiously provided that no two should resemble each other.

The vicarage of East Cowton is a discharged living, valued in the king's books at 38*l.* clear, of which the patronage still vests in the hospital of St. John, of Kirkby Ravenswath.



Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1681.

E. Cowton, Ch. or Cowton Magna.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF COWTON MAGNA.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Pr. & Con ^{ts} de Bridlington.	
19 Nov. 1354	Dns. Henr. de Bendbowe de Skypse	iidem	p' resig.
	Dns. Robt. de Skypse	iidem	
	Dns. Will. de Midelton	iidem	p' mort.
20 Dec. 1434	Dns. Tho. Bellamy, Cap.	iidem	
12 Aug. 1574	David Jacke, Cl.		

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
25 Oct. 1581	John Sampson	Hospital of Kirby Ravenswath	
5 Mar. 1586	John Fulthropp	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	
27 July, 1607	Peter Taylor	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	D. of J. F.
11 April, 1618	Arthur Hutton, A. M.	John Wycliffe, of Thorpe, Esq.	D. of P. T.
3 Aug. 1668	Matthew Hutchinson	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	
27 Oct. 1681	Ninyan Collings	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	Res. of M. H.
1 June, 1686	John Shaw	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	D. of N. C.
25 Feb. 1696	John Kirton, A. B.	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	D. of J. S.
20 June, 1704	Luke Coates	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	D. of J. K.
27 June, 1724	James Stubbs	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	D. of L. C.
29 April, 1748	Henry Haile	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	D. of J. S.
20 June, 1782	Thomas Dixon	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	Res. of H. H.
3 Jan. 1793	Robert Scott, A. M.	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	Res. of T. D.
9 Mar. 1795	Henry Hale, A. M.	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	Res. of R. S.
12 Aug. 1796	Thomas Johnson	Hosp. of Kirby Ravenswath	D. of H. H.

At the last census the population of this parish was 302.

Pepper, of East Cowton, bears for his coate armor gules on a chevron, between three demy lioncells rampant, or, as many grains of long pepper proper.

Richard Pepper, of East Cowton, lived about the first yeare of the rayne of King Henry the Eight, married daughter of had issue Robert.

Robert Pepper, sonne and heire of Richard, married daughter of had issue

S^e Cuthbert Pepper, Knt. benchler of the honourable society of Grayes Inn, and one of the right hon^{ble} councell established in the north, married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Robert Wild, of East Cowton, by her had issue Robert, Christopher, John, Anne married to Mr. Francis Atkinson, Dorathy to Mr. Francis Dineley, Elizabeth not married.

Robert Pepper, of East Cowton, Esq. sonne and heire of S^e Cuthbert, lived about the tenth yeare of the rayne of King James, 1612, married Margaret, daughter of Robert Withom, of Cliffe, Esq., by her had issue Cuthbert, Dorathy, Margaret.

Cuthbert Pepper, of East Cowton, Esq., sonne and heire of Robert, was three yeares old in the yeare 1612.

G R E A T S M E A T O N .

In Smetton vi car. ad g'ld & vii caruce 'poss' e'e'. Ibi hb' Malgrim i man' n'e h't Comes A. & wast e'. Rex h't de hac t'ra ii car'. Totu' i leug' & dim' lg' & i leug' lat'.



T the time of Domesday, therefore, it had never been granted out, and was lying waste. The church too must have been of later date. From Domesday, also, it appears that Smeaton, Aynderby Steeple, Kirkby Wiske, and Yafford, were within the fee of Alvertune (Northallerton).

No part of the history of Richmondshire is so defective in materials as the parish of Smeaton. In order to remedy as far as possible this penury of matter, I will throw together what evidence exists with respect to the devastation committed by the Scots in Richmondshire during their cruel expedition of 1322-3, in which Smeaton bore a part.

De villis per Scotos combustis & taxatione non levanda.

Pro Ric. de Kirkbride & tenentibus villæ de Eryum.

Pro Andrea de Markenfeld & hominibus villæ de Scurvaton.

Pro Abbate de Fontibus, hominibus & tenentibus villarum de Kirkby Wisk, Melmorly, Aynderby, Rukeby, Pical.

Pro hominibus de Maunby, Solbergh, Newby super Wiske, & Kirtlington.

Pro hominibus de Smytheton, Hornby, &c.

Pro Abbate de Fontibus pro se & tenentibus suis de North Cowton, Kirkby Wiske, Rokeby, Picul, Aynderby, &c.*

The church of Smeaton is small and neat, without columns, and with a very curious antique font. The benefice, which was given by Hurdivin des Escalliers to St. Mary's Abbey, at York, has since the dissolution of that house passed through a succession of private patrons, and has only the following sepulchral inscription which deserves to be preserved.

Perenni Memorïæ Henrici Hewgill, A. M. de Hornby Grange, qui per annos
plus quinquaginta hujus ecclesiæ erat Patronus et Rector. Obiit 26 Jan. A. D. 1814,
æt. 80.

Quid sit Parentis, Conjugis, Amici erga suos

Quid sit Christiani Officium erga universos

Vitæ bene longæ (sic Deus voluit) exemplo unice illustravit

Ea erat nativa animi indoles

et nullius arbitrio addicta

Ut nunquam non morum suavitate et legibus

Per quadringenta annos rite administratis

aliorum studia sibi conciliaret

* Rymer's Fœdera, t. iii. p. 801.

Rem paternam
unde quod Egentibus sufficeret
larga manu hauriebat
dispositura quadam liberali et sua
Ædificiis, redditibus
Commodiorem hæredi fecit et ampliorem.
Primam duxit uxorem Catharinam unam Edwini Thornecroft de Londino filiam
Quæ 30 Oct. A. D. 1761, Æt. 29, obiit et cum marito in eodem tumulo conquiescit
Edwino relicto filio.
Secunda uxor Antonina minima e filiabus Thomæ et Elisæ Willoughby,
et tres ejus liberi Antonina, Jacobus, Franciscus, adhuc superstites manent
Propter charum caput diuque venerandum
hoc Pietatis simul et Desiderii monumentum
Optimi Parentis hæres
Posuit Edwinus.

Adjoining is a respectable and pleasant parsonage-house of modern date.
Great Smeaton is a rectory in charge, valued in the king's books at 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1677.

Smeaton-Magna, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF SMETON.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{vs} . C ^{te} . Marie Ebor.	
13 Kal. Nov. 1307	Mr. Tho. Barroun, Pbr.	iidem	
21 Nov. 1360	Dns. Will. Basy, Cl.	iidem	p' resig.
9 Jan. 1392	Dns. Tho. de Tesdale, Cl.	iidem	p' mort.
18 Jan. 1394	Dns. Joh. Thorner	iidem	p' resig.
	Dns. Joh. Popilton	iidem	
11 May, 1412	Dns. Joh. de Akum	iidem	p' resig.
	Dns. Robt. Redemarschall	iidem	
23 Dec. 1430	Dns. Edm. Broghton, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
9 Sept. 1436	Mr. Nic. Entweshall, L. B.	iidem	p' resig.

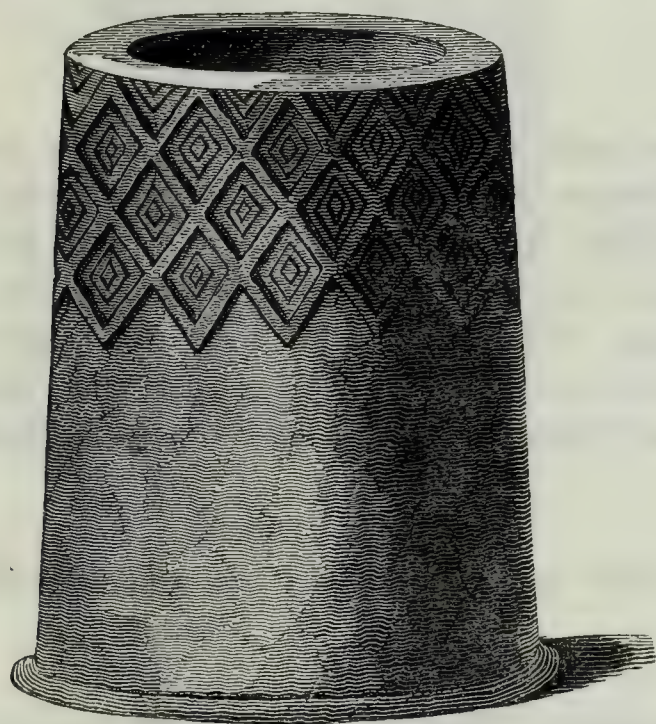
From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
2 Sep. 1547	Richard Browne	{ William Nelson and Richard Whalley }	D. of R. B.
22 Feb. 1622	John Vincent		
	Robert Alenson	The crown	
22 April, 1622	William Richardson	{ John Richardson and Richard Beverley, Gent. }	
24 Sep. 1622	George Snell	The crown	
12 Feb. 1660	Marmaduke Mason	Mary Hall	
10 June, 1668	Richard Godsalver, A. M.	The crown	
6 Mar. 1699	John Hall, A. B.	Leonard Smelt, Esq.	D. of R. G.
13 Dec. 1732	Thomas Warwick, A. M.	Robert Hutton, Gent.	D. of J. H.
25 Feb. 1755	Henry Hewgill, A. M.	Henry Hewgill, Esq.	D. of T. W.
25 Feb. 1804	James Hewgill, L.L. B.	{ Henry, Lord Middleton, and Rev. James Willoughby }	D. of H. H.

The population of the parish at the last return was 218.

The following contains the only memorial which I have met with of an ancient hospital at Smeaton. It is without date, and was extracted from the Coucher book of St. Agatha's Abbey. Conan Fitz Henry, who is mentioned as living at the date of this grant, was also contemporary with Kirkby's inquest, 15th Edw. I., which will nearly fix the date.

Omnibus, &c. Gilbertus de Bretaneby, Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse magistro Petro de Smitheton totam terram meam ad Butterthorn in territoriam de Manefeld quæ jacet juxta terram Henrici filii Conani qu. computat per unam acram terre illi et heredibus suis ut assign. tenend. & habend. de hospitali de Smytheton in puram et perpetuam elemosynam libere & quiete ab omne servicio consuetudine & exactione sc'lari reddendo inde annuatim 1 denar. predicto hospitali in die Sancte Margarete Virginis. Et ego & heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram, &c. Et his affidavi & sigillum meum, &c. Testibus, &c.



Font in Smeaton Church.

LANGTON MAGNA ET PARVA.



F this parish the Domesday survey is as follows :

Langton.

In Langeton 9 Car. terræ ad g'ld & 9 possunt esse. Ibi habuerunt Torfin iii Domos & Fyngal 2 car. duas Aulas Torfin cum soca & saca & tertius nomine Tor reliquam terram cum saca & soca, sed non aulam—nunc habent de Comite Bodin & Herveus.

Tempore R. Ed. valebant xxii^s. nunc vastum est. Totum i leug. long. & i lat. Pratum acrarum xii.

Before Kirkby's inquest the present division into Great and Little Langton had taken place.

Langton Magna.

Sunt ibi vii car. terræ unde xii. &c. de quibus Thomas de Gormier tenet i car. Tho. de Hunton dim. car. Henricus Freman i bov. Walterus Bonde i bov. Abbas Jorevallia 2 bov. de Hugone fil. Henr. & Hugo de Comite & Comes de Rege. Item Hugo de Langton tenet in eadem i car. Rob. Colyngham i car. de Tho. de Burgh & Tho. de Comite & Comes de Rege. Item Thomas de Scurviton tenet in eadem i car. Alanus Cowhird 6 bov. Abbas Jorevallia i car. Wil. filius Custentia i bov. Rogerus Lyard i bov. de Roaldo de Richemond & Roaldus de Comite & Comes de Rege.

Langton Parva.

Sunt ibi iv caruc. terræ unde xii. &c. quas Domina Avicia de Marmyon tenet de Comite.

Langton is a very pleasing village on the northern bank of the Swale, fertile, low, and warm.

The church in this country, as usual, stands in a solitary situation half a mile from the village, and the parsonage, a neat and comfortable residence, at a still greater distance.

Approaching this church at a greater or less distance according to the focus of different eyes, appears a very plausible central tower (a solitary instance in Richmondshire) with pointed windows in the belfry, and an arch of the same sort in the west end. But soon the delusion fades away. The whole is a deception of deal boards and black paint, the only instance I am persuaded of this kind of whim applied to a parish church in this kingdom. A few years, however, will redeem a sacred edifice from this childish appendage, and leave the modest and substantial fabric to its native simplicity—an humble fabric, probably of the fourteenth century, without ailes or tower.

This church, however, is very neatly and reputably fitted up within. But the only curious remain about it is the cumbent figure of an ecclesiastic (undoubtedly a rector, or

vicar) within an arch in the north wall of the choir, habited in a close cope, and therefore not much, if at all, later than the year 1400. For in fact the change in the appearance of copes on the tombs of ecclesiastics is a chronological mark by which their æra (as antecedent or posterior to that date) may very nearly be ascertained. The ancient cope had merely an aperture for the head, over which it was put like a waggoner's frock, but this in later times being thought inconvenient, it was split in front, which gave rise to those rich embroidered borders which adorn the front of this vestment in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Let the reader turn to Hollar's plates in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's for a proof and an illustration of this position.

The usage, however, fluctuated for about thirty years. In particular Dean Evre, who died in 1400, has the open cope, Bishop Braybroke in 1404, and Bishop Fitzhugh, who survived to the year 1435, a close one*. Again, in the year 1400 Almoner Ruthin has the open cope; but I suspect that the use of the more ancient vestment was continued longer by bishops than priests. It is, however, certain, that the superior order submitted to the change at no long period afterwards.

This is the only specimen of the kind in Richmondshire, and for that reason an engraving of the figure is given beneath.



* See Dugdale's St. Paul's, pp. 60, 61.

The following is the institution of a vicar on the presentation of St. Agatha's abbey, extracted from the Coucher book of that house at Burton Constable.

Omnibus, &c. Magister Honorius archidiaconus Richemondie, &c. Noveritis nos ad presentationem abbatis et conventus S^e Agathe juxta Richem. admisisse Alan^m de Magneby clericum ad vicariam ecclesie de Langeton in eadem ecclesia vicarium perpetuum canonice instituisse. Ita ut prenominationis abbati & conv. solvat annuatim C^s sterlingos nomine. Idem et abbas omnia onera predicte ecclesie ad archidiac. pertinentia sustinebit. Ut autem nostra hec institutio rata imposterum & in concess. permaneat, &c.

It is a very peculiar circumstance in the history of a church that a vicarage should appear prior to any account of a rectory. Honorius was Archdeacon of Richmond in 1198, and it is evident from the above institution that a vicar had at that early period been endowed in the church of Langton, and that the abbot and convent of St. Agatha's were patrons: of course they were owners of the rectory. But from the date of this transaction to the year 1343 (nearly 150 years) there is a chasm in the evidence relating to this church, during which the ancient vicarage must by some means have been extinguished, and the rectory have passed from the convent into the hands of the Montforts, that is, I suppose, of Hackford. The Coucher book of St. Agatha's, in which this singular instrument was discovered, affords no clue to disentangle the perplexity which it occasioned.

Langton on Swale, though a rectory, is a discharged living, valued at 47*l.* 5*s.* clear, in the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1715.

Langton Magna, Ch.
Super Swale.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF LANGTON.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
25 Febr. 1343	Dns. Galfr. Harple		p' resig.
17 Junij, 1349	Dns. Robt. Worship		p' resig.
	Dns. Walt. de Rymeswell, Cl.	Dna. Eliz. de Montfort	
11 Febr. 1362	Dns. Ric. de Mersk, Cap.	Dns. Laur. de Monteforti	p' resig.
17 Jan. 1397	Dns. Joh. de Wyntrynham, Cap.		p' mort.
6 Oct. 1429	Dns. Joh. Forman	Eliz. ux. Johis Pygot	p' mort.
10 Feb. 1438	Dns. Joh. Yarme, Pbr.	Effatores ejusdem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
31 July, 1558	Peter Glenton	Will. Featherstonhaugh, Roland Ellis, and Jno. Hardie	
2 April, 1559	George Pibus	Simon Coniars, Gent.	D. of P. G.
28 Mar. 1586	Thomas Tayler		
3 Dec. 1586	John Campion	Nicholas Girlington	D. of T. T.
17 Dec. 1629	Thomas Scott, A. M.		D. of J. C.
30 Jan. 1637	Philip Hulton	The crown	
12 July, 1665	George Scot	The crown	
25 Aug. 1675	Samuel Lindsay		
4 Nov. 1724	Michael Stanhope, A. B.	Lord Darcy	D. of S. L.
18 Sep. 1726	Richard Alderson	Revd. Charles Alderson	D. of M. S.
16 Sep. 1768	John Myers	Earl of Holderness	D. of R. A.
17 Dec. 1777	Christopher Alderson, A. M.	Earl of Holderness	D. of J. M.
20 Dec. 1793	William Mason, A. M.	Earl of Holderness	Cess. of C. A.
31 May, 1812	Jonathan Alderson, A. B.	Duke of Leeds	Cess. of W. M.
	Francis Drake, B. D.	Duke of Leeds	Cess. of J. A.

According to the last return the population of the parish was,

Langton Great	98
Langton Little	52

150

D A N B Y W I S K E.



THE parishes in this neighbourhood are singularly barren of information to the topographer. The country is flat and unfeatured, the villages comparatively mean, the churches small, residences of old families unfrequent, and remains of antiquity rare.

Danby, according to the general rule of local names ending in *by* (a rule, however, limited by many exceptions), is the habitation of Dana, its first Saxon lord, and is principally memorable for having given name to one of the most ancient and considerable untitled families in the county.

To account for the name of Yafford, the only dependent hamlet on this parish, we must have recourse to the dialect of the country, in which the Saxon *ea* is uniformly pronounced by a peculiar twitch of the jaw *ya*, as, ex. gr. *eak*, or *ake*, an *oak*, is always pronounced *yak*; *ane*, *yan*, &c. &c.

Thus Yafford is *eaford*, the ford over the water. This is illustrated by the orthography of Domesday.

In Eiford at g'ld viii car. & iv car. possunt esse. Hæc terra est Berewica de Alreton. Ibi est pratum viii acrarum.

Totum i leuc. l'g & v quarent. lat.

In Daneby ad g'ld x car. & v caruc. poss. esse. Ibi habet Copsi unum manerium. Nunc h'c Landricus homo Comitis Alani in Dominio i car. & iii vill's. cum i car. Pratum acrarum vi.

Totum i leuc. l'g & dim. lat.

At the time of Kirkby's inquest the property in these two villages was thus distributed.

Danby super Wysk cum Redeham.

Sunt ibi xii car. terræ quæ faciunt, &c. de quibus Michael Scot tenet ii bov. Bernardus Nevile ii bov. Thomas Bawdewyn i car. & ii bov. de Rege. It^m. Bernardus de Nevile tenet Redham i car. & ii bov. terre de Johanne Stayngreve & Joh' de Comite & Comes de Rege.

Yafford.

Sunt ibi vii car. terræ & i bov. unde, &c. de quibus W^m. L. Escrop tenet iv bov. Hugo de la mare iv bov. Hugo de Langton ii bov. Meslam de Scurveton i bov. Ricardus Bretvile i car. & iii bov. de Bawdewino Bretvile & Bawdwinus tenet illas & alias iii car. & dim. de Comite & Comes de Rege. It^m Galfridus de Hanby tenet vii bov. terræ de Comite & Comes de Rege.

Concerning the founder or foundation of this church it would, as in too many instances of more importance, be vain to inquire. It did not exist at the time of Domes-

day, but the door of the present church cannot be of much later date. Yet had not the silence of that record interposed a bar, I should have been more strongly inclined to assign that plain and homely work, with its singularly rude sculptures, to an age antecedent to the conquest. But it must be remembered that some appearances in architecture, in poor and remote places especially, may as well be accounted for by the unskilfulness of the workmen, as by the antiquity of the period which produced them.



Whoever were the founder of this church, it is very certain that it followed the descents and passages of the earldom of Richmond down to the reign of Henry VI., for in the precept to deliver the honour of Richmond to John, Duke of Bedford, in the fourth year of that reign, I find it recited that Ralph, late Earl of Westmoreland, who was tenant for life of that great fee, held at the time of his decease, *advocationem ecclesiæ Danby super Wysk dictis castro honori & Comitatu pertinentem*. Perhaps, therefore, the least improbable conjecture as to the founders of the church may be that Earl Alan was the principal contributor to the building, in conjunction with Copsi and his man Landric, soon after the Domesday survey, and that the earl retained the advowson. Neither am I aware that any better account can be given of the rude figures on the doorway than that they were meant to represent the three principal contributors

to the work ; for there are three standing figures, of which the central one is taller, and evidently meant to be of more importance than the other two. What he once held in his right hand it is now impossible to ascertain, but in the other he displays something of an oblong surface, apparently a shield, to which a sword in the right hand must originally have corresponded.

16 July, 1596, William Rabanke, of Smeton, Gent. bequeathed his body to be buried here.

Danby Wiske was never appropriated, but is a rectory in charge, valued at 9*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.* in the king's books. The advowson has passed through the hands of several successive patrons.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond—Page 1641.

Danby super Wyske, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF DANBY WYSKE.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
126 20 Febr. 1380 27 Aug. 1395 3 Febr. 1395 12 Apr. 1412 13 Aug. 1412 25 Mar. 1425 15 Junij, 1435	Bernardus de Nevyle Dns. Will. de Winterton, Cap. Dns. Joh. Stokes, Cap. Dns. Joh. Fowler, Cap. Dns. Will. Ryall Dns. Joh. Balberby, Pbr. Dns. Will. Yoxhale Dns. Joh. Thorpe, Pbr.	Rex ratione terr. Com ^{tis} Richm. idem idem Rad. Nevill Com. Wland. Joh. Dux Bedford	 p' resig. p' resig. p' resig. p' resig. p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
19 Feb. 1620 19 Nov. 1661 8 June, 1684 18 Nov. 1686 4 Sep. 1721 26 June, 1761 24 April, 1811	Charles Constable George Barker, A. M. William Skargill Gabriel Blakiston John Tarran William Peacock, LL.B. William Cust	Sir John Constable, Knt. Univ. of Cambridge George Smithson, Esq. Sir William Blakiston Matthew Tarran, Gent. Samuel Peacock, Gent.	 D. of G. B. D. of W. T. D. of G. B. D. of J. T. D. of W. Cust, formerly Peacock.

According to the last returns the population of the parish was,

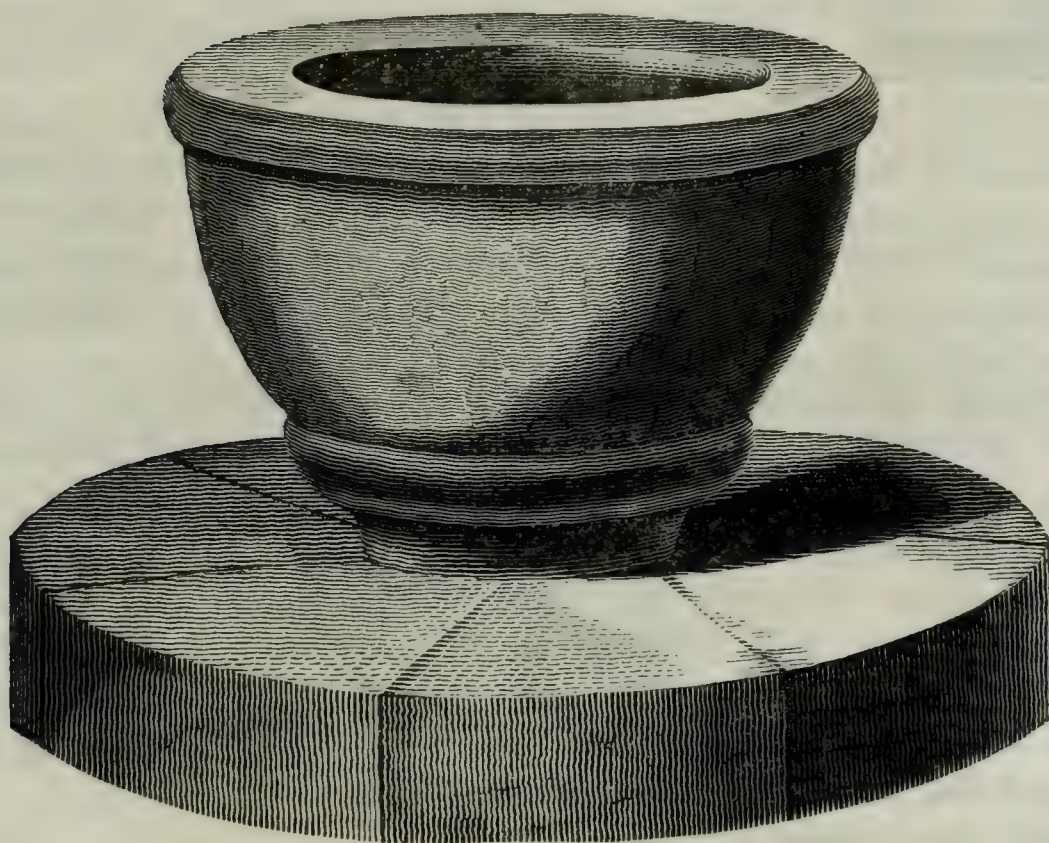
Danby Wiske	273
Yafforth	129
<hr/>	
	402

Calvert of Danby Wisk.—From Hopkinson's MSS.

Leonard Calvert, of Danby Wiske, married Alice, daughter of Mr. John Crosland, had issue S^e George Calvert, Knt. Lord Baltimore in the kingdome of Ireland, secretarie of state vnto his late Ma^{tie} King James of happye memorie.

S^c George Caluert, of Kipling, Knt. Lord Baltimore, sonne and heire of Leonard, married Anne, daughter of George Mynne, of Hertingford Berry, in the county of Hertford, Esq. had issue Cecill, Leonard, George, Francis, Henry, Ann, Dorathy, Elizabeth, Grace, Ellen.

Cecill Caluert, Lord Baltimore, sonne and heire of S^c George Caluert, Knt. Baron of Baltimore, married daughter of Thomas, Lord Arundell, of Wardour, Count of the sacred Roman empire, had issue



Font in Danby Wiske Church.

A Y N D E R B Y S T E E P L E.



YNDERBY is no more than the common local addition to the personal name of Aynder, the first Saxon lord, or planter, of the place. The distinctive epithet of Steeple seems to have superseded that of Furneux in the name of this place, as opposed to Aynderby Viscount, which is Aynderby, after it became marked by that appendage to the parish church.

In Domesday this place with its townships is described as follows :

In Aindrebi est soca iii. c. de Alreton ad g'ld ix car^s et vi caruce^s possunt e'e'. Ibi h'b'i Torchil vi. c. i man' & Vlehil iii. c. N'c h't Anchetil de Comite & h't ibi i car' & eccl'am. Tot. dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat' T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m°. viii sol'.

In Morton ad g'ld xi car' & vii caruce^s poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Gospatric i man' de ix car' & Grim et Gospatric iii car' de quib^s e' soca in Fletham. N'c h't Gospatric de Comite in d'nio ii car' et iiiii uill's cu' i car. Quidam Walter^s habet t'ram Grim i. c. & ii uill' ibi cu' i caruc. Sedes Piscarie' ibi e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' mo° xxxviii sol'.

In Ternetofte ad g'ld v car. et dim. & iiiii caruce^s poss' e'e'. Similit' e' hec soca de Fletham iiiii. c. Ibi Grim i. c. i bou. & Chetel' v. c. & vii bou. h'b'r ii man. & Hundeguin in eadem Uilla vi bou. Et soca e' in Mortun. n'c Picot h't in d'nio ii car^s & iiiii Vill' cu' ii car^s P'ti acr' iii. Tot. i leug. l'g & dim. lat' T. R. E. ual' xvi sol' m° xvi sol.

In Warlavesbi ad g'ld vi car. & iiiii caruce^s poss. e'e'. Ibi h't Suinard i man' de iiiii car. tre' hui^s & ii soch' ii car. ad Alreton p'tinentes. N'c h't Herueus ibi i car. Tot. dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat' T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° v sol.

Tempore R. Edw. valebat xx^s. modo viii.

In Kirkby's inquest all mention of this place is omitted.

In the old roll of wardmoney due to the Castle of Richmond about the time of Edw. I. we find the following item :

De feodo de Furneaux pro i feodo in Aynderby.

In the reign of Edw. II. this manor, by whatever means, had fallen into the hands of the rising family of Scrope, for in the 15th of that reign a charter of free warren was granted to Geoffry le Scrope, within his manor of Aynderby with the Steeple, together with a market and fair at the same, the respective days of which by a singular omission are unnoticed. But in another patent granted to Geoffry le Scrope, dated A. Edw. III. there is no mention of a fair or market at Aynderby Steeple.

By —, Lord Scrope, this church was given to the abbot and convent of Jervaulx, the licence for which bears date as late as 4th Edw. IV.

The village and church stand on the summit of one of the greatest elevations in this flat country, so that the steeple, whose name is incorporated with that of the place, is a conspicuous object far and wide. I scarcely think it the identical tower which is first mentioned in the reign of Edward, for it appears to be uniform and contemporary with the present structure of the church, which is a plain, spacious, and handsome structure,

in the style which is usually denominated middle Gothic. The choir, however, has none of those peculiar charms which distinguish those of Burniston, Patric Brompton, Kirkby Wiske, and a few others in South Richmondshire. In the middle aisle is a black marble slab, removed undoubtedly from a place of more dignity near the altar, robbed of its brasses, but with grooves for a filleting, a cross and a crosier, with the head turned inward. The last is a more material and distinctive circumstance than may at first appear. Crosiers, we know, were only worn by bishops and abbots, but on the tombs of the former order the head of the pastoral staff is turned outward, to denote in the bearer external jurisdiction over his diocese at large, while the latter is turned inward, to signify a limited jurisdiction within the precinct of his own house.

This amounts nearly to a proof that the abbots of Jervaulx, after they acquired the benefice, had a place of residence (most probably the ancient parsonage-house) to which they occasionally retreated from the confinement of their cloister, and that one of the number having died at Aynderby within the last century of the existence of Jervaulx, was there interred. But the fatal fashion of employing brass has in this, as in a thousand instances, been the means of consigning to oblivion the individual whose memory it was piously intended to perpetuate. Avarice affords no temptation to efface an inscription cut in stone or marble.

The two following memorials of rectors are the only inscriptions worthy of notice.

On a brass plate,

Hic jacet d'ns Will's Saleys quondam Rector istius ecclesie et Confessor Johannis D'ni le Scrope quor' a'tabus p'picietur Deus. Amen.

Near this place
were deposited the Remains
of the Reverend John Dent, M. A.
who died Dec^r. 13, 1795, aged 77,
Having faithfully discharged
for half a Century the important Duties of
a resident Vicar of this Parish,
an affectionate Husband, a tender Parent,
and whose Conduct through Life
was ever upright, liberal, and humane.

In the windows are the arms of Scrope, and England with a label.

I have only to add that the chantry of St. Mary Magdalen, in the chapel of Thirntoft, in the parish of Anderby, of the foundation of Picot Lascelles, was valued on the dissolution at lxxiv. iv^d.

There is now no chapel at Thirntoft, the building, like many others in situations where a place of protestant worship would have been extremely useful, having been allowed to dilapidate when the income was withdrawn.

Aynderby Steeple is a discharged living dedicated to St. Helen, and valued at 39*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. clear.

Under the abbey of Jervaulx the vicar's income appears to have consisted of nothing more than a pension of twenty marks.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1719.

Aynderby with Steeple Ch. (of St. Elene),
or Aynderby Farneux.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF AYNDERBY.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
2 Jan. 1367	Dns. Will. de Topclyve	Attorn. Dni. Henr. le Scrope	
	Mr. Ric. le Scrope	Ric. le Scrope, Mil.	p' resig.
28 Jan. 1378	Dns. Will. de Botheby, Cap.	idem	p' resig.
15 Dec. 1396	Mr. Robt. Bayne, Cl.	Steph. le Scrope, Dns. de Massam	
	Dns. Robt. Newton		p' mort.
7 July, 1420	Dns. Xtpher Kirkeby, M. A. 20l. p. f.	Attorn. Dni. Henr. F. Hugh	p' mort.
28 Mar. 1437	Dns. Will. Caley, Pbr.	Dns. Joh. Dns. le Scrope	

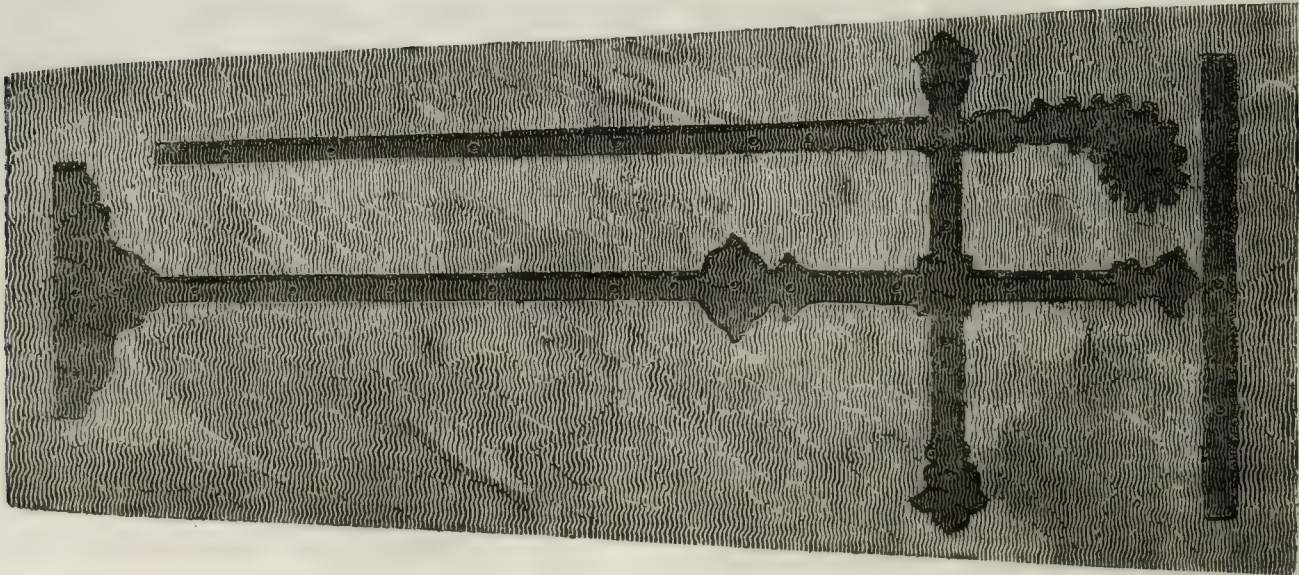
From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
30 Aug. 1582	James Saier	The crown	
2 April, 1585	Robert Wood		
13 July, 1598	Sampson Squire	The crown	
20 May, 1611	Thomas Squire	The crown	
14 Mar. 1639	William Morton, A. M.	The crown	
9 Dec. 1673	John Littleton, A. M.	The crown	
1 June, 1681	William Langley	The crown	
20 April, 1687	John Hall	The crown	
1691	John Hulton, A. B.		
23 May, 1700	William Dennyson	The crown	
29 Nov. 1743	William Dawson	The crown	D. of W. D.
31 Mar. 1748	John Dent, A. M.	The crown	Res. of W. D.
20 Feb. 1795	John Thornhill, A. M.	The crown	

The population of the parish according to the last return was,

Aynderby Steeple	220
Morton	202
Thirntoft	102
Warlaby	69

593

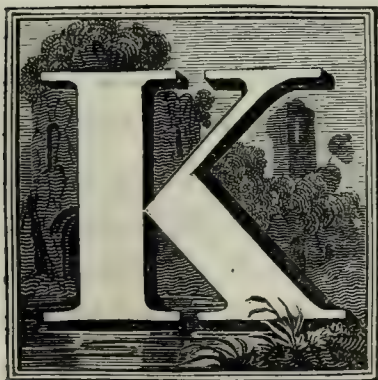




K I R K B Y W I S K E.

In Chirchebi ad g'ld viii car' & iii caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Vlehil i c. & dim. i man' Ligulf, & Tor & Gamel & Siuuard h'br residuam t'ram cum una Haula. N'c h't Picot de A. Comite & wast e'. T. R. E. ual' x sol. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'. De ii car' hui' terre' e' soca in Alreton.

In Mannebi ad g'ld x car. & viii caruce' poss' e'e'. De hiis habuit Ghile viii car' & v bou' & ibi i man. de istis viii carucatis jacent iii^{or} in soca de Alreton. De reliqua t'ra manerii h'b' Eltot vi bou' & Ligulf v bou' cu' saca & soca. N'c Picot h't hanc t'ram & ibi vi uilli cu' ii car'. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat' T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° viii sol.



KIRKBY Wiske is the last and lowest parish in the wapentake of Gilling East, and is situated immediately above the junction of the Swale and the Wiske, the latter of which is not unfrequently forced back in floods, so as to inundate the low grounds of Kirkby. The church, parsonage, and village, are protected from this inconvenience by being placed on a gentle elevation.

Here the tranquil Wiske lingers among rich meadows or tracts of pasture ground, more resembling the river Lee in the stillness of its course and the verdure of its banks than any northern stream.

From Dr. Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense* it appears that Fountains Abbey had considerable possessions in the parish of Kirkby Wiske. But the following extracts from his collections now at Burton Constable are given as he left them, half Latin and half English, the chartulary of Fountains, which he made use of, being wholly in Latin.

Adam de Pountayse gave to Fountains Abbey unam medietatem molendini ibidem cum dominio alterius medietatis quam Ricardus filius Thome de Kirkby Wisk de se tenuit pro forinsec. serv. &c. cum tota secta sua, piscariis ac omnibus aliis medietatum dominio pertinentibus.

Adam, filius Radulphi de Magneby, gave to Raisan uxori Willielmi filii Eudonis 2 acras in Kirkeby pro 2 marc. argenti, videlicet, those two which lie ex australi parte culturæ que vadit de Wymundker usque ad altum chiminum inter Magneby et Kirkby Wyske.

Will. filius Eudonis de Kirkby Wyske, gave the ground on which our grange stood at Kirkby Wysk, scilicet sicut fossatum circumcludit curtem ipsius grangiæ et extra curtem i acr. ubi bercaria nostra sita est cum pastura ad quindecies viginti oves in pre-nominata villa per totum ubi alia averia vadunt intra bladum et pratum et a way 2 feet broad, in longum culturæ quæ vocatur Swalebergh from the said grange to Swale, & totam terram quæ infra has divisas continetur, scilicet, quicquid est in illam terram ecclesiæ quæ propinquior est grangiæ et pomerium quod fuit Abrahami, & inter chiminum qu. vadit de Kirkby ad Magneby et curtem predictæ grangie a dimid. piscatorii in Wisk quantum tenementum suum durat, desuper molendin. & subter, et ut edificemus piscar^m. Præterea illam car. terre in the said villa proximior illi car^r. quæ propinquior est soli with 5 acres prati in Gildesura & i in Barbotflat & ii acr. in illo campo deversus le Suth qu. est inter Swale et Wisk, & 10 acr. 1 rood in illo deversus west, in quo est pratum de Gildesura redd. annuatim sibi & heredibus suis 4 denar. & faciend. forinsec serv. qu. fac. feod. militis unius.

Sciendum quod in testimon. hujus elemosine nos dedimus sibi 60 marc. quibus hereditatem suam deliberavit versus Joci Judeum.—*MSS. at Burton Constable.*

From the Domesday survey of this parish it appears that at that time there was no church at Kirkby Wiske. It follows, therefore, that as the place must have been denominated from that circumstance, the ancient Saxon place of worship must either have dilapidated or have been destroyed. That it was restored upon the ancient site, and not long after the date of Domesday, there can be little doubt. The north door is a rich specimen of either Saxon or early Norman architecture—much more probably the latter. It is also probable in the highest degree that this church shared the fate of its neighbours in the devastation committed by the Scots; the present (alas, it ought rather to be said the late edifice), being (having been) a beautiful and uniform restoration of the best period of English architecture, the reign of Henry III. The annexed engraving will preserve and perpetuate the “not long since” appearance of the beautiful choir, which has every characteristic mark of that specific period:—the sepulchre tomb eastward from the vestry door on the north, the three rich stalls for the officiating priests on the south, two fine niches for statues above the altar, and an east window of the most elegant tracery. For the rest, I have only to say, that it has lately been restored according to the following popular receipt for mending ancient churches. Strip off all the lead from the nave, choir, and side ailes (this will pay for the following improvements); next take away the battlements, clere-story, with the east end of the wall of the nave, and cut off the east end of the choir at the square so as to remove all the fantastic tracery of the east window, and leave five plain round-headed lights. Next construct a roof, of which to save the expense of a plan, the scheme may be taken from the next

barn, of good white New England pine. Memorandum, do not be anxious about the dry rot, and cover the whole with one sweeping surface of blue slate, gracefully descending north and south within about six feet of the ground, and presenting another fine unbroken line to the eye from the tower to the east end*.

There are no inscriptions of consequence in the church.



North Doorway to Kirkby Wiske Church.

* A complete specimen of this mode of improvement may be seen at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, and at Burnsal, in Craven. The fine old church of Knaresborough escaped by the firmness of Bishop Cleaver. I sincerely wish that the catalogue may not increase.

Testamentary burials :

Dates of Wills.	Names.	Wills proved.	Place of burial.
4 Aug. 1484,	John Sutton, of Felixe Kirk, Gent.....	3 Nov. 1484	
20 Feb. 1507,	Robert Lascels, Esq. of Brakenburgh.....	13 May, 1508	
25 Mar. 1559,	Dame Margaret Lascels, of Brakenburgh,	20 Mar. 1560	{ On the north side of the chancel, where her husband, Sir Roger, was buried.
10 Dec. 1571,	Francis Lascels, of Brakenburgh, Esq.....	11 Nov.	

From a manuscript (without date) in the College of Arms, it appears that there were in the east window the figures of five knights in a kneeling posture, and on their surcoats these arms :

1. ——— a blank shield (underneath inscribed) S^e Roger Marmion (a priest).
2. Sir William Marmion, gules, a lion rampant, vair, crowned of the first.
3. Sir Roger de Lascelles, argent, three chaplets, gules.
4. ————— gules, three lozenges, argent.
5. Sir Robert de Constable, barry of six, or, and azure.

Also on two other shields :

Lascelles, sable, cross flory, or.

———— barry of eight, argent and gules, a bend, engrailed, sable.

My conjecture that the ancient Saxon church of this place had been destroyed rather than dilapidated is confirmed by the circumstance that the place was lying waste at the Domesday survey. The parish was then holden under Earl Alan by Picot (I presume the common ancestor of the family of Lascelles, so ancient, and now so wealthy and dignified in the county of York). It was long afterwards the property of the Smithsons, and from them lineally descended to the Duke of Northumberland.

On an high ground about a mile southward from the church was a castle called Brackenburgh, the site of which having been sold by the present duke, the last remains were pulled down about twenty years ago.

Pedigree of Lascelles, of Brakenburghe.—From Hopkinson's MSS.

Roger Lascelles had issue Procotus * de Lascelles tempore Ranulphi Comitis Cestrensis, 1141.

Procotus de Lascelles had issue Roger, 1213. Roger had issue Robert and Richard.

Roger Lascelles married Isabell ———, had issue Aire, married to Robert Constable, Joane, wife to Thomas Colman, Maude, first married to Robert Tillioll, after to Robert Hyton.

Theophania, wife to Rafe Fitz Randolph, and S^e Roger

S^e Roger Lascelles, of Sourebye and Brakenburghe, married Margaret, daughter of S^e John Norton, Knight, had issue Christofer, Mary, wife to Rafe Dransfield, of Spenithorne, Margaret, wife to ——— Rokebye, of Morton.

Christofer Lascelles married Ann, daughter and heire of Richard Sidgewicke, of Wowborne, Esq. had issue Clare, wife to Christofer Lockwood, Barbara, wife to Thomas Barton, of Whenbye, Francis, Cyprian.

Francis Lascelles, Esq. married Ann, daughter to William Thwaytes, of Marston, had issue Ann, wife to Mr. Humphreys, of Shropshire, Barbara, wife to William Vaughan, Ann, wife to George Denton, Thomas, Christofer, Francis.

* Or Picot.

Thomas Lascells, Esq. married Jane, daughter to S^c William Mallorye, of Studley, had issue Katherine, Margaret, William, Ursula, wife to Christofer Ashe, of Woodhall.

William Lascells, Esq. married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, in Lancashire, Esq. had issue William, Robert, Thomas, John, Edward, Roger, Rafe, Dorothy.

This little parish has been "native" to famous wits, having given birth to Roger Ascham, Dr. George Hickes, and Dr. John Palliser, Archbishop of Tuam.

The first of these was born before the institution of parochial registers; the baptism of the second I could not find, but that of the last is thus entered—"John Palyser, sonne to Tho^s. of Kirkby, the 20th of May, 1632."

In Hopkinson's MSS. is the following pedigree of Palliser:

Palliser, of Newby upon Wiske, bears for his coate armour argent, three martlets, gules.

John Palliser, of Newby upon Wiske, married Anne, daughter of Mr. Michael Meeke, of Maunby vpon Swale, by her had issue Thomas, John, Mary, married vnto Mr. Robert Wilson, of Thriske, Ann to Mr. Richard Metcalfe, of Northallerton, after to Marmaduke Franke, of Knighton, Esq. Jane to Mr. Thomas Pybus, of Fryersgarth, Elizabeth to Mr. George Llewellyn, of Danbye.

Thomas Palliser, sonne and heire of John, was liveing 1665, married Joane, daughter of Mr. Richard Franckland, of Blobberhouse, had issue John, William, George.

John Palliser, sonne and heire of Thomas, married Ursula, daughter of S^c Hugh Bethell, of Ellerton, Knt. had issue Thomas, John, Francis.

Neither the name of Hickes nor that of Palliser exists any longer at Kirkby Wiske, but a family of the former are just remembered as occupying a considerable farm at Crabtree-house, in the township of Maunby, about half a mile from the church. The Pallisers, of whom there are many memorials in the register, appear to have had considerable property in the parish, and after the decease of the gallant Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, inquiries were made in vain for any existing representatives of the name at Kirkby Wiske. Of the name of Ascham I do not remember to have seen any mention in the same record.

ROGER ASCHAM.

The first distinguished native of this obscure village was Roger Ascham, one of the ornaments of ancient literature at its first revival in the university of Cambridge. He was born at Kirkby Wiske, as it may be inferred from circumstances, in or within one year of 1515, the son of John Ascham, of that place; a man of moderate fortune, but much esteemed for his probity and good sense, which placed him in the situation of steward to the Lord Scrope of Bolton. His mother is represented as being well born and well allied, though nothing more is distinctly known concerning her but that she was a woman of exemplary conduct. This village, however, and the neighbourhood of his birth, seem to have scarcely afforded him the rudiments of letters. By a well judged practice, very common in that age, he was placed when quite a child in the house of Sir Anthony Wingfield, to be educated under a Mr. Bond with his patron's sons. His avidity for learning first appeared by an indiscriminate application to all the English books which fell in his way. This propensity must have retarded his progress in the

elements of the learned languages, which, however, he had sufficiently mastered at fifteen to justify his admission, A. D. 1530, into St. John's College, Cambridge: to which in all probability his father's choice had been directed, not only by the rising character of that young foundation, but by a personal acquaintance with Dr. Nicholas Metcalfe, the master, whose family connexions were in the immediate neighbourhood of the Lords Scrope*.

Metcalfe was a man of excellent but of very singular character, patronizing with great zeal the new learning, of which he had in himself scarcely a tincture, and tolerating at least much freedom of sentiment and conduct in his pupils towards the old religion, to which he was, however, sincerely devoted.

Ascham appears to have been a boy of modest and dutiful temper, but such was his penetration, such the glaring absurdities of the established faith and worship, and such the lights which broke in upon him from the perusal of the New Testament, that in one instance he had trespassed too far upon the master's indulgence, and had nearly incurred his lasting displeasure†. Attention to his own interests, however, for which he had always a proper regard, seems to have taught him discretion at least, if not dissimulation.

Besides, the course of academical study, wholly different at that time from the present, but more various and equally extensive, left him little leisure for theological speculations. He was admitted to his first degree Feb. 18, A. D. 1534, in the 18th year of his age‡. On the 23d § of March following, by the secret but powerful influence of Dr. Metcalfe, Ascham was admitted fellow of the college, an incident which he truly accounted one of the happiest of his life. The society in which he thus acquired a permanent establishment abounded with intimate friends of the same views, and engaged in the same pursuits, and he had formed an early attachment to academical manners and habits, which were so far from being diminished by the bustle and splendour of a court, that he returned to them with equal if not increased delight in advanced life. On the Wednesday after St. Peter's Day, A. D. 1537 ||, he took the degree of A.M. with equal applause to that which had attended his first. Hence it may be inferred that the degree of master was not then attained without a course of exercises seriously performed, and that it was attended with circumstances of honour or disgrace like the former. It must also be observed that the bachelors' commencement took place in the middle of February, and that of masters and doctors not on the first Tuesday in July, but on the Wednesday after the Festival of St. Peter. Every fellow of a college was then, as every one has yet a right to be, a public tutor, and Ascham appears to have devoted several years of his academical residence after having taken his master's degree to this pleasing and useful employment.

Before the regular institution of a Greek professorship at Cambridge, Ascham was chosen to read public lectures on that language in the schools, besides which he gave

* I shall prove under Aysgarth that this venerable man was of the family of the Metcalfs of Bear, near that place.

† In compiling this account of Ascham, I shall avail myself of a copy of his epistles in my possession, enriched with many notes, corrections, and additional dates, transcribed many years ago from the originals in the hand-writing of the learned and accurate Mr. Baker.

‡ Ascham's Schoolmaster, p. 54.

§ The college register says on the 26th, " Roger Ascham admissus socius Mar. 26, A. D. 25 Hen. 8." From the bond given at his admission.

|| Idem A. B. an. 1537. Art. M. 1537. Reg. Acad.

public prælections on the same subject within the college. These occupations, together with his private studies, must have overpowered a constitution naturally delicate, had he not devoted frequent intervals of leisure to the manly and wholesome exercise of archery, which he undertook to teach by precept in his celebrated *Toxophilus*, written A. D. 1544, and dedicated to Henry VIII. by whom it was kindly accepted. Meanwhile he was frequently called by the university to exercise his admirable faculty of writing Latin epistles, of which the collection made after his decease by Dr. Grant affords so many beautiful specimens. In July, 1544, on the appointment of Cheke to the office of tutor to Prince Edward, Ascham was chosen by the senate to succeed him as public orator, a situation which requires a man of the world and of graceful deportment, as well as a scholar.

In the first qualification, Ascham, notwithstanding his habits of severe study, seems to have excelled. His acquaintance was at once extensive and select, with learned ladies, who then abounded, as well as with his own sex. He was ultimately known to the Duchess of Suffolk, and to her two accomplished and unfortunate sons, whose untimely deaths were so eloquently lamented by the university. He has epistles also to the sister of the Earl of Pembroke, and the Marquis of Northampton.

His earliest patron among the bishops was Lee, Archbishop of York, a bigoted papist, but not unskilled in Grecian literature, nor averse to its progress in England; but he was a peevish old man, in the decline of health, and Ascham, who had for some time received a pension of forty shillings, no inconsiderable sum in those days, from his bounty, well nigh if not wholly forfeited the prelate's good opinion when on his death-bed. The cause of the offence shall be related in his own words.

Proximo anno, verti commentarios Græcos in Epistolam ad Titam, quos, quasi observantiæ meæ testimonium reverendissimo Eboracensi offerendos esse duxi. Cum ad ædes ejus accesserim, nec in conspectum ejus, quem tum in lecto gravitas valetudinis detinuerat, venerim, librum ei tradendum Galfrido Læo fratri ejus committebam. Tradidit, perlegit: in eo, quod eum offenderat invenit, librum remisit non sine munere. Locus hic fuit,

Μιας γυναικος ανηρ—'Αυτην, φησιν, ειδεω νομιμην τας τε γαμους βδελυζζομενας αιρετικας επισημιζει.

Domum reversus, Chrysostomum ex quo hos commentarios Œcumenius magnam partem excerpsit, inspexi—Græcus Chrysostomus non erat ad manum. Puto ego multa nascente ecclesia, necessitate quadam fuisse permissa, quæ cum ea adoleverit, prudentum magistratuum consiliis sunt rescissa.

The offence was that of having published an opinion of Œcumenius in favour of priests' marriages, and the apology that instead of the apostolical age being the purest age of the church, the institutions of inspired apostles were improved and rectified by the counsels of prudent church governors. But his excuse to Archbishop Lee himself is still worse; indeed, with every allowance for the writer's situation, it can scarcely be freed from the charge of cowardice and prevarication. The offence conceived by that prelate was, as he says, communicated to him by his friend Thomas Conyers*.

Quid, quod tantum semper abhorruit animus meus ab omnibus cum Anglice tum Latine scriptis libris, quibus nova aliqua importeretur doctrina, ut excepto Psalterio

* There was at this time a Thomas Conyers, second son of Conyers, of Marske, by , daughter of Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappay, Esq. with whose family Ascham was intimately connected. This Thomas was probably brought up a scholar, and the friend mentioned in the epistle.

Davidis & Novo Testamento, eoque Græco, nullum de Christiane religione librum, ἔδε μικρον ἔδε μεγαλν nunquam usurpaverim. Quamobrem immensum in modum a dominatione tua contendo, ut veteris tuæ de me existimationis, quam novæ ullorum contra me delationis cursus, liberir esse possit.

That in the free discussion of opinions on religious subjects which had for the last ten years taken place in St. John's, Ascham, one of the ablest men then of the college, had never read a Latin or English book on the Christian religion, is not very credible. He honestly confesses, however, that, on the whole, he had read the New Testament in Greek, but it is evident that he tries to shelter himself under the mean defence of inattention and indifference.

Such, however, whether by the offence thus conceived, or by the death of his patron, which followed soon after, was the close of Ascham's correspondence with "this miserable prelate *," the unequal and scurrilous antagonist of Erasmus.

After a residence of eighteen years in the university, and on the death of his friend William Grindall, Ascham was appointed tutor to the Lady Elizabeth, with whom, then about sixteen, we are assured by his biographer, Dr. Grant, that he read nearly the whole of Cicero's works, great part of Livy, some select orations of Isocrates, the tragedies of Sophocles, and the New Testament in Greek.

This connexion, so promising to himself, so pleasing and profitable to his pupil, was unhappily broken by some family disturbances, which induced him to return somewhat too precipitately to his beloved retirement in Cambridge, from whence, in the year 1550, he visited his friends in Yorkshire †.

Whether his aged parents, who certainly died about this time, after a faithful union of forty-seven years, were then living, is altogether uncertain, as the epistle in which their son relates this afflicting event is without a date. This difficulty would have been cleared, had not another letter which contains the following passage been equally defective.

Nisi in hac ineunte æstate, patriam, parentesque nostros senio ætateque provectissimos, quos non prius hoc septenmio videram, pietatis ardore inflammatus visissem.

After the death of Lee he sought and obtained the patronage of Gardiner, which, if we believe his biographer, he never forfeited in Queen Mary's reign by an open profession of the protestant religion. Alius dominus (saith Ascham) mihi quærendus est, nemo omnium est, cui potius me & omnem observantiam meam traderem quam ornatisimo Wintoniensi tuo (the letter is addressed to Dr. Seaton, who seems to have been Gardiner's chaplain) qui cum sit omnium doctissimus, quid etiam docti sunt, optime novit.

That in the rage of persecution Gardiner protected Ascham is very certain; but that it was purchased by no disguise, by no reserve (I will not say by no unworthy compliance), is not very credible. An anonymous writer of Ascham's life in the Biographia Britannica, assuming the fact as granted, ascribes it to the innocence of Ascham's life—he should have said to the excellency of his talents. Does the wolf spare the lamb for its innocence, or were the sufferings of the martyrs prompted by any imputed vice?

* Warburton.

† From the date of a letter retrieved by Mr. Baker, I find the mention of a visit from Ascham to his parents at Kirkby Wiske ten years before, which a quartan fever prolonged to the long period of two years. Biennium hoc præteritum, quod tempus fere mihi omne a gravioribus studiis abripuit & domi apud parentes in agro Eboracensi a Musis omnibus feriatum detinuit vis quartanæ febris.

In 1550, Ascham was appointed secretary to Sir Richard Morrison, who was sent ambassador to the Emperor Charles the Fifth. Of this journey he has left several animated relations in letters to his familiar friends. Indeed, in no part of his works is the general comprehension of his mind so strikingly displayed. Shut up in the walls of his college, he is a mere scholar, and indefatigable recluse; at court, as Latin secretary, he is a writer applying letters to common business; abroad, he is a man of the world, an original observer, a lively describer, a profound reflector. He conversed much with the literati of Germany, heard their prælections, visited their libraries. He surveyed the remains of antiquity with the eye of an antiquary and the enthusiasm of a classical scholar. In short, he wanted no qualification to constitute an accomplished traveller. On his return he presented to his patron, Gardiner, a gold coin of the Empress Helena, the reverse, *Securitas Reipublicæ*, along with a Latin epistle full of elegant and ingenious allusions to the conduct of the minister and his mistress, in which too much stress for a protestant is laid upon the finding of the cross. Yet when in the course of the same journey he writes confidentially to Sir John Cheeke, speaking of a foreign professor of theology, he calls him *insignem papistam*.

During the time in which he served the office of Latin secretary to Queen Mary, to which he was restored by Gardiner's favour, it is no evidence of his religious principles, nor indeed any great reproach to him*, that his public and official letters speak the language of the court. But there is one epistle in the edition of his letters printed A. D. 1703, of which it has always been doubted whether it were to be ascribed to Ascham. But Mr. Baker declares that it is countersigned R. Aschamus. It is inscribed *Sanctissimo Patri ac Domino nostro D. Paulo Quarto, &c.* It bears date May 21, 1557. So that the time was now approaching when Ascham would be at liberty to avow what he had long been in heart, a protestant†.

Three years before this event, having placed himself in easy circumstances, he had married Mrs. Margaret Howe, a lady of good family (probably the same which has since been ennobled), and possessed of a considerable fortune.

By this marriage, a connexion (almost as dear to Ascham) with his beloved college ceased of course, and he had no longer to expect a quiet and hospitable retreat under another change of times. But Providence so disposed that such a resource was no longer wanted.

On the accession of Queen Elizabeth her old tutor was taken into favour and retained in office, through a felicity only to be accounted for by his useful or rather necessary talents. Nay more, in the plenitude of power, in the midst of the cares of government, and at the mature age of twenty-five, Elizabeth once more placed herself under the tuition of Ascham, and spent almost every day some hours under his direction in the perusal of the best classical authors. His situation at court, and the privilege of daily access to his sovereign, though not unfrequently applied to the benefit of his friends, were of little advantage to himself. What he received was unasked, and that not much. He never took orders, and it is always more difficult to provide at court for a layman than an ecclesiastic. Yet in the year 1559 he was presented to the prebend of Wetwang, in the cathedral of York, which he held to his death. Before the act of

* As being altogether ministerial.

† In a letter to Bucer he complains, "*quam male tractarer, non a domina mea Elizabetha, sed a nonnullis illarum ædium. Rogabam te ut tuis literis me reponere, in gratiam dominæ meæ, quæ nulla mea culpa, teste Deo loquor, sed iniqua aliorum opera nonnihil a me ab alienata fuerit.*"

uniformity, it is well known that such preferments were tenable by laymen, and surely no layman could be better qualified than Ascham.

In 1563 an accidental conversation gave birth to Ascham's Schoolmaster, one of the most useful and celebrated works in the English language.

His constitution was naturally weak, and had long been overstrained by study. In consequence of this habit he was seized with augmented violence by an hectic fever, to which he had long been subject, in the year before his death. From this he seems to have partially recovered, but at the close of the year 1568, having sat up late according to his custom, in order to finish a poem intended to be presented to the queen on the new year, he was attacked by a violent fit of the ague, which proved mortal. In his last sickness he was visited and consoled by Dr. Alexander Nowell, the common friend of scholars, who gave a very favourable testimony to the calm and cheerful state of mind in which he expired. On the fourth of January, 1569, his remains were privately interred in St. Sepulchre's church, where his funeral sermon was preached by the same venerable friend. He appears to have died in the fifty-third year of his age.

The fame of Ascham as a writer must rest upon his Latin prose, which, though it want the ease of Sturmius and the exquisite graces of Erasmus, is for the most part extremely pure and classical. No Englishman then wrote even tolerable Latin poetry, and it is lamentable that this excellent scholar should have died of writing bad verses. In his character there were certainly some defects. But he has been indiscriminately accused by his enemies of a fondness for archery, for dice, and for cockfighting; that is, for an innocent and manly exercise, and for two degrading and disgraceful vices. I hope his indulgence in the two last was not habitual, and that the poverty in which he left his family was not owing to the ruinous consequences of gambling. But with respect to cockfighting, with every allowance for the coarse and unfeeling habits of the times, it is only one additional proof of the inconsistency of human nature that a mind so elegant and accomplished as that of Ascham could endure to seek amusement in a diversion the most cruel, treacherous, and base that ever was devised by man, and in societies more nearly diabolical than are wont to assemble publicly for any other purpose upon earth.

I have retrieved the following English epistles of Ascham from a MS. transcribed from the originals, and now before me. The style, which is in general general stiff and rhetorical, bears a strong resemblance to that of our author's Latin epistles, but the matter is curious, and throws a strong light upon many particulars in his life.

To Mrs. Ashley.

Hartye co'mendacons and health in Him who is the author of all health, &c. Gentle Mrs. Astley, wold God my witt wist what words wold expresse the thankes you have deserved of all true English hearts for that noble impe by your labor and wisdom, soe flourishing in all godly godlines, the fruite whereof doth even now redownd to her graces high honour and profitt, of singular co'mendacons amongst menn, and desert at God's hands, to the reioyceing of all that heare itt, to the example of all that will followe, and to me, although the least amongst the most, yett one that knoweth itt best. Soe pleasinge a thinge as to him in will is most readye, and in wishing most desirous to have her grace come to that end in perfectnes with likelyhood of her witt, paynfullnes in her studye, true trade of her teaching, and your diligent overseeing doth most constantly promise. And althoughe this one thinge be sufficient for me to love yow, yett the knott w'ch hath knitt Mr. Astley and yow together doth soe bind me alsoe to yow, that if my

abilitye wold match my good will, yow shold find noe freind faster vnto yow. He is a man whom I loved for his vertue before I knewe him through acquaintaunce, whose freindship I accompte amongst my cheife gaynes gotten in the court. Your favour to Mr. Grindall and gentlenes towards me are matters sufficient enoughe to deserve more good will then my little power is able to requite, and seeing everye one of these occasions be causes convenient for thankes and dutye to be rendred agayne at my hands, surely they alltogether compell me to promise yow most willing service, wherein seeing at this tyme I cannot performe that which will wolde, yett good will (w'ch never goeth from me in the absence of abilitye) hath sent yow this penn of silver for a token, the w'ch if yow soe gladly receiue as itt was willingly sent, itt may thinke itt selfe well bestowed, if my prayer will ease your paine yow shall alwayes be sure of itt. Good Mrs. I wold have yow in any case to labour, and not to give your selfe to ease. I wish all increase of vertue and honor to that my good ladye whose witt, good Mrs. Astley, I beseech yow, somewhat favour. The younger, the more tender; the quicker, the easier to breake. Blunt edges be dull, and dure much paine to little profit; the free edge is soone turned if itt be not handled thereafter. If yow poure muche drinke at once into a goblett the most parte will dashe out and runne over; if yow poure it softlye yow may fill itt even to the toppe, and soe her grace, I doubt not, by little and little may be increased in learning, that at length greater cannot be required. And if yow thinke not this, gentle Mrs. Astley, yett I trust yow will take my words as spoken, althoughe not of the greatest wisdome, yet nott of the least good will. I pray you co'mend me to my good Ladye of Troye, and all that companie of godly gentlewomenn.

I send my ladye her penn, an Italian booke, a booke of prayers. Send the silver penn w'ch is broken, and itt shalbe mended quicklye. Soe I comitt and co'mend yow all to the Almighty's merciful protecc'on.

Your euer obliged freind,

ROGER ASCHAM.

*To his very loveing freind,
Mrs. Astley, these.*

To the Lord Chancellor.

My singular good lord, since the tyme that your lo'pp did co'mend me vnto the queene's ma'tie, Mr. Peters, by the same co'mendac'on hath conceyued such good will towards me, that he hath many tymes said vnto me that he wold staye me in this court, and wold therfore speake to the queene ma'tie, and alsoe to your lo'pp, concerning what fee I shold have for myne office, warranting me in hand halfe Mr. Vane's fee, w'ch Mr. Challoner had, and peradventure I shold enioye the whole, but hitherto I may saye with Electra in Sophocles—

And yett I comforte myselfe much with the next verse of the chorus, and although I answeare them, and content my selfe with Electra, yett seeing I find althinges still in the former condic'on, I runne to that sweete verse of Sophocles in another tragedye, w'ch Œdipus cold not saye to Theseus soe well as I may saye and doe most gladly vnto your lo'pp—*

* These letters have been transcribed from a copy, the writer of which appears to have been ignorant of the Greek alphabet, and to have omitted Ascham's quotations in consequence. The passage referred to in this place must have been Œdip. Colon. 1042. Ed. Brunck.

Ὅναίω, Ὁήσεῦ, τοῦ τε γενναίου χάριν,
καὶ τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς προμηθείας.

Gardiner was well skilled in the Greek language, and Ascham well knew that he would be flattered by these citations.

If I cold utter my mind better to your lo'pp then this verse doth I wold surely doe itt, and therefore with the same verse I offer my selfe, with will, word, and worke, with heart and hand, alwayes to wayte vpon your lo'pp's state and honor; and this my hope in your goodnes doth onely cause me soe ofte to troble you soe that yow must beginne first to leave of such gentlenes before I purpose to cease my suites, and yett I doe this, not soe much moued by my owne hope, as reasonable suite, when I offred vnto yow that litle gold coyne, small in value, but worthy for the meaneing to be offred vnto yow; and whether my suite shalbe reasonable or noe your lo'pp (who can best) shalbe my judge. Mr. Peter knoweth now not onely by your lo'pp's judgment, but alsoe by my letters, written both privately to hym and for the queene's ma'tie, whether I be fitt for that roome or noe? If he thinke not, then I wold beseech him I might depart either to mine owne poore liveing at Camebridge, or els where I might otherwise staye my selfe. If he thinke me fitt to serve, then I am most willing soe to doe; even soe, reason, I thinke, requireth I shold be made somewhat able to tarrye in my service. I that have spent since Bartholemew tyde fortye poundes cannot live a whole yeare on twentye, and yett I have beene as ware in expences and as bare in apparell as any man cold bee. Itt is my great greife and some shame that I these tenn yeares was not able to keepe a man, being a scholler, and now am not able to keepe myselfe, being a courtier; and althoughe Mr. Peter most gently saith, I shall not need a whitt to followe the cort, yett to lye in vpon the pennye in London, as I must needs doe, is a heavy chardge for my poore liveing to susteyne. Mr. Peter said, alsoe, he wold find the meane the queene's ma'tie shold bestowe such prebends on me as I shold be well able to liue, mine answeare was, seeing my service shalbe in civile jurisdicc'oe and not in ecclesiastica, and seeing prebends were rewards for th'one life and not for the other, surely I wold not there craue the profitt where I shold nott doe the dutye; and as I wold not be busye to condemne other menn that tooke them, soe wold I not be greedye in this kind of life to receiue them, but had rather live by dvtie vnder order in any poore estate then with catching of both sydes enriche myselfe with disorder, and pulling from other their just rewardes. I thought there were too manye that with mingling of duties have mangled and marred good order, and therefore as I cold not allowe their purpose, soe wold I neither, God willing, followe their example, nor increase their number in this cort, not doubting but that faith and diligence in doing my dutye shalbe to me sufficient warrants for sufficient liveing in the queene's service, w'ch I wold either obteyne by honest meanes, or els misse of itt with honest conscience. Mr. Peter did well allowe my answeare, and said he wold speake the next daye both to the queene and your lo'pp, for some order to be taken for me for my service, and thervpon tooke a note w'th a penn, since when I mett him, he saith vnto me, "I lacke not remembraunce but opportunitye for your matter," wherwith I holde myselfe well content. Soe my whole trust is that your lo'pp in well doing shall prevent his well sayeing, for I beleeeve his good will, and I shoue (as saith Sophocles) mine all and me, whole onely to your lo'pp. If I durst be soe bolde in a private letter priuately to saye my fantasie to your wisdom, I beleeeue in these late yeares all menn haue had soe much licence to disorder good service in this cort they cared not how they crept into office, neither what stipend they receiued, nay, what money they gaue themselves, because their mind was to raise their gaine otherwise then onely by doing their dutye. But if a man come with a conscience to live onely by his office, that man will alsoe come with some care to lyve honestly by his service, whiche thinge doth make me now both carefull in myselfe and troublesome to yow for some quiett staye if I shold serve in this court, or ells it were better surely euen now to leaue

that office with some greife, then after to forsake itt with more shame if I shall not be able to beare the chardge thereof somewhat according to that place. But seeing your lo'pp of your goodnes in your barge did chuse me this life rather to live in the cort then retorne to Cambridge, even as I am most willing to followe your will and advise, soe am I most assured your authoritye will make me tarrye in the court. My request is not great in itselfe, nor injuryous to any other, and yett very necessarye to me, first, I wold take my oathe; secondlye, I wold enioye that litle stipend w'ch Mr. Chaloner had and hath given now for doeing Mr. Vane's dutye; thirdly, I wold haue, by writing, some assurance both of my office and my fee due vnto itt, for seeing I shall doo the whole dutye presentlye, itt were reason I shold haue though nott the whole profitt, yett at least the assurance thereof, and the rather because I must leaue my liveing at Cambridge, w'ch is not onely sure vnto me soe longe as I live, but such a liveing that no student in Cambridge hath a better; and although this whole suite will not be halfe a liveing to followe the courte withall, yett shall I shifte with itt as well as I cann, trusting by meanes of some other co'modity of office your lo'pp will helpe me when opportunitye shall serue therunto, and namely one way, that is, if I shall purpose to marry that I may have your lo'pp's letters or your meanes to the queene's ma'tie, wherein may appeare your favours to me, and some testimonie alsoe of towardnes in me to come forward by dutie and dilligence in the cort; and thus my whole trust is that yow who onely brought me to serve in the cort, will alsoe bringe to passe that I may live in the cort, and that yow will soe talke with Mr. Peter, that he who wold doe a good turne for your sake shall alsoe doe itt by your meanes, that I may still singe with Sophocles—

And then I shall evermore justly wishe vnto your lo'pp, as Œdipus doth to Theseus in the same place. And soe I take my leave of your lo'pp, onely prayeing that He who rewardeth all and oweth to none may well reward yow for me, who prosper your purposes in all your proceedings.

Your lo'pp's most bounden, soe to be,

R. ASKAM.

Att London, 18 of January.

*To the R^t Ho^{ble} and R^t Reverend Father in God,
Stephen, Lord Bishop of Winchester, and Lord
Chancellor of England, my very good lord.*

To Sir Thomas Smith, knt.

Althoughe long since yett at last I gladly doe that which I haue daily remembred. Since I came into Germanye I might use excuses of my owne not writing hitherto, your goeing into France, your lookeing daily to come home, the feare that we are in of intercepting our letters, the litle leysure that I have to write as I wold vnto you. But sure noe excuse ought to serve me where dutye doth bind me, and good will bidd me to doe otherwise. Noe litle letter wold serve to repeate at length the glad remembraunce that I often use of your gentlenesse towards me since that first yeare I came from Cambridge twentye yeares agoe you have bound me vnto you with singuler benefitts, w'ch as I never shall forgett, soe I will labour with good will alwayes to recompence you. Onely you and Mr. Cheeke have pulled forward by the example of your diligence, learning, conscience, counsell, good order, not onely of studyeing but of liveing, all suche as in

Cambridge have since sprunge vp, amongst whom I being one takeing least profit by myne owne negligence, yett takeing singuler pleasure in both your acquaintances. Soe God prosper you in all your proceedings and businesses.

Yours ever fully assured,

R. ASKHAM.

*To the Right Worth S^c
Thomas Smith, Knt. these.*

To the Bishop of Winchester.

My singuler good lord in writeing out my patent I have left a vacant place for your wisdom to value the su^me wherein I trust to find further favour; for I haue both good cause to aske itt, and better hope to obtayne itt, partly in considerac^on of my unrewarded paynes and undischargd costes, in teaching King Edward's person, partly for my three yeares service in the Emperors cort, but cheifely of all when King Henry first gave itt me at Greenwiche; your lo^{pp} in the gallorye there asking me what the king had given me, and knoweing the truth, your lo^{pp} said it was too litle, and most gently offred me to speake to the kinge for more. But then I most happilye desired your lo^{pp} to reserve that goodnes to another tyme, which tyme God hath graunted even to these dayes, when your lo^{pp} may now performe by favour asmuch as then you wished by good will, being as easye to obteyne the one, as to aske the other. And I beseech your lo^{pp} see what good is offred me in writeing the patent, the space w^{ch} is left by chance doth seeme to crave by good lucke some wordes of lengthe, as viginti or triginti, yea, with the helpe of a litle dashe quadraginti wold serve best of all. But sure as for decem it is somewhat with the shortest neverthesse I for my parte shalbe noe lesse contented with the one then glad for the other, and for either of both more then bound to your lo^{pp}. And thus God prosper your lo^{pp}.

Your lo^{pp}s most bounden to serve you,

R. ASKHAM.

*To the Rt. Reverend Father in God,
My Lord Bishop of Winchester, his Grace, these.*

To Mr. Edward Callibut.

S^c, to use me your freind soe ill, is to deale not the best truly with your selfe; yow give if I wold take over great occasion to thinke otherwise of you now than ever I thought before myselfe, or am wont ofte and gladly to reporte of you to others, for I assure yow there is noe gentleman of your degree neither in cort nor citye whose credit I thought greater, whose word I tooke surer, then Mr. Edward Callibut, and yett yow knowe howe oft yow have said to my selfe, to my man, Repute me noe gent. report me noe honest man, if I doe not then and there. The thinge is small, and therfore as I take itt yow are rather forgettfull to send then greedy to keepe it. And because the thinge is soe smalle, if the follye were not greater to loose itt then the losse is to forgoe itt, I wold neither have spoke myselfe, nor sent my man soe ofte for itt. I acknowledge the small value of itt, and yett yow knowe that a little ynke may make a great blurr if the paper be faire and untouched before; wast paper can beare both blurrs and blotts, and never blushe thereat, as the common proverbe saith, but honest menn are loath to have them, and readye to cleanse them. I speake far of, as one not very willing to note over nye or touche over hard his friends fault or sore. Therefore I pray yow soe end

the matter now, as I need not hereafter eyther to spend more speech myselfe, or to send my man in vaine vnto yow. And wishing to yow as to myselfe, I bidd hartilye farewell.

Your very wellwishing freind,

R. ASKAM.

*To my well-beloved freind,
Mr. Edward Callibut, these.*

To S^c William Pawlett.

S^c, my small tyme in mariage hath given me good experience that in choice of a wife to some menn the greife in haveing an yll, is not comparable wth the care in haveing a good, for I see many tymes the worse their wyves waxe the more they make of themselves, and can digest that greife well enoughe. God, I thancke him, hath given me such an one as the lesse she seeth I doe for herr the more loveing in all causes she is to me, when I againe have rather wished her well then done her good, and therfore the more glad she is to beare my fortune with me, the more sorye am I that hetherto she hath founde rather a loveing than a luckye husband vnto her. I did chuse her to live withall, not hers to live upon, and if my choice were to choose againe, I wold even doe as I did, soe that the comforte I take because I have soe good a wife is the onely cause of my care, because shee hath soe poore a husband. For my owne selfe, I cold measure my mind to liue as meanely as ever I did in Cambridge, but now dutye and love driueth me to further desire, and yett because I knowe not what may be thought of my deserveing, my desire hitherto hath rather greived myselfe with inward thought, then trobled other with outward suites. Neverthesse, I have had ever good happ, and speciallye in goodnes, who not presently to myselfe, but alsoe in my absence often to others of your owne accord have declared a freindly readines to sett forward any fitt suite in my behalfe, but the more gentle I haue found you the lesse willing I have beene to troble you.

Your most bounden to serue you,

ROGER ASKAM.

Att London, 18 January, 1554.

To the Hon^{ble} S^c Will^m Pawlett, Knt. these.

To the Lord Chancellor.

Jesus helpe. Amen.

My very good lord, these letters are to thanke yow for your benefitts, not to troble you with any suite, because by you I am more bound to doe the one, then I have need at this tyme to doe the other. Indeed of late not the lacke of busines, but Mr. Peter and his gentlenes hath beene the very cause why this good while I trobled your lo^{pp} neither with letters nor suite. And because I receiue such gentlenes of him not of my desert, but from your lo^{pps} good will towards me, and judgement on me what tyme you obtained my patent and office for me; therefore as I owe this benefitt alsoe of Mr. Peter's good will to yow, soe of dutye I thought fitt to make some accompt therof. Your lo^{pp} knoweth how Mr. Peter trobled my patent with a prouiso wherewith yow were not best contented, but now he hath made amends for all, for he hath gotten out the patent for my office dureing my life, with another proviso in this to cancell the former stopp; and though itt be to your lo^{pp} small pleasure and some troble to heare of this, yett because you have been alwayes soe readye to doe me good yourselfe, I trust yow will not be miscontented to knowe who doth one good for your sake. Noe tyme since I was borne soe

sticketh in my memorie as that when I, unfreinded and unknowne, came first to your lo'pp with my Booke of Shooteing, and what since that tyme yow have done for me, both with King Henrye, King Edward, and Queene Mary, I never shall forgett, nor hitherto have hidden, eyther in England or abroad. And thus seeing with such deeds yow have indebted me, how much blameworthy were I, if att least with words I shold not be ready to repaye yow; and because you shold guesse the deeds that I wold do, of a few words that I will use, five suertyes I offer vnto your lo'pp for the payment of my debt vnto yow; that is, my will, word, worke, heart and hand, evermore to wayte vpon your honor and state as longe as I shall live, and this memorye I gladly vse of your goodnes, not soe much for the matter which privately hath comed to me, as for the praise that com'only is given to yow, when yow are counted of all menn the best freind to every man that this countrie hath; and I doe thinke yow more happye for this judgement of menn then if I shold see yow beare greater parte then ever did cardinall in England. The greatest staves were never the surest to stand in this realme; for whether this falt hath beene the uniust government of suche as did rule, or the unruly nature of those that shold obey, I cannot tell; but this I am sure, these many yeares England wold never presentlye, or cold not very longe beare a subject which was accompted in mens talke either wisest in councell or greatest in power: and although your lo'pp deserveth by your wisdom to be esteemed for the one, and as worthy for your goodnesse to be the other, yett for the love I beare you, as itt were my greatest joy to see yow in very deed bee both; soe itt is my dayly wishe to heare yow in mens talke be accompted neither, whervnto, when, or where my word can serve I helpe with all my heart; but the memorye of your goodnes hath carried me to higher matters than need is, and therfore to troble your lo'pp att this tyme noe longer, I beseech yow take mine intent declared in this letter, as a suretye of the dutye w'ch I owe most gladly, and will paye most readilye vnto your lo'pp. And thus the liveing God preserve your lo'pp alwayes.

Your lo'pp alwayes most bounden,

R. ASKAM.

*To the R^t Hoble and R^t Reverent Father in God,
Stephen L^d Bishop of Winchester,
Lord High Chanc^r of England.*

To Queen Elizabeth.

Most excellent prince, my best ladye and Mrs. May itt please your highnes, a double dutye I owe to your ma'tie, all faithfull obedience to your highnes, my whole heart and goodwill for your singuler goodnes, the first as my sou'aigne over many other, the second as my dearest mistresse above all other, for yow are noe more my sou'aigne by your authoritye, then you are and have beene alwayes my best mistres by your goodnes. Yett as I dailye wishe and praye that yow may long and long remayne both highest soveraigne and greatest freind vnto me, soe for this tyme of readeing of this letter, I humbly beseech your ma'tie to imagine that your highnes were absent in some withdrawing chamber, and your goodnes onely present to reade the same; for I write now not as to the queene to make any suite, but as to my dearest freind to ask some councell in a suite, I wold faine make to the queene. But surely I will make noe suite to her highnes, before I aske councell of her goodnes; if you mislike itt, I will not followe, if your goodnes allowe of itt, her highnes will grant itt. Soe will I have your goodnes onely aske itt, or els I will surely goe without itt; and that because I wold onely be

bound to her highnesse and your goodnesse, and to none other person for itt; noe, not those two my greatest and best freinds, my noble Lord of Leicester, and good Mr. Secretary Cecill, greatest in authoritye, and best in good will to doe any good thinge for me; but onely your goodnes shall obteyne itt of her highnes, or els itt shall never be mine. And as for my suite, itt shall neither be vnreasonable for your goodnes to aske, nor great for her highnesse to grant, nor intollerable to any other person; ytt shall not be to inrich my selfe now, but onely to leave some comforte to my good wife and children hereafter; and your goodnes may speake willingly and aske boldly for me, for her highnes hath promised already, as my good Lady Stafford heard, both curteously to heare, and gladly to grant vnto me and my children, any fitt and reasonable suite, w'ch if itt be liked and allowed by your wisdomes, then helped forward of your goodnesse, of the good successe thereof at her highnes hands I make noe doubt at all. My suite, with the occasion that moveth me to make itt, and the necessitye that driveth me to aske itt is this—I wrote once a litle Booke of Shooteing, King Henry, her most noble father, did soe well like and allowe itt, as he gave me a liveing for itt; when he lost his life I lost my liveing; but noble King Edward againe did first revieue itt by his goodnes, then did increase itt by his liberalitie, thirdly, did confirme itt by his authoritye, vnder the great seale of England, w'ch patent all this tyme was both a great pleasure and profitt to me, saveing that one vnpleasant word in that patent called (dureing pleasure), turned me after to great displeasure, for when King Edward went his pleasure went with him, and my whole liveing went away with them both. But behold Gods goodnes towards me, and his provydence over me, in Queene Mary, her highnes sisters tyme, when I had lost all, and neither looked nor hoped for any thinge againe, all my freinds being vnder foote, without any labour, without my knowledge, I was sodainely sent for to come to the councell. I came with all will, and departed with much comforte, for there I was sworne secretarye for the Latine tonge, because some of them knewe that King Edward had given me that office when I was absent in Germanye, by good Mr. Secretaryes procurement, and because some did thinke I was fitter to doe that office then those were that did exercise itt. When I sawe other soe willing to doe for me, I was the bolder somewhat to speake for my selfe. I sawe Winchester did like well the manner of my writeing, I sawe also that he onely was dominus regit me that tyme. I told him that my patent and liveing for my Booke of Shooteing was lost. Well, said he, cause itt to be written againe, and I will doe what I can. I did soe; and here I will open to your ma'tie a pretty subtletye in doinge happily a good turne to myselfe, whereat perchance your ma'tie will smile, for surely I haue laughed att itt twentye tymes myselfe, and that with good cause, for I have liued somewhat the better for it euer since. I caused the same forme of the patent to be written out, but I willed a vacant place to be lefte for the sum'e. I brought itt soe written to the bishop, he asked me why the old sum'e was not putt in. S^r, quoth I, the fault is in the writer, who hath done very ill, beside to leave the vacant place soe great, for the old word tenn will not halfe fill the roome, and therefore surely except itt please your lordshipp to helpe to putt in twentye poundes, that wold both fill vp the vacant place well now, and alsoe fill my purse the better hereafter: truly, I shalbe putt to new chardges in causeing the patent to be newe written againe. The bishop fell in a laughter, and forthwith went to Queene Mary, and told what I had said, who without any more speakeing, before I had done her any service, of her owne bountifull goodnes made my patent twentye poundes by yeare dureing my life, for her and her successors. I have oft told this tale to many my freinds, for I thincke itt a part of honestye to saye well of them that have beene soe willing to doe

well for others. Some that have heard me tell this, have said vnto me, Surely seeing King Henry, King Edward, and Queene Mary, to whom yow were scarce knowne, to whom you had done noe service except in teaching King Edward to write, were soe beneficiall to grant, to augment, to confirme this liveing vnto yow, wee are sure that Queen Elizabeth, as euerye one of them three did alwayes better one another, soe shee alone hath bettered them all, or els the fault is in yourselfe not speakeing, and not in her ma'tie for not doeing the same; and surelye itt is both a follye in yow, and an iniurye to her goodnes, that throughe your owne fault your Booke of Shooteing shold be more bound to any other prince for divers causes then to her ma'tie. I answere my freinds thus—Itt is myne owne folly indeed, for nature hath made me soe loath to aske as noe opportunitye cold ever make me to be bold, nor noe necessitye yett drive me to crave itt. Itt is rather my greife to want my selfe then to wayle to any other. Itt is my greater desire to satisfye by good will, then to troble with bold and busye suites; for in soe many faire yeares and dayes spent and past in the presence of my prince, I never opened my mouth to vtter any suite to make my selfe riche, except itt were for venison to make my freind merry; but behold on the other syde her ma'ties goodnes and bounty, who hath given vnto me many and great benefitts, greater then I can deserve, and alwayes given by her before they be asked by me; for as her goodnes exceedeth farr my desert, soe her benefitts prevent ever my suites; and therefore itt is my chance alwayes to be bound to give her thanks before I have need to make request vnto her, and soe I find alwayes true that w'ch her ma'tie hath said many tymes vnto me, the lesse I speake the more shee will doe; the more I seeme to forgett my selfe the readier she wilbe to remember both me and mine. Well, saith one of my best and wisest freinds, yow saye well; but if the queene did not a great deale better, both yow shold doe very ill now and yours ever ill hereafter, but if yow did consider your owne case as yow shold, yow wold doe otherwise therein then yow doe. Yow doe not now live to your selfe: God hath sent yow a good wife, and many faire children. Yow are well stept into yeares; your wife is yonge, your children all within the yeares of innocence, soe not able to speake, not able to goe, and one (though shortlye) not yett borne; and I have heard yow ofte saye, if yow now died all the liveings the prince hath given yow doe dye with yow, and how yours shall then live, if yow doe not consider and helpe now, they may lament too late hereafter. Yow are not sure your selfe, nor very like, by wise menn's judgment, to live very longe; but sure I am of this, whersoever yow dye, if yow dye thus, yow shall dye an yll husband to your wyfe, and a worse father to your children. Yow knowe better then I how St. Paule termeth them that be careless provyders for their owne familye; indeed, they be of good natures that say least for them selves, but they be of worse natures that doe nothing for their dearest freinds: trulye, in doeing thus for good for yourselfe, yow doe over much wronge to others, and over great iniurye to the queene's ma'tie. Manie wise and good menn thinke least yow were carelesse thereof, she that is soe riche in learneing wold never leave yow soe poore in liveing. Yf yow had served any other but the prince, the miserye of yow and yours were easye to be borne, and the note thereof lesse in men's eyes, and seldomer in men's talke then both now and hereafter itt is like to be: and hereby as yow purchase miserye to yourselfe, soe doe yow offer great iniurye to the queene, for surely yow that have beene soe longe soe nigh to soe good a prince in askeing all this while nothings of her highnes, is plainely to seeme to mistrust her goodnes. But doe soe noe more, least her ma'tie, who hath a head to decipher mens, either find yow doe soe, or at least thinke yow doe, and soe doe nothing for yow

at all. Yf she had said yow once naye, yow might then be loather to speake; but seeing her goodnes is such to give vnto yow before yow doe aske, surely she will never denye yow that w'ch shalbe first reasonable for yow to aske, and nothinge out of her owne way to grant. And though yow be loath to aske any thinge for yourselfe, yett be not over carelesse to aske somethinge for your two sonnes, Giles and Dudley, or ells it were pitye yow were father of such twoe children; and seeing yow have given me leave to saye thus much, I will nowe take leave to saye more. Doe as I bidd yow, and aske what I shall will yow, and if her goodnes denie yow, I will pay yow yearely as much myselfe out of mine owne purse as that is w'ch I wold her highnes shold grant yow, which if I shold doe I shold be never a whitt the poorer at the yeare's end, for she shall give not one pennye from her selfe; but onely that that itt wold please her ma'tie to be contented, that as her noble predecessors were good to yow, soe her successors likewise shold be good to your children, that such small liveing as her predecessors gave vnto yow before, her successors shold suffer your children to enioye the same hereafter. If her goodnes grant, then shall yow never misse nor be never the poorer for itt, and her ma'tie in the meane while shall never not one pennye loose thereby into her coffers then she doth at this present and that by this waye, her predecessors gave yow twenty poundes a yeare for your booke of shooteing, and twentye poundes a yeare alsoe with a litle more for your secretaryshipp in the Latine tonge. Againe, to pay to the queene twentye pounds a yeare for a litle farme that Queene Mary gave yow by lease, and eighteen poundes a yeare for a litle parsonage that your mother in lawe lefte yow and your wife. Bee humble suitor to her highnesse thus to deale and change with yow. Give yow againe to her highnesse that w'ch her predecessors gave vnto yow, and beseech her ma'tie in price thereof to grant and give vnto your two sonnes the litle farme for the one, and the parsonage for the other, to find them a schoole when yow are gone. Yow your selfe have beene brought vp in good learning and in best service, yett if neither by your learning nor by your service you can be able to procure such two poore liveings for two such prettye children, wise menn shall iudge you another daye to have beene neither wise by your learneing, nor happye by your service. I heare saye yow have written a booke for the bringing vp of your children, well co'mended by them that have seene itt, but what is that to purpose, to teache them gaye thinges how they shall learne, and leave them nothinge how they shall live. Yow doe well in the one, doe as well in the other, and then shall your children find yow first a wise father for their learning, then a happye father for their liveing thus lefte them, and thoughe hereby yow shall have noe more in your owne purse to spend yourselfe, yett shall yow have more to your great comforte to leaue to your children. On the other side, the queene shall have a pennye for a pennye, yea, five pence for a groate; and herein shalbe all the difference, that as she found her predecessors good vnto yow, soe shall she bind her successors to be good vnto your children. And thus when the benefitt of your booke of Shooteing shall first be graunted by good will by noble King Henry, then confirmed dureing pleasure by good King Edward, after assured during life by Queene Mary, att last established longer life by most noble Queene Elizabeth, then sett out your booke of Shooteing in printe againe, as many wishe yow shold doe, and in your preface lett others vnderstand what goodnes yow have receiued, particularly at these foure most noble princes' hands, for the labour yow tooke and service yow did by your bowe and your booke; and when her ma'tie shall well weighe your suite how necessarye itt is for yow to aske, how reasonable itt is for her to graunt, yea, soe reasonable as I beleeeve my Lord Th'rer will not onely allowe itt but alsoe further itt, and be an earnest suitor for itt. Surely I am of this

opinion, that her goodnes will grant more then yow require, that is, freely to give yow and yours as much as yow aske, and not to take of yow for that short tyme of life the poore liveings that her predecessors gave vnto yow, w'ch if she doe, then shall yow both live with lesse care and dye with more comforte, when yow shall leave your children soe well provyded for by soe noble a prynce. When my deare freind had given me this good advice itt sanke soe deepe into my head as I cold never since sleepe well vntill I shold impart the same vnto your goodnes, for this is the suite I wold faine make to your highnesse, and this is the councell I wold gladly aske of your goodnes, whether I may make this suite to her highnes or noe? Indeed, to make some suite to her highnes your goodnes did give me most freindlye councell the other daye, and now I bringe, I trust, a reasonable suite, w'ch if itt be allowed of your goodnes, yett am I never more abashed to saye any thinge, especially for my selfe, in the presence of her highnesse. Ytt is your goodnes onely must doe that for me without all kind of suite, that is, to bringe to passe that her highnes grant me my suite before I speake for itt, before I knowe of itt, therefore, if itt may please your goodnes to saye but two words to her highnesse for me, as your goodnesse shold trulye saye them, soe her highnes, I trust to God, will graciously heare them. Most noble princesse, tyme was when God and your owne choice first did call him, and after did use him to doe yow much good for your learneing, lett tyme be that God and your good nature move yow likewise to doe him and his some comforte for their liveing, and doe in tyme, for thoughe your ma'tie shall have longe and longe tyme to doe good to him and his, yett he is lyke to have noe longe tyme to aske for him and his. Itt is high tyme for him rather to enioye somewhat then to aske any thinge. He asketh not much; nothings for himselfe, but somethinge for his children, and that shalbe not to give any thinge from your selfe, but onely to grant a litle from your successors hereafter, even that w'ch was given by your predecessors before. If your highnesse shalbe thus gracious vnto him, then shall he leave twenty poundes a yeare to either of his sonnes; a guifte fullye satisfyeinge his desire, and yett, to say truth, a small portion as ever secretarye to a prince did leave behinde him. If he misse of this suite, some menn will iudge that he for some great fault in himselfe, for some disabilitye in his service, is accounted not unluckye but unworthy to obteyne and deserve this his suite; and then, besides the inward greife of present miserye, he shall sustaine a note of open shame, both he himselfe now and his children hereafter, who had a father that was called to serue many yeares in good place, in weightye affaires, and noe fault found in his service, and yett nothings obteyned by him in his service to leave behind him to bring vp his children; and the last word he said to me was this, and that he said with weeping eyes, I beseech your goodnesse tell her highnesse that if I bee not soe happye as to leave this poore liveing to my children, yett will I leave the cotype of this poore letter vnto them to beare witness with me in tyme to come, that althoughe they had a father vnfortunate to doe them good, yett had they a father not vnmindfvll to speake to doe them good as much as laye in his power and learneing to doe. But weeping and yll weather be yll meanes to doe any thinge well. Now, thancked be God, the weather was never fairer nor the tyme fitter for your goodnes to speake to her highnesse for me, to doe for me now as she hath done alwayes before, that is, to binde me to thancke her for her benefitt before I come to troble her with my suite. In God, in your goodnes, and in this hope I doe repose my selfe, as I trust to receiue such answeare by your goodnes from her highnesse in this matter as shall glad my heavey heart, comforte my carefull wife, sitting now at home weeping and prayeing for the good successe of this my suite, and make happye my poore children for their good bringing vp in virtue and learneing,

thereby to serve the better, God, their prince, and their countrie another daye. God send your good ma'tie your owne heart's desire.

Your highnes most obedient subiect,

Your goodnes most faithfull servant,

R. ASKAM.

At Windsor the tenth of October, 1567.

To the Queene's most sacred Ma'tie.

To the Earl of Leicester.

Most noble and my best lorde. The queene being last at Westminster, I was everye daye in the privye chamber, and everye day in your lo'pp's chamber, but the thronge of your lo'pp's busines, and the thruste of importunate suitors kept me from speakeing with your lo'pp, w'ch I much desired, because the matter was mine owne, not yours, nor the states. Of nature I durst not, and by reason I wold not be over bolde in pressing over farr, althoughe your wonted curtesye to all, and singuler good will privately towards me might have beene sufficient warrant for me in that behalfe. My purpose was to complaine on a greife the sore whereof your lo'pp might and maye onely remedye. Myne ill lucke is great at this present: I was never soe desirous as now to wayte on a progresse, and specially to Cambridge, to have done there to her ma'tie and yow such service as laye in me. But the present and certaine lookeing for the uncertaine tyme of my wiue's deliverye doth keepe me necessarily at home for such iust causes as your lo'pp by good nature and true judgment will allowe in me; even soe wold God I might see that blessed day when yow by experience shold feele the same in your selfe. One peece of my suite was, therefore, to desire your lo'pp to crave pardon for mine absence in this progresse, w'ch I pray yow hartelye doe. A second greife is equall with the first, saue that itt may have some better remedye, your lo'pp of your great curtesye and good will towards me offred of your selfe to be my gossip, w'ch was to me and my wife a singuler comforte, this your farr absence is herein a stoppe to our great greife, and yett if itt might please your goodnes by a word or two in a letter to S^r William Pickering, w'ch I might deliver him, to desire him to be your lo'pp's deputy in that behalfe, I thinke he wold willingly doe itt, and for this cause I have sent my man to the cort with this letter to your lo'pp to knowe your good pleasure herein. I haue, moreover, to talke or write a large matter to your lo'pp, w'ch I can neither vtter in soe small leisure, nor yett comprehend in compasse of a letter. Your present being at Cambridge is a good occasion to me to write, and wilbe alsoe a just cause to yow to thinke somewhat of the same. Your lo'pp doth very well remember my poore advice (w'ch proceeded both of good will and alsoe of right judgment) to have had your lo'pp increase your knowledge in the Latine tongue for the vse of vnderstanding writeing and speakeing, I knowe itt was both fitt for your calling and apt for your nature; for your calling, because that onely tonges (though but meanelly had) shold have beene a generall instrument to have dealt with people of all nations; for your nature, because yow be given of yourselfe to a sensible reason, to a sensible vtterance both with tonge and penn. And yett itt is more your co'moditye then your co'mendac'on, my lord, to have these guiftes soe as yow have them without labour taken for them; for if labour in yow had answered the benefitts of nature given vnto yow, what yow wold have comed to I can well guesse, whose abilitye in inditeing is already suche for the pithye plainenesse and orderly sensiblenesse of itt, as itt is a guifte more rather of itt selfe, more praiseworthy indeed, more profitable for vse, then if yow had vpon your finger ends all the geometrye that is in all the booke of

Euclyde. The quindrinalls be sciences good for respect, not best in degree, co'mon, not most excellent; I say co'mon not onely to menn but alsoe to some beasts, yea, and some wise menn write, and that by some reason that for the vse and practise of the quadrinalls some beastes excell all menn; as in musicke, for fine and sweete deliverye; in geometrye spyders and bees for the true proportion and subtile dimensions; in astronomye, in foresight of ill coniunctions and hurtfull aspects, and in avoyding the sodaine dangers, and tymes of weathers, both beastes and fishes to have surer foreknowledge then menn; for phisicke, alsoe, wayes to kepe health, and remedies to cure sicknesses, be more orderly kept and more skilfully foreseene then co'monly they be among menn. But that learneing w'ch furnisheth the mind with judgment, the tonge with vtterance, is not parted from man to any other liveing thinge, except onely to God himselfe, and yett is not graunted to all menn, but to the fewest, and such as be more then menn among menn. I saye this, my lord, because I thinke yow did yourself iniurye in changeing Tullye's wisdomes with Euclyde's prickes and lynes; the one doctrine is better of itt selfe, apter for your nature, fitter for your place then the other. When I see the abilitie of inditeing that is in yow naturallye, I lament for good will, and cold chide if I had authoritye, that by your owne fault yow doe not exercise and exceed your selfe by labour wherein yow exceed almost all other by nature. And here, my lord, I pray yow of pardon, both that I may find a faulte in yow without note of offence, and alsoe to say the truth of yow without suspic'on of flatterye, for where I may not say bothe I will not onely saye neither, but alsoe nothing at all vnto yow. I trust yow being at Camebridge and heareing comedyes, tragedyes, and disputac'ons there, will move yow both to thinke as I doe, and alsoe to forethinke that yow have not done as I wold have had yow to doe. And to end, surely I had rather write and speake either English, as Mr. Cecill doth, or Latine, as Mr. Haddon doth, or both, as our most noble mistres doth, then be a pretender to them and ignorant; but to troble your lo'pp noe more, nor tarry my man noe longer, I end indeed, prayeing your lo'pp still to doe as yow are wont to doe, that is, to doe good to all, and sayeing all, I meane alsoe as yow may those that stand in most need. Christ send yow all health and heart's desire.

Your lo'pp's most bounden

to serve yow,

R. ASKAM.

5 August, 1564.

*To the Rt. Hon'ble Robert, Lord Dudley, Baron
of Denbighe, Earle of Leycester, &c.*

*To Mr. C. H. his brother in law, when he putt him to service with the
Earl of Warwicke.*

My deare brother, in putting yow to service a double wishe hath brought me a double care, one for yow, another to my selfe; for yow that yow may fully answeare my present desire of your hereafter well doinge, for my selfe, that my promise to my lord of your good towardnes may be performed by your diligent service, and because freindly counsell is better for a yong man then costlye garments to enter into service withall, and I being as desirous to furnish yow with the one as I am able to sett yow out with the other, doe thinke it fitter for me and better for yow at this tyme to vse my penn then open my pvrse vnto yow. My counsell if yow doe willingly read, advisedly marke, and constantly followe (as my hope is yow will, and as your gaine is yow shold) yow shall not

onely take away from me my double care, but alsoe bringe to me, to yourselfe, and to others a quadruple way of praise, profitt, pleasure, and comfort. Euerye man shall give yow much praise, your selfe onely shall receive the most profitt, your loveing sister, my wife, shall take therein great pleasure, your worthy mother enioy a singoler comfort, whose care and coste for your bringeing vp hitherto ought muche to move yow to all well doeing hereafter. My advisement shalbe short for better remembrance, and plaine for easier understanding. First and formost, in all your thinkeings, speakeings, and doeings have before your eyes the feare of God. If yow aske me what is the feare of God, Daud shall soe well answeare and teach yow as noe mann better, whose words be these: My sonne, come hither, and I will teache thee the feare of God. Hast thou a desire to liue well, then meane noe deceite in thy mind, speakeing nothing of malice with thy tounge. Abhor and turne away from mischieuous doeings, avoide and eschue euill companie, doe nothings but that is good, vse noe fellowshipp but with those that be honest, seeke peace and quiettnes with euerye one, and to saye as much as I can saye or yow can doe, loue all. The precepts, brother, be plaine teaching, noe darke schoole pointes, yea, these fewe lynes diligentely marked and well followed shall lead yow as rightly to doe all dutye in your service, and to followe all honestye in your life, as thoughe yow had read over curiouslye all the bookes of Scripture. But least I shold seeme to propose vnto yow a sermon rather then a letter, and a long letter rather then a short lesson, I will as I begunne rehearse againe my first advice now twice vnto yow, that yow shold twice and thrice remember itt. First and formost, in all your thoughts, words, and deeds have before your eyes the feare of God: here were good ending when I have said soe, for surely neither I nor any other man cann saye more for good order to be used in man's life then David hath taught yow in this short lesson. I may vtter more wordes but noe more matter for this purpose, yea, I cann add nothings to expresse itt more plainelye, but itt must be taken out of the selfe same lesson manifestly, yett because itt is wrapt vp in soe narrowe a roome, I will somewhat laye itt more broad before your eyes, that yow may easilye knowe itt for your learning, and better followe itt in your service. Then thus love and serve your lord willingly, faithfullye, and secretlye; love and live with your fellowes honestly, quiettlye, curteouslye, that noe man have cause either to hate yow for your stubborne frowardnes, or to malice yow for your proud ungentlenes, two faults which co'monly yonge men soones fall into in great men's service. Contemne noe poore man, mocke noe simple man, w'ch proud fooles in cort like and love to doe; find fault with your selfe and with none other, the best waye to live honestlye and quiettly in the court. Carrye noe tales, be noe co'mon teller of newes, be not inquisitive of other menn's talke, for those that are desirous to heare what they need not, co'monly be readye to babble what they shold not. Vse not to lye, for that is vn honest; speake not everye truth, for that is vnneedfull, yea, in tyme and place a harmesse lye is a greate deale better then a hurtfull truth. Use not dyceing nor carding; the more yow use them the lesse yow wilbe esteemed; the cunninger yow be at them the worse man yow wilbe counted; for pastime, love and learne that w'ch your lord liketh and vseth most, whether itt be rydeing, shooteing, hunting, hawkeing, fishing, or any such exercise. Beware of secrett corners and night sitting vp, the two nurses of mischiefe, unthriftines, losse, and sicknes. Beware cheifely of Ydlenes, the great pathway that leadeth directly to all evils; be diligent alwayes, be present every where in your lord's service, be at hand to call others, and be not ofte sent for yourselfe; for marke this as part of your creed, that the good service of one whole yeare shall never

gett soe much as the absence of one houre may lose, when your lord shall stand in need of yow to send, if yow consider alwayes that absence and negligence must needes be cause of greife and sorrowe to your selfe, of chideing and rueing to your lord; and that dutye done diligently and presently shall gaine yow profitt, and purchase yow great praise, and your lord's good countenance, yow shall ridd me of care, and wyne yourselfe creditt, make me a gladd man, and your aged mother a ioyfull woman, and breed your freinds great comforth. Soe I comitt and co'mend yow to God's mercifull protecc'on and good guidance, who long preserve.

Your ever loving and affectionate

brother in lawe,

R. ASKAM.

To my loveing Brother in Lawe, Mr. C. H.

*Servant to the Rt. Ho^ble the Earle of
Warwick, these.*

To Mr. Calibutt.

Thinges aptly spoken or wittily written, because yow can both aptly iudge when yow reade, and doe alsoe like when yow heare, marking itt well in others, and vseing itt much yourselfe, therefore I send yow by this bearer a letter, written by the worthy Wyatt purposely to his sonne, yett fitly to all others that liste to take pleasure in readeing or profitt in following these fewe lynes of wittye counsell leadeing to honest life. And as I have long lamented to see yow bent by nature to much towardnes, yett by ill companie to some vnthriftines, soe alwayes I have much reioyced when vanitye did most overgrow, to see in yow a desire springing to honestye, w^{ch} did appeare by grafting your selfe into the worthy companie of M. N^l.; and alsoe the springe of the yeare beginnes now to be faire, thancked be God. And therefore I send yow inclosed in Wyatts letter faire stede of good counsell, w^{ch} before yow have itt in your hands hath taken roote in your heart, soe that now onely remaines on your part soe to husband the matter, that the faire buds florishing in moch hope may growe forth to the plentye of such fruite as I your freind have often wished, and thought ever might be looked for at your hands. This freely spoken, and freindly meant, take as your judgment doth bidd yow. And thus I bidd yow farewell in Christ, desireing yow to reade over this letter diligently, and send itt me againe freindly, that I may restore itt againe faithfully to my freind of whom I had itt.

Your affectionate freind,

ROG. ASKAM.

16 Aprill, 1550.

To my good freind, Mr. Edward Callibutt.

To the Earl of Leicester.

Most ho^{ble} and my best lord, if I shold write at full to your lo^{pp} what my heart wold, or what my present necessitye requireth, I might seeme eyther to flatter or to over-reach; to flatter, because I write vnto yow; to over-reache, because I write of my selfe. But I trust your goodnes will iudge me void of bothe, when such as cannot be great graters either for gaine or profitt; and how troblesome I have beene to your lo^{pp}, and that notwithstanding in as much faire offred good will on your lo^{pps} part, both privately to my selfe and openly to others, as any of my calling hath had in this cort, your lo^{pp} knoweth best. And for my heart towards your lo^{pp}, I need not to write, for herein

three witnesses will satisfie, or nothings will serve, God, the queene, and your selfe; and in all this your goodnes open to all, both freind and foe, being alwayes as loath to saye any mann naye, as ever yow were able to doe any man good, who as I knowe full well my selfe, and as the reporte of other menn goeth, hath done more good even to your enemies then any man els hath done good to his freindes. The cause why in all this opportunitye I have not troubled your lo'pp by way of suite, was neither forgettfullnes of my selfe, nor mistrust of your goodnes, but onely the watching for such a tyme and such a matter as might be both easie for your lo'pp to obteyne, and fitt for me and myne to enioye; besides that of my selfe, not onely by nature but alsoe by judgement, I am more desirous to deserve good will then to trouble yow with suites, w'ch hath beene the onely cause, why in soe many faire yeares and dayes w'ch I have past and spent with her ma'tie, I never opened my mouth to trouble her ma'tie with suites. And this request I doe gladly make, for I doe thinke and alsoe feare that then your lo'pp doth thinke that your freind doth deale vnkindly and offer yow wrong, who doth not both looke and labour for goodnes at your lo'pps hands; but see my most vnhappy happ, or els the strange and over bold iniurye of others, by whom I am driven even of necessitye, first to complaine of an iniurye before I crave any benefitt at your lo'pps hands, who have ventured to turne the fairest waye of my most hoped furtherance into a ready pathe of my vtter vndoeing. For where I surely fixed my hope to have had more staye of your lo'pps goodnes then of any man els, some have beene soe bold as to abuse your lo'pps authoritye to doe that iniurie that fewe or none wold either for inward conscience or com'on humanitye have offred vnto me, for if the matter for the deede itselfe, for the manner of the doeing, for the persons that have done itt, were expressed by me as I cold and vnderstanded by others to the full, it wold fall out more to other menns shame then my iniurye, although my vtter vndoeing did followe thereof. But hitherto I have kept the matter from the queene's ma'tie, not disclosed itt to good Mr. Secretarye, sayeing lesse to any other, then eyther my inward greife might justlye have vttered, or the iniurye offred and vnkindnes done might well have deserved, for I purpose soe to referr the matter onely to your lo'pp as all that heare the cause shall wittnes that either I obteyne my right by your lo'pp's goodnes onely, or els suffer wronge by your lo'pp's onely authoritye. For I saye, and will saye, both nowe and hereafter, and here and elsewhere, if the matter be not amended, that noe boldnes durst, nor noe power cold have offred or done me this wronge, except some menn had thought that the shade of your lo'pp's authoritye shold have soe couered their doeings and stopped my mouth, as none shold have seene, nor I durst have uttered the iniury done vnto me. But they are deceived, for though I am not soe bold and forward as some other be in craueing of benefites, yett dare I well enoughe complaine of an iniurye, if when and where and by whom it shold nott, itt be offred vnto me; but as they have ventured boldly to abuse your lo'pps authoritye, soe have they not spared with overmuch boldnes to deale not the best with the queenes ma'tie in disappointing her good will, and illudeing her purpose in that matter wherein she was speciallye bent openly to shew a certaine prerogative of her goodnes towards me. For did her ma'tie give me that prebend by her onely goodnes and Mr. Secretaryes motion, without any suite, without my knowledge, that another man shold reape the best fruite of that her good will? or when Mr. Bourne wold needes entitle the queene to the fee simple of that prebend, did her ma'tie give out her com'ission, write her letters, send speciall tokens, talke earnestly w'th her officers, give strait com'aundement to the whole Cort of Exchequer, that without delay I shold have right in a matter against herselfe? Was this prerogative, I saye, of her goodnes soe speciallye declared, soe openlye testified, that my Lord of Yorke might prevayle and

disappoint all her ma'ties meaneings therein? I trust all good and wise menn will both thinke and saye naye. And besides his iniurye of me, besides your lo'pps authoritye, and besides the illudeing of her ma'ties good purpose and will, surely the vnkind dealeing doth greive me most of all; for these seven yeares I have spent my life in cares at home, my liveing in suite and chardges abroad; I have sold away my plate, and that which greeveth me much, my wives poore jewells; I have by this present suite brought in danger of forfeiteing my whole liveing to comfort my wife and my children, for by chardge of this suite I owe the 200*l*. and more, in wittnes of w'ch debte S^c Richard Sackuile hath my lease, given me by Queene Mary, w'ch is the whole and onely liveing that I have to leave to my wife and children, who may truly saye when I am gone, we may goe all a begging for any thinge that ever S^c Askam cold ever gett vnto vs by all his service done to Queene Elizabeth, or by his great offices that he had in the cort. This carefull thought, my lord, pincheth me ever neere the heart; hereby cometh my graye haire, my hollowe eyes, my heavye lookes, my longe absence from the court, my thoughtfull bydeing at home, my daily present greife for them w'ch shold be my greatest and best comforte, and the better wife, the fairer children that God hath blest me withall, the greater is my greife that all my service in the cort shold purchase them nothinge but beggarye when I am gone; for if I dye, all my thinges dye with me, and yett the poore service that I have done to Queene Elizabeth shall live still, and never dye soe long as her noble hand and excellent learneing in the Greeke and Latine tonge shalbe knowne to the world. And alsoe my happ is over bad, that I, being thought fitt to be a secretarye to a prince and princesse abroad, cannot be thought worthy of one groate by yeare at home, neither by land, fee, nor farme, nor otherwise, w'ch my wife and children may enioye when I am gone. Ah, my lord! God keepe all good menn from these cares; for he that never had good wife nor faire children can never come to these cares and thoughts, and therfore, truely, very vnhappy and onely vnhappy may I be both counted now and cronicled hereafter, if of all those that have beene soe longe and soe nigh to soe noble a prince, I onely in the end must leave nothing but miseryes to my dearest freindes.

I see, most noble lord, these my inward greifes cause me to vtter forth ever these household greifes, and I was not soe much purposed to lament my owne myserye as to complaine vpon others iniurye, vnkindnes, and vncourtesye done vnto me in this matter, for all these my inward cares at home be doubled and tribled to me abroad by outward troubles, partly by the iniurye of my enemìes, but more by the vnkindnes of my freinds. Mr. Bourne did never greive me halfe so much in offering me wronge, as Mr. Dudley and the Bishop of Yorke doe by takeing away my rights. Noe Bishop in Queene Marye's days wold have dealt soe with me, noe not Mr. himselfe, when Winchester lived, durst have dealt soe with me, for such estimac'on in those (even the learnedst and wisest menn, as Gardiner*, Heath*, and Cardinall Poole*) made of my poore service, that although they knew perfectly that in religion by open writeing and privy talke I was contrary vnto them, yett that where S^c Francis Inglefeild by name did note me specially at the councell board, Gardiner wold not suffer me to be called thither, nor touched els where, sayeing such words of me as in a letter, though letters cannot blushe, yet shold I blushe to write therein to your lo'pp. Winchester's* good will stood not in speakeing faire and wishing well, but he did indeed that for me whereby my wife and children shall live the better when I am gone. Ah! most noble lord, shall my wife and

* This testimony was honourable, perhaps imprudently honourable, to the prelates of a fallen church; but it was true, and therefore, perhaps, more perilous to the writer, a protestant.

children say trulye when I am gone, yett we have this to live on gotten by my good Lord of Winchester in Queene Marye's tyme, but we have not one pennye to live on gotten by my good Lord of Leicester in Queene Elizabeth's tyme; yea, the liveing that was specially purposed by her noble goodnes to doe vs good, my Lord of Leicester, though not openly by his meanes, yett by his authoritye and suffering, is taken from vs. Ah! my good lord, perchance yow thinke these words be oversharpe and needlesse, I thinke soe too, for I hope surely yowr lopp's goodnes will prove them soe to be in the end, but sure I am that at this present I write not soe sharply as they doe shrewdly w'ch of necessitye compell me thus to write, for all these cares and costs have I sustained onely to maintaine the church of Yorke's right, thinking that in the end for my labour and chardge, my lord arch bishop's grace, who never yet spent one pennye in the right of his patronage, wold first by curtesie bestowe the advocac'on thereof vpon my son Dudley, then of conscience grant vnto me a good lease to redeeme these chardges w'ch this suite hath pvtt me vnto; but now, when I have by longe suite, great cost and care, brought by order of lawe, by verdict of judgment, this prebend to the church of Yorke againe w'ch foure arch bishops in fortie yeares cold never bringe to passe, behold, when I looked for thanks, and hoped for recompence of my great chardges by some longe lease at the least, my lord arch bishop, before the matter was ended (for yett it remaineth in costly tryall) to me most vnkindly, to my present vndoeing, and perpetuall greife, hath given awaye the advocac'on, and given itt soe vnder his, the deane and chapter's seale, as now another mann shall enioye the sweet kernell of the nutt w'ch I have beene soe long in cracking, and nothings left vnto me but shells to feed me withall; aye, my lord, other kind of writeing then these heavy letters had beene more fitt for this present tyme, and surely thus had I never written, if the bishop in this matter had made any accompte of learning, conscience, humanitye, or curtesie, or else of his owne promise vnto me wherewith I will chardge him, and that in the best presence that ever I meete him in England. But to lett the bishop goe, at whose hands I looke for noe good, I referr the whole matter onely to your lo'pp, who justly may, and easilye to noe mans iniurye, to my greate comforte and co'moditye, to your high praise too amongst all that shall heare of itt, your lo'pp may, I saye, amend all the matter, w'ch if you doe like your owne doeing in all other thinges els, and that is justly, gently, and curteouslye, w'ch, as I trulye looke for, soe some of the wisest and best menn of this realme, and those that thinke most honorably of your lo'pp's good nature, doe assure me yow will doe soe. The way is this: lett the bishop, who, as your lo'pp knoweth, is both willing for your sake, and able of himselfe, doe John Dudley some other better good turne then this, and if itt be twice as good, I shall not envye itt soe itt be not ioyned with iniureing me. Then may your lo'pp take the advocac'on, and in steed of Dudley your servant bestowe itt on Dudley your sonne, and soe shall John Dudley have a benefitt, I receive noe iniurye, your lo'pp deserve all thanks, and the bishop none at all. And thus very happilye shall fall out a meane, whereby your lo'pp may be a good godfather indeed vnto your sonne, and I and my wife most bounden to yow, as our assured hope hath alwayes beene and still is, that wee and ours shall have good cause of comforte once at your lo'pp's hands, and then shall I both live in more ioye and dye with lesse care, when I shall leave my dearest child * soe carefully provyded for by his noble godfather. But if your lo'pp doe not thus, I must thinke, and other will iudge, that yow doe me plaine wronge, w'ch yow doe indeed, though not directly by yourselfe, yet manifestly by others, if yow suffer any other vnder the shade of your authority to doe itt vnto me. And then I must thinke my happ over hard that your lo'pp, whose

* Dudley Ascham, Leicester's godson.

custome is to doe good to your enemyes, shold thus undoe me, your poore and true freind, and whose nature is to doe good to all and hurt to none, shold beginne the first iniurye that ever yow did, to offer itt to him who is more desirous of the increase of your lo'pp's honor then ever he was of his owne profitt. And, therefore, most noble and my best lorde, I praye yow in God's behalfe to lett me vnderstand plainly whether yow purpose to doe or vndoe in this matter, yea, a speedye naye shalbe more welcome then my right wonne by over longe travell. If yow saye nothings, then yow tell me plainly yow will doe nothing for me; if yow drive me off with faire words, yow drive me, though not openly, to complaine, yea, to lament elsewhere, then the iniurye was done vnto me. But surely yow cannot doe soe for good nature's sake, nor will doe soe for honor's sake, nor ought not to doe soe both for conscience and for equitye of the cause, and alsoe of curtesie for that true heart and good will which yow knowe I have ever borne to yow and to your name. And thus I end, reposeing the doeing and vndoeing of me, my wife, and your sonne Dudley, and the rest of my poore children in your lo'pp's onely hand, praying God to sende yow as I wishe yow.

Your honor's most ready,

At co'mandem't,

ROGER ASKAM.

Att London, 14th of Aprill, 1566.

*To the r^t ho^{ble} my most honoured good Lord,
Robert, Earle of Leycester, &c.*

This pressing and eloquent letter appears to have had its proper effect upon Leicester, and, through him, to have extorted the following epistle to Sandys from Elizabeth herself. This prelate, with all his talents and eloquence, was rapacious to a degree, which those qualities, splendid as they were, could not varnish over, nor the wants even of a numerous family justify.

To the Archbishop of York.*

ELIZABETH, R.

Most Reverend Father in God, and r^t trustye and welbeloved. In the first yeare of our raigne, for a speciall favour and regard that wee had to the person and service of our trusty and welbeloved servant Roger Askam, our secretarye for the Latine tonge, wee did bestowe vpon him without any his suite or knowledge of our doeing thereof, a prebend called Wetwange, in our cathedrall church of Yorke; notwithstanding after that, our guifte was called into controuersye and longe suite of lawe, the tryall whereof hath beene soe troblesome to our servant, that vnlesse wee our selfe had extended our authoritye to the ending of his trouble, and alsoe our liberalitye to the aydeing of his chardges, our well ment guifte and benefitt might hereafter have turned to the vtter vndoeing of him and his. And now, notwithstanding all this our speciall good will to him soe well knowne and openly testified, and all the chardges w^{ch} he hath sustained, as we are credibly certified, onely in maintaineing the title of our patronage without all your coste and care, another man privately by an advocac'on graunted by yow, goeth about not onely to enioye that co'moditye w^{ch} by desert, conscience, and amitye, is due to our said servant, but alsoe over boldly to despise all our good meaneings, many wayes declared in this matter to doe that benefitt to our said servant for his acceptable service done to vs, that might tend hereafter to the good of him and his. Wee cannot thinke this manner of proceeding soe allowable as the meritts of our said servant did require; and therefore we require yow earnestlye to take such order as the advocac'on may be revoked into your hands againe, and then to bestowe itt at our request vpon our said

* Dr. Edwyn Sandys.

servant, being one who, besides his owne service to vs, deserveth estimac'on for his singular learneing, att whose chardges alsoe, and for whose sake the title of your interest hath beene soe well maintained, and withall to ratifye and confirme vnder your seale, the deane and chapter, such a lease as our trustie and right welbeloved S^e William Cecill, Knt. our principall secretarie, to whom his service is best knowne, shall in our name request of yow to be graunted vnto him, both for the recompence of the great chardges our said servant hath susteyned in lawe, as alsoe for the present mayntenance of his service, and comforte hereafter of his wife and children. Of which our request wee doubt not such your regard as appertayneth; soe as our said servant may well see that wee were noe more beneficiall in giving this liveing, then now we be mindefull to maintaine the same to him given.

At our Cort of Whitehall, the 20th day of June, 1580.

*To the most Reverent Father in God, Edwin,
Lord Archbishop of Yorke, our trusty and
entirely beloved.*

To his Wife.

Myne owne good Margaret; the more I thinke vpon your sweet babe, as I doe many tymes both day and night, the greater cause I alwayes find of giving thanks continually to God for his singuler goodnes bestowed at this tyme vpon the child, your selfe, and me, even because itt hath the rather pleased him to take the child to himselfe into heaven, then to leave itt here with vs still on earthe. When I mused on the matter as nature, fleshe, and fatherly fantasie did carry me, I found nothinge but sorrowes and care, w^{ch} very muche did vexe and troble me, but at laste forsakeing these worldly thoughts, and referring me wholly to the will and order of God in the matter, I found such a change, such a cause of joye, such a plentye of God's grace towards the child, and of his goodnes towards you and me, as neither my heart can comprehend, nor yett my tonge expresse the twentieth part thereof.

Neverthesse, because God and good will hath soe joyned yow and me together as wee must not onely bee the one a comfort to the other in sorrowe, but alsoe partakers together in any joye, I cold not but declare vnto yow what iust cause I thinke we both have of comfort and gladnes by that God hath soe graciously dealte with us as he hath. My first stepp from care to comfort was this, I thought God had done his will wth our child, and because God by his wisdom knoweth what is best, and by his goodnes will doe best, I was by and by fully perswaded the best that cann be is done with our sweet child, but seeing God's wisdom is vnsearchable wth any man's heart, and his goodnes vnspeakable wth any man's tonge, I will come downe from such high thoughts, and talke more sensibly with yow, and laye open before yow such matter as may be both a full comforte of all our cares past, and alsoe a iust cause of rejoyceing as long as we live. Yow well remember our continuall desire and wish, our nightlye prayer together that God wold vouchsafe to vs to increase the number of this world; wee wished that nature shold beautifully performe the worke by vs; wee did talke how to bringe vp our child in learneing and vertue; we had care to provyde for itt, soe as honest fortune shold favour and followe itt. And see, sweet wife, how mercifully God hath dealt wth vs in all points, for what wishe cold desire, what prayer cold crave, what nature cold performe, what vertue cold deserve, what fortune cold affoord, both wee have received and our child doth enioye alreadye. And because our desire (thanked be God) was alwayes ioyned with honestye, and our prayers mingled with feare, and applyant alwayes to the world too the will and pleasure of God hath given vs more then wee wished, and

that w'ch is better for vs now then we cold hope to thinke vpon; but yow desire to heare and knowe how, marrye even thus, we desired to be made vessells to increase the world, and itt hath pleased God to make vs vessels to increase heaven, w'ch is the greatest honor to man, the greatest joye to heaven, the greatest spite to the devile, the greatest sorrowe to hell that any man can imagine. Secondarilye, when nature had performed what she wold, grace stepped forth and took our child from nature, and gaue itt such guiftes over and above the power of nature, as where itt cold not creepe in earth by nature itt was straightway well able to goe to heaven by grace. Itt cold not then speake by nature, and now it doth praise God by grace; itt cold not then comforte the sicke and carefull mother by nature, and now through prayer itt is able to helpe father and mother by grace; and yett, thancked be nature, that hath done all she cold doe, and blessed be grace that hath done more and better then we wold wishe she shold have done. Peradventure yett yow doe wishe that nature had kept itt from death a little longer, yea, but grace hath carried itt where now noe sicknes can followe, nor any death hereafter medle with itt; and instead of a short life with troubles on earth, itt doth now live a life that never shall end with all manner of joye in heaven. And now, Margaret, goe too, I praye yow, and tell me as yow thinke, doe yow love your sweet babe soe litle, doe yow envye his happye state soe much, yea, once to wishe that nature shold have rather followed your pleasure in keepeing your child in this miserable world, then grace shold have purchased such profit for your child in bringing him to such felicitie in heaven? Thirdelye, yow may saye vnto me, if the child had lived in this world, itt might have come to such goodnes by grace and vertue as might have turned to great comforte to vs, to good service to our countrie, and served to have deserved as high a place in heaven as he doth now. To this, in short, I answeare, ought wee not in all things to submitt to God's good will and pleasure, and thereafter to rule our affections, w'ch I doubt not but yow will endeavour to doe? And therefore I will saye noe more, but wishe all comforte to yow here, and a blessing hereafter, w'ch I doubt not but is prepared for yow*.

Your dearly loueing husband,

ROGER ASKAM.

To my deare Wife Mrs. Margaret Askam,
these.

DR. GEORGE HICKES.

Græcas, Latinasque linguas & auctores & homines mirentur per me, quantum velint, modo a linguis quibus majores sui locuti sunt, librosque quos scripserunt non abhorrent. Quæ res apud illos gestæ sunt & qui illorum mores fuerint jucundum sit eis legere, modo quæ hi pace belloque gesserunt, quasque leges & consuetudines vim legum habentes instituerunt, scire non dedignantur †.

The fate of this obscure village has been singular, not only in having produced two men who rose to the highest rank of literature, but whose attainments were the most distinct and even opposite in their kinds. The one, a master of all the elegances of the Greek and Latin languages, which he transfused into his own compositions; the latter, profoundly skilled in all the wide-spread dialects of the Teutonic stock, which in dif-

* I make no apology for the republication of this admirable letter, of which I have but just now discovered that it had been printed before. But, *decies repetita placebit*. The affection and the resignation, the eloquence and piety which it breathes, are inimitable; but they can only be felt with their full effect by a parent suffering under a similar privation.

† Præf. ad Thesaurum, p. 3.

ferent proportions form the rugged basis of our own tongue. Between the births of these extraordinary men was an interval of 127 years. There was also a considerable difference in their birth and condition.

The Aschams were well born and allied, the Hickeses plain farmers, of whose existence in the parish of Kirkby Wiske I was just able to pick up on the spot an evanescent tradition, while the Aschams were wholly forgotten.

George Hickes, the subject of this memoir, was born June 20, 1642, at the little hamlet of Newsham, on the eastern side of the Wiske, and within the wapentake of Birdforth, but within the parish of Kirkby, where his parents occupied the tenement called Moorehouse*. His school education was at Northallerton, under Mr. Smelt, a celebrated master, who had also the honour of having taught Archbishop Palliser, and the pious Mr. Kettlewell. Hence he was sent in 1659 to St. John's College, in Oxford, and admitted a servitor, but soon after the restoration removed to Magdalen College, where he took the degree of A. B., but being excluded by the statutes from obtaining a demyship, he migrated to Magdalen Hall, whence he was elected fellow of Lincoln College, May 23, 1664. He proceeded A. M. in the course of the next year, and entered into holy orders (I suppose deacon's orders) in June, 1666. Eleven of his next years were occupied in the office of public tutor, which he discharged with great reputation to himself and advantage to his pupils; but in 1673, having fallen into a bad state of health, he accepted an offer from Sir George Wheeler, who had been under his care, to accompany him on his travels.

On his return, after a residence of eighteen months in France and Switzerland (for it does not appear that he saw Italy), he commenced B. D. and about the same time became rector of St. Ebbs, in Oxford.

His loyal and high church principles must have been at this time sufficiently well known, for in 1676 he was appointed domestic chaplain to Duke Lauderdale, whom he attended to Scotland in May, 1677, whence in the following spring he was sent back to England along with Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow, to represent to the king the distracted state of that unhappy and misgoverned country. What a court chaplain really thinks of the state of affairs, in the administration of which he is entrusted with a part, it is rarely possible to discover; but as Hickes went on this occasion all lengths with the court, the native severity of his temper renders it probable that he was sincere. At his return, by the desire of Archbishop Sharp, he accepted the degree of D. D. at St. Andrews, a step with which his own university had some reason to be displeased. Nor was he himself satisfied with his Scottish honour, for in December, 1679, he procured the Chancellor's letter recommending him to that body for the same degree, to which he was admitted. From this time, during the remainder of "good King Charles's golden days," preferments descended thick upon him.

In 1680 he was presented to a stall at Worcester. In August the same year he was collated by Archbishop Sancroft to the living of Allhallows, Barking. In December, 1681, he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and in August, 1683, Dean of Worcester.

The specific services by which he had earned these preferments were his *Ravallac*

* In his *Dissertatio Epistolaris* to Shower, Hickes says of himself, *Equidem, qui in Comitatus Eboracensis borealis trithergæ vico, Rogeri Aschami natalibus præclaro quem Kirkby Wiske appellant, natus sum, eo solo consilio pœne quinquagenarius ad istas discendas linguas animum appuli, ut Dorismorum, sic duam, quibus mei in loquendo utuntur causas notas haberem.* A happy curiosity it was which prompted a man of Hickes's talents to an inquiry into the northern languages, to which a native of the north of England is already carried half-way by the "Dorisme" of his country. Every part of the *Thesaurus Linguarum Septemtrionalium* affords proofs of this.

Redivivus, a narrative of the attempt made by Mitchel at Edinburgh on the life of Archbishop Sharp, and secondly, an account of the murder of the same prelate, from the records of the privy council, a fact incapable of extenuation, which Burnet was accused of having misrepresented.

A few months after this promotion the dean received from Lord Keeper North what was equivalent to an assurance of a bishopric, for he presented him with a copy of Ryley's *Placita Parliamentaria*, advising him to study the parliament rolls in general, because the bishops since the Reformation had lost much of their influence in the House of Lords by neglecting to make themselves masters of these records.

But the sudden death of Charles put an end to all his hopes of advancement; for, devoted as he was to the crown, he was equally true to the church of England, and had therefore to expect nothing under the new king. A sermon which he had published in 1686, entitled *Speculum beatæ Virginis, or the Due Praise and Honour of the Virgin Mary*, by a true catholic of the church of England, was quite sufficient for the purpose. Under James, however, the Dean of Worcester lived on quiet and neglected till the Revolution, when with many other honest and disinterested men, he refused to take the oaths to the new government, in consequence of which he was suspended in August, 1689, and finally deprived in February following.

Having boldly protested against his exclusion in an instrument affixed to the choir door in the cathedral, he privately withdrew, expecting a prosecution, till May, 1699, when Lord Chancellor Somers, to his immortal honour, out of respect to his great abilities and learning, and principally to promote the progress of his great work, the *Thesaurus*, ordered the attorney-general to enter a *noli prosecute* to stay all proceedings against him. This favour, though not the reason of it, is acknowledged by our author in a grateful paragraph of the preface to the *Thesaurus*. *Honorabilis admodum Dom. Johannes Somers, Dom. Somers Baro de Evesham, cujus amicitia firma, constans, stabilisque res prosperas nostras splendiores fecit & adversas leviores.*

In 1693 Dr. Hickes was commissioned by Archbishop Sancroft to wait upon King James at St. Germain's, in order to consult him on the plan of continuing the line of episcopacy among the non-jurors. James, who thought that such a measure might at least be of service to his political interests, agreed to the proposal, and on the eve of St. Matthias the new consecrations were performed with great privacy at the Bishop of Peterborough's lodgings in Southgate by that prelate, assisted by Dr. Turner, late of Ely, and Dr. Lloyd, of Norwich, when Dr. Hickes was consecrated suffragan of Thetford.

This was the last memorable event of his life, though he survived it twenty-two years. His latter days, given up to retirement and study, without those intervals of relaxation which in the prosperous part of his life had been rendered frequent by business and intercourse with the world, were gradually more and more embittered by the stone, under the pains of which his constitution sunk Dec. 15, 1715, in the 74th year of his age.

Whatever may be thought of his politics, he must have been, like all his fellow sufferers, inflexibly conscientious. With respect to his temper, Burnet too severely calls him "a sour ill-natured man." But there is in the countenance of his portrait an harshness and acerbity of expression, which indicate no very amiable disposition within.

I am now to speak of that great work which will carry the name of Hickes down to posterity, though in the present age of slight and dissipated reading few will even attempt to understand it. It was undertaken (or rather the preparatory studies which led to it) when the author was, as he says, *fere quinquagenarius*, that is, immediately after the Revolution, and the first sentence of his preface assigns, no doubt, the true

reason which prevailed with him at that mature age to turn his pursuits into a new and very difficult though very attractive course.

Quum rebus quæ in Anglia gestæ sunt ante tredecim annos (it was then the year 1703) factum fuerit ut mihi nihil esset loci, neque in ecclesia, neque in muneribus sacerdotalibus publicis, relictis, cui viginti annos, non sine fructu studieram, ad linguas veteres septemtrionales recondendas omnem meam operam & curam converti, tum ut institutiones Anglo-Saxonicas & Mæso-Gothicas denuo edendas recenserem, tum maxime quod nulla res alia mirifice delectatum animum molestiis levare magis posset.

Alas! the medicine to which he resorted for the cure of his mental disorder brought on that agonizing and incurable bodily disease of which he died.

The great work so often alluded to in this narrative is entitled *Linguarum Veterum Septemtrionalium Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus & Archæologus*, Auctore Georgio Hickesio, S. T. P. and was printed at Oxford A. D. 1705, in three volumes folio; a work of such vast extent and comprehension as to embrace all the dialects of the old Teutonic stock, each of which had before that period afforded sufficient occupation to its own national grammarian and antiquary. As the vehicle of this immense body of recondite learning our author properly chose the Latin language, in which he wrote with great facility and correctness. The Thesaurus, however, is not only an erudite, but a picturesque and magnificent work. All the dialects are printed in their proper and characteristic types, for which it would now be vain to inquire, and instead of that wretched substitution of one uniform modern type, in which modern glossaries have, according to the spirit of modern economy, been printed, the pages of this noble work are varied by the wild and mysterious semblance of the Runic, the ancient solemnity of the Mæso-Gothic, the neat and legible Anglo-Saxon, and the black Islandic. Fac similes also are engraven of ancient MSS. besides charters Latin and Saxon both in Saxon characters, so that the student in the outset of the pursuit has a praxis always at hand. His labour in collecting materials must have been immense. He seems to have been acquainted with almost every Teutonic MS. in northern Europe, but his own cathedral at Worcester was rich in Saxon charters, and he appears to have had unlimited access to the rest.

With all these advantages, this wonderful work must have been consigned in MS. to the shelf of some collector, had not the noble and opulent friends of the author liberally contributed to the publication. These he has gratefully acknowledged in his learned and copious preface; and in this number it is pleasing to find several whose political sentiments and conduct were most remote from those of the author, and whose names may serve to prove that among real scholars the common tie of literature can sometimes overpower the strong repulsion of political discord. Among the foremost of these is to be distinguished Dr. White Kennet, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, in whose house a large portion of the work was compiled. But all the Saxon scholars of the time seem to have made one common cause in this great undertaking. The wealthy contributed pecuniary assistance, the skilful decyphered obscure works, the industrious transcribed, the patient formed catalogues or indices, and, above all, the university of Oxford generously lent the Junian types, which were more useful in this great undertaking than for the purpose to which they were originally destined.

With all these assistances it is melancholy to contemplate the price which this learned man,

“When fallen on evil days and evil tongues,”

was contented to pay for posthumous reputation.

Hæc de libro meo præfanda putavi, qui in longe majorem, quam credebam molem accrevit, *cum meo quidam magno damno*, sed doctorum qui Arctoæ literaturæ studiosi sunt, ni male auguror, non minori tum emolumento futuro, tum etiam voluptate. Magno inquam cum meo damno detrimentoque, sive bonæ valetudinis jacturam, quam in eo scribendo feci, considerem, sive ingentes preli sumptus, in quas, præter magnam pecuniam, quam ad illum imprimendum bonarum literarum Mæcenates contulerunt, quod deprivato sustentando supererat, tantum non integrum abiit peculium.

The rectory of Kirkby Wiske, of which the church was dedicated to John the Baptist, is valued in the king's books at 27*l.* 16*s.* 5¼*d.*

In the last century but one, the patronage was vested in the family of Sir Hugh Smithson, from which it descended to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1691.

Kirkby Wyske, Ch. (of St. John Bapt.)

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF KIRKBY WYSKE.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
12 Feb. 1433	Dns. Joh. Coldon Dns. Will. Cockon, Pbr.	Constables de Halsham Feffati Johis. Constab. de H.	p' mort.
Living 21 Jan 1524	To these may be added, Robert Wenslaw—see his indenture with the Abbot of Jervaux.		

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
31 Dec. 1549 18 April, 1598	John Brandesby John Hobson Robert Colleigne Francis Whitmore	John Constable, Esq. William Whitmore, Gent.	D. of J. B.
1 July, 1598 25 Mar. 1643	Valentine Wood, A. M. William Wood, A. M. Seth Elcocke	William Wood Thomas Hutton, Clerk The crown	D. of F. W.
15 Feb. 1660 18 Jan. 1692	George Scott Thomas Purchase, A. M.	John Wood, Gent. Thomas Comber, S. T. P.	Cession of S. E.
2 Aug. 1697 29 Nov. 1722	John Nicholson, A. M. Thomas Becket, A. B.	Sir Hugh Smithson Sir Hugh Smithson	D. of T. P. D. of J. N.
20 June, 1752 10 April, 1755	Theophilus Lindsey, A. M. Charles Dodgson, A. B.	Bishop of Chester E. of Northumberland	D. of T. B. Res. of T. L.
11 Feb. 1762 1 Sep. 1786	William Cooper, A. M. Matthew Raine	E. of Northumberland D. of Northumberland	Res. of C. D. D. of W. C.
17 Mar. 1808	Ch. Bethell, A. M.*	D. of Northumberland	D. of M. R.

* Now D. D. and Dean of Chichester.

The population of the parish at the time of the last return was,

Kirkby Wiske	215
Mawnby	207
Newby Wiske	264
Newsham with Breckenbrough	154
	<hr/>
	840

The following curious indenture between Robert, Abbot of Jervaulx, and Robert Wenslaw, rector of this church, may very properly be inserted here.

Thys indenture mayd the xvii day of Januarie, in the yere of our Lord God MCCCCXXIIII. betwixe the rev. fad' in God Robt. the Abbott of Jervaux, of that on p'ty, and Maist. Robt. Wenslaw, clarke & p'son of Kyrkbye Wyske, of that other p'ty, wytnessyth that the sayde maist'. haythe deliv'd unto the sayde abbott xxxvi^l. in angel nobles, to have in several custodye & kepyng duryng the natural lyffe of the sayde maistr., and that the sayde some is to be distrybutt. after the naturall dethe of the sayde p'son, whan it shall please Almighty God to call hym unto hys m'cy, after thys man' & forme followyng :

That the sayde abbott, or hys suffycent deputy, shall pay unto the p'oris of Nesham & convet. of the same, at the feste of the purificac'on of oure Ladye next immediately after, xxv^s. to by them lenten store, and alsoe the sayde abbott, or hys assignes, shall paye to the sayde p'ores & conve't xxv^s. at Palme Sunday ather elles a fatt oxe worth xx^s. & yerely duryng the space of x yeres until the some xx^l. shall be fully content & payde.

P'vided always, that the sayde abbott assygne & appoynte one sufficient priest to synge measse daylie at an awter in the churche of Nesham wher the sayde maist' shall be beryde to p'e for hys sowle, for his fader sowle, for his moder sowle, for hys kynsfolke & friends, and for hys gode ben'factors, & for all chrystene sowles.

Moreover, the sayde prieste shal praye for the abbot and conv^t of Jervaulx, & alsoe for the gode & prosperous estate of the p'ores of Nesham, & for alle her cystres, also for the sowle of Dame Elizabeth Mawhr when itt shal please God to call her to hys m'cy. Soe that the s^d prieste shall synge measse aft. thys ord. as shal bee resyted on on syde table sett upon the awlter.

And the sayde abbot to paye by the space of iii yeres unto the sayde priest eve' yere vii m^{ks}. unto the some of xiiii^l. be fully payde.

Moreov^r the sayde abbott & hys brethren hath promysede to synge on solempne measse with dirige for the saule of the sayde maist' when it shall please Almighty God to call hym to hys m^{cy}. & the sayde abbot to haue xx^s. & the conve' oder xx^s. for theyr labor.

And the sayde Abbott of Jervaulx haithe sett to the seale of hys office, as alsoe iiii of most ancyent seniores of his brethren subscribyng ther names. The sayde maist^r hathe set to his seale.

P. me fr. Rob^{tum} Gyllyng, suppriore' Jorevall.

P. me fr. Rog. Yorke, mon^m.

P. me fr. Joh. Ellyngton, mon.

P. me fr. Joh. Swynton, mon.

P. me fr. Joh. Swaldale, mon*.

* From the original pen. Sir Hen. Lawson, Bart.

PARISH OF MANFIELD.



HIS appears at the time of Domesday to have been a soke of Multon.

Adhuc quoq' Mannefelt e' soca hui' man' de xvi car. ubi totidem caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'c n'c Comes Alanus iii soch'. he'ntes i car. & v bov. de hac t'ra & ibi iii car. reliqua e' wasta. Piscaria i est ibi x sol. red. eccl'ia ibi est.

Of sixteen carucates, therefore, it appears that in this parish all were lying waste but three. A fishery in the Teese, valued at ten shillings, which was the estimated rent of some entire townships, must have been very productive. It was probably a salmon fishery.

Manfield remained in immediate dependence on the chief lords of the fee, till it was granted out first by Alan Niger, after which it was confirmed to the descendant of the first grantee, by Conan, Earl of Richmond, in the following charter :

Conanus, &c. &c.

Notum sit vobis omnibus me concessisse Torfino * filio Roberti totum feodum Hermerii atavi sui, scilicet feodum ii mil^m. Scilicet Manafeld cum omnibus pertinentiis tam plenarie sicut unquam ipse Hermerius vel filia ejusdem Guthereith tenuit illud feodum melius & honoratius, scilicet tempore Comitis Alani Nigri & Comitis Stephani avi mei & tempore regis Henrici. Quare volo & præcipio ut ipse Torfinus & hæredes sui habeant & teneant prædict. feod. hereditario jure de me & hæredibus meis, &c. faciendo servicium duorum militum, &c. Sicut aliquis alius ex meis baronibus feodum suam melius & honoratius de me tenet.

The attestations furnish a curious list of the principal officers then serving in the earl's household at Richmond Castle, where the charter bears date.

Test. Alano Constabulario, Eudone avunculo ejus, Ernaldo Camerario, Alano Pincerna, Reinaldo Boterel, Henrico Bertram, Toma de Multona, Acaris de Tunstal (local names were now beginning to appear), Radulpho Camerario, Osberto filio Ernaldi, Ivone fratre ejus, Ricardo de Canni, Uliano de Cevalandia. Apud Richemund †.

I have no doubt that about the time when local surnames became general some descendant of Torfin and Hermer entitled himself de Manfield, by which this ancient family were known for many generations. How many descents beneath Torfin, Gerard de Manfeld, the grantor of the mill here to the canons of St. Agatha, is to be placed, I have no means of learning. The grant itself, here annexed, is, with a mixture of bad Latin, very curious and circumstantial.

Omnibus, &c. Gerard de Manefeld, miles, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, et de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quiete clamasse, & hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo & Ecclesie S^c Agathe & Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, totum jus meum

* In an old account of sums due for castleward to the Castle of Richmond, A^o. Hen. III. I find "Manfeld & Torphimus tenet ii milit." Probably a mistake for "In Manfeld Torfinus."

† Gale, Reg. Hon. de Richmond, ex orig. Cart. in Museo Brit^o.

sine ullo retinemento quod unquam aut ull. racione habere potui in molendino, solo, stagno, sequela, vel piscaria molendini de Manefeld cum omnibus pertinentiis & aysia-mentis ad dictum molend. pertin. in liberam puram & perpetuam elemosynam pro salute anime mee, &c. Habend. & tenend. predictis canonicis & eorum successoribus libere pure & salute imperpetuum. Excepto quod ego Gerardus & heredes mei totum bladum nostrum in domo nostra propria de Manefeld ad propriam familiam nostram expendend. ad dictum molend. tum multa mol.....et condicione & constitucione molend. illius secundum quod bladum nostram venerit ad molend. p'rius ul' post omnino tenebimus. Et si lapides ad stagnum vel molend. predictum firmandum utiles sunt super campum meum de Manefeld, licebit dictis canon. cum carris suis & quadrigis lapides capere, & ad molend. ducere et ipsum constare (construere?) vel firmare, et ubicunque in territorio meo transire, sine aliquo impedimento preterquam in domibus nostris, blado, vel prato, vel gardinis. Et qui ad molend. molere veniunt & molendinaris molendini bladum suum quum et ubi volunt ad suum commod. preterquam super bladum & pratum nostrum ventitabunt & equum similiter ibidem molentem ubicunque commodius poterunt in campo pascent sine impedimento excepto duntaxat blado et prato.

Et si molend. stagnum vel solum deficiat, vel dicti canonici illa mutare vel transferre cupiant ad locum & solum meliorem, licebit illis ubicunque voluerint in longitudin. litorio de Tayse* in territorio modo de Manefeld solum eligere, stagnum de novo facere, terram sumere vel absportare, sine nocumento, terre arabilis vel prati, molend. construere & alia que ad molend. pertinent de suo & sumptibus suis facere, & ubicunque molendin. situm super terram meam de Manfeld, omnes predictas convenciones f'rit observare. Ego vero Gerardus & heredes mei omnia predicta solum molend. stagnum sequelam & piscariam cum omnibus pertin. &c. ubicunque molend. sit in terra mea de Manfeld plantatum dictis canonicis & suis successoribus contra omnes & p' omnibus secundum posse nostrum p' omnia warantiz. & ad querendam sequelam & quisitam sustinendam dicto molendino posse nostra fidel. interpon. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Testibus, &c. —*Coucher Book at Burton Constable.*

The next notice of Manfield is that it descended with the other great estates of Gernagot Fitzhugh to John de Marmion, by the marriage of Avice, daughter and sole heir of Gernagot, ever since which it has holden of the honour of Tanfield, and owes suit of court to that honour at present. The church, which has a Norman doorway yet remaining on the south side of the choir, must have been founded by one of the first Norman lords.

22 Dec. 1347.—William, Archbishop of York, appropriated the church of Manfield of the patronage of St. Agatha's abbey to that monastery for ever, reserving to himself and successors 13s. 4d. and to the dean and chapter of York 6s. 8d. per annum, also a competent portion for a vicar out of the first fruits.

At the dissolution the great tithes of this parish amounted to 7*l.* sterling. The monks of St. Agatha had also temporalities here valued at 4*l.* 6s. 8d. The present is a handsome church, nearly uniform, with angular columns, and a graceful well-proportioned tower, all of the middle or rather late Gothic style. The parish does not appear to have afforded an habitation to more than one considerable family, whose sepulchral memorials in the south aisle of the nave are given below.

William Witham, of Cliff, Esq. Son of the late Henry Witham, Esq.
departed this Life Aug. 9, 1802, aged 61.

* The ancient pronounciation of Tees.

In gratitude to the Memory of the deceased this Monument was erected
by his Nephew in Law Henry Witham. R. I. P.

Winifred Witham, Wife of William Witham, of Cliff, Esq. and second Daughter
of the late Nicholas Stapleton, of Carlton, Esq. departed this Life
April 10th, 1796, aged 51.
Requiescat in pace.

Mrs. Catharine Witham, Relict of the late Henry Witham, Esq.
and one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of Anthony Meaburn, of Pontop, Esq.
departed this Life at Cliff, April 12, 1803, aged 89.
R. I. P.

At the west end of the church are three shields.



Manfield is a vicarage, but in charge, and valued in the king's books at 6*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* It is endowed with the rectorial glebe, probably a carucate of land. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The patronage is in the crown.

It is unfortunate that the following presentation of William de Manfeld to the vicarage of this church should be without date. It proves, however, that the vicar had the whole benefice, reserving only to the abbot and convent an annuity of two shillings payable out of it on St. Agatha's day.

Omnibus, &c. Abbas & Conventus S^e Agathe, salutem. Noveritis nos communi consilio & assensu capituli nostri, intuitu pietatis dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Will^o. de Manefeld, Clerico nostro ecclesiam omnium Sanctorum de Manefeld cum omnibus jam dicte ecclesie pertinent. integre in perpetuam vicariam de nobis tenendam. Reddendo nobis de eadem ecclesiâ nomine pensionis annuatim ii sol. argenti in die Sancte Agathe. Item predictus Willielmus ejusdem ecclesie bona (tam archiepiscopo quam archidiacono respondebo p' omnia) sustinebit. Predictus vero Will. prescript. pensionis solucionem & dom. nostre fidelitat. fide et juramento pertrinxit. Ita quod si p' aliquam occasionem a predictae pensionis solucione Will. predictus resilierit ecclesiâ predicta & ejus beneficiis carebit.

Hanc vero concessionem & confirmationem, sine fraude & doli machinacione, prefato Willielmo clerico nostro tenendam in verbo veritatis promisimus & eam presenti scripto nostro & sigilli nostri appensione roboravimus. Teste capitulo nostro.—*Coucher Book at Burton Constable.*

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1665.

Manfield, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF MANFIELD.			
Temp. Instit.	Vicarii Eccl'æ.	Patroni.	Vacat.
2 Apr. 1361 21 May, 1423 17 Junij, 1438 22 Dec. 1438	Fr. Ric. de Cotum	Abb. & Con ^{tus} S ^{te} Agathe Richmond.	
	{ Fr. Robt. de Uplithum, Can ^{tus} }	iidem	p' resig.
	S ^{te} Agathe, &c.	iidem	
	Fr. Tho. Bagley	iidem	p' mort.
	Fr. Tho. Todd	iidem	p' mort.
	Fr. Tho. Forest	iidem	
To these may be added, Will. de Manfeld, Cl. presented by the Abbot and Convent of St. Agatha.			

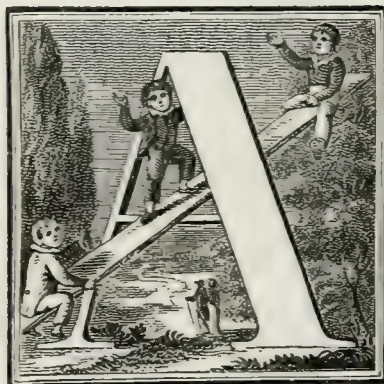
From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
22 Aug. 1568	Robert Henwood	The crown	
12 Feb. 1579	William Kynsey	The crown	
3 Sep. 1586	Thomas Benion	The crown	
28 Oct. 1605	Benedict Paynter	The crown	
30 Sep. 1674	Henry Lanchester	The crown	
5 Aug. 1721	John Johnson	The crown	D. of H. L.
8 Dec. 1761	Layton Etherington	The crown	D. of J. J.
12 Dec. 1769	William Cooper, A. M.	The crown	D. of L. E.
10 Oct. 1788	James Athol Cochrane, A. B.	The crown	D. of W. C.

The population of the parish at the last census was,

Manfield	352
Cliffe	64
	<hr/> 416

C L E A S B Y.



SMALL parish and pleasant village, situated on the southern bank of Teese, just beneath the point where having emerged from rocks and woods it becomes a tame and uninteresting stream. Cleseby is probably the habitation of Cletha or Clea, its first Saxon planter. In after times it gave name to a family who were probably founders of the church, as well as donors of the same to the wealthy abbey of St. Mary, at York. Of these I find in the records of Richmondshire Asculph de Cleseby in the reign of Edward I., and among the witnesses of a charter bearing date A. D. 1308, Asculph de Cleseby, Joh. fil. Asculph de Cleseby, D'no. de Dunum (Downholme), Hardulph, fratre ejus D'no. de Merske*. No vicarage, however, was endowed in this church, which is now a perpetual curacy.

The church is a mean, low, and narrow building; and the place, besides the retired pleasantness of its situation, is at present remarkable for nothing but a noble and flourishing village elm upon the green. Obscure, however, as the village is, it gave birth to a very distinguished prelate and statesman, Dr. John Robinson, Bishop, first of Bristol, and afterwards of London, and while in the former situation plenipotentiary at the treaty of Utrecht†. Dr. Richardson says of him, that he was humili loco natus prope Richmondiam, meaning by the words humili loco, in an obscure station. He was educated in Oriel College, Oxford, and having been attached as chaplain to an embassy into Sweden, first distinguished himself by his talents for business and knowledge of the world. Here he was left as chargé des affaires, and afterwards ambassador extraordinary, and here probably he formed some acquaintance with the Runic language, of which he has given a specimen below. On the nineteenth of November, 1710, he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, being already Dean of Windsor. In the next year he was appointed lord privy-seal and plenipotentiary at the treaty of Utrecht. On the death of Bishop Compton he was translated to London, and dying at Fulham April 11, 1723, was interred in the churchyard of that place, near the remains of his predecessor. The following memorial, hung upon a tablet in the church of Cleasby, proves that in his highest exaltation Bishop Robinson had not forgotten the place of his birth.

Soli Deo Gloria.

A. D. 1716. This perpetual Curacy of Cleasby
was augmented by the Governors of the Bounty

* Steph. Mon. vol. iii. p. 89. See more of Hasculph de Cleseby under Bolton and Ellerton, Par. Catteric.

† De Præsulibus, p. 199.

of Queen Anne, who gave the Sum of £200.
and by John, Lord Bishop of London, born in this Place.

The Estates purchased and settled to this Purpose
are one in Kirkby Fleetham of 35 Pounds, and another
in this Village of 14 Pounds per annum.

The Deeds of Conveyance are enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

ψχ πρ·τρ·ψνν ↑ρ·χνντ

This is to be read Mathr er multr auka, i. e. Man is the earth's increase; or, in other words, Man goes to increase the earth from which he was taken. It is one of those Runic gnomæ, or moral sentences, which have always a corresponding rhyme in the same metre. The same idea is expressed in the catholic service for Ash-Wednesday by sprinkling ashes, and the accompanying words, "Memento homo quod pulvis es, & in pulverem reverteris."

Bishop Robinson also built a parsonage-house, and endowed a free-school for six poor boys at Cleasby, of which the dean and chapter of Ripon were constituted visitors.

The following anecdote does honour to the memory of Bishop Robinson, and may not improperly be introduced here, as the object of his attention and kindness was a native of Richmondshire, and the son of a very ancient and opulent family, the name of which is suppressed from motives of delicacy.

About the year 1776 was found in the bed of the river Cam, under the walls of St. John's College, a large two-handled college tankard of silver, beaten flat, but with the college arms very distinguishable upon it. The writer of this, then an undergraduate of that house, having seen the tankard, casually mentioned the story to an aged and venerable person, who had himself been fellow of the same society many years before, when he immediately exclaimed, "It must have been one of ———'s tankards." This he explained by the following story,—that in the reign of Queen Anne different articles of plate belonging to the college having successively been missed, the suspicion fell on a young man of good family, but dissipated habits, whose apartments having been searched, implements of coinage were found, and with them a number of silver coins, half-crowns in particular, the workmanship of his own mint. The culprit fled, or was humanely permitted to withdraw, and was not heard of for a considerable time. At Utrecht, however, Bishop Robinson repeatedly observed a common soldier sitting pensively at a door opposite to his own lodging, and uniformly employed in reading the same book, which was of small size. After some time he sent a servant for the young man, who very reluctantly obeyed the summons, and with still greater difficulty was prevailed upon to show the book, which turned out to be a Greek Testament. This circumstance excited the bishop's curiosity as well as compassion; but it was not till after several interviews that he could extort a confession of the whole truth. The young soldier was the coiner who had fled. The bishop next applied himself to the conscience of his protegee, and when satisfied of his sincere penitence, ordained and collated him to a benefice. He died young, but, I think, according to the story, not before he had made restitution to the college.

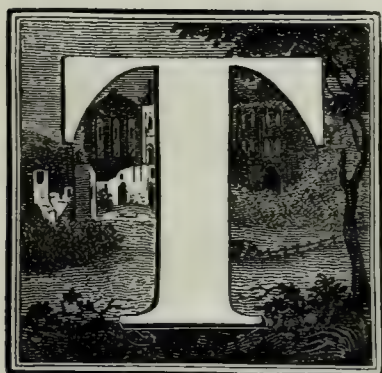
To confirm this singular story, I must add, that a name appears in the pedigree of a Richmondshire family attached to this work, in which every circumstance of age, situation, and decease concurs with those of the subject of it.

The ancient proprietors of this benefice were the abbot and convent of St. Mary, York. By Bishop Robinson the advowson was given to the dean and chapter of Ripon. It is a perpetual curacy only.

The population of the parish at the last census was 124.

WAPENTAKE OF HANG WEST.

WAPENTAKE OF HANG WEST.



THE entire wapentake bearing this name appears to have been denominated from the village Hutton Hang, unless that village were meant to be distinguished from so many others of the same name by its situation within the wapentake already so called. Of the name I can give no account, nor offer any conjecture. The time at which the separation of the two wapentakes of Gilling and Hang took place is equally unknown.

But the last instrument in which the hundreds of Richmondshire are enumerated as three only, to wit, Hang, Halikeld, and Gilling, is a grant of them to Thomas de Rokeby, bearing date 12th Edward III.*, and the first notice of the subdivision is in a precept to deliver the earldom to the King's escheator of Richmond, with the bailiwicks of Gilling Est, Gilling West, Hang Est, Hang West, and Halikeld†. But the general idea which prevailed in this partition seems to have been the same which regulated that of Gilling, namely, a separation between the high and low countries in each. In this instance, also, the entire neglect of natural boundaries which in the laying out either of wapentakes, parishes, or townships, were primary objects in more ancient times, bear evident marks of a later and more arbitrary hand. It was required merely to draw a line from two given points in the courses of the Swale and Ure, which was accordingly done; but this arrangement included within the west division, with the exception of the scenery on the banks of Tees, all that is wild and romantic in nature, and, with the exception of Cateric and Richmond, almost all that is venerable in antiquity, that is, the entire vales of Wensleydale, Coverdale, Bishopdale, with the southern bank of Swale, the abbeys of Jervaulx and Coverham, and the castles of Middleham and Bolton.

* Gale, App. Hon. de Richmond, p. 183.

† Ib. p. 208.

G R I N T O N.

In Grinton ad g'ld i car' & i caruc' potest e'e'. Ibi h'b Torfin i man' n'e h't Bodin & wast e'. Tot' i leug. l'g & dim. lat. T. R. E. ual' v sol'.

In Rie* ad g'ld vi car. & iii caruce' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Torfin. N'e h't Bodin & wast' e. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xiiii sol'.



IN this extensive parish, which forms the first twelve miles in the course of the river Swale, there were, as appears from Domesday, only two townships, Grinton and Reeth, each of which lay waste. Both of these had belonged to Thorfin, and of both he had been disseised in favour of Bodin, the progenitor of the Fitzhughs. But these villages, and all the wide wastes stretching far and wide beyond them, must have been portions of the great Saxon parish of Catteric, of which, I have no doubt that it divided with that of Gilling four of the five wapentakes into which Richmondshire has since been apportioned.

At an early period after Domesday Grinton was granted by _____ to de Gant, and by one of that family the church must have been founded and endowed, not long after which the advowson was given to the priory of Bridlington. The present church is lofty and capacious, rebuilt in the era of middle Gothic architecture, but retaining some vestiges of the original fabric, and a few Norman piers. The font is of lead, not, as usual, enclosed in stone, but in a strong oaken box of the same pattern with the canopy. In the east window has been much fine painted glass, of which a figure of St. George remains (St. Andrew was the patron saint), and the words in black letter, **Maria Bredlington.** This undoubtedly was the work of that house, to whom the choir belonged as appropriate rectors.

The only inscription worthy of notice in this church is the following:

Here lies the Body of
Dorothy Darcy, fifth
Daughter of the Honorable Henry
Darcy, Esq. third Son of Conyers, Lord
Darcy Conyers and Menil, who departed
this Life the 28th of November, 1698, and
now rests in Christ, waiting for a
happy Resurrection.

On the north side of the choir (contrary to the general usage of Richmondshire, where the family chapels are more frequently attached to the nave), is the chapel of the Swales, an ancient family long resident at Swale, but after many losses for their loyalty, rewarded with a baronet's patent, which cost the crown nothing, and themselves a great deal, in

* Reeth.

consequence of which, after many struggles and adventures to retrieve their affairs, they were reduced to poverty in the person of Sir Solomon Swale, who died A. D. 1736.

Swale Hall, about a quarter of a mile above, has been reduced to a mere farmhouse.

Most readers will recollect the laughable will of Sir John Swale, of Swale Hall, in Swaledale, fast by the river Swale, which has been reported with so much ludicrous solemnity in the memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus. Neither the knight nor his black and white pied horses, I believe, ever existed; but the name had something burlesque in its sound, and the terms of the supposed bequest led to an uncertainty well adapted to throw ridicule on the verbal niceties of legal proceedings. From a passage in Bishop Newton's life, it appears to have been drawn up for the use of Pope and Arbuthnot by a Mr. Fortescue, then a young student of one of the inns of court, who had wit enough for one part of the work and law enough for the other.

With respect to the higher and wilder parts of the parish, it appears that Gilbert de Gant gave all his pasture in Swaledale to Rivaux Abbey, by a grant, of which the royal confirmation, A. D. 35 Henry III., ascertains the date. The tenure under the abbey was in gavelkind by warden services. After the dissolution it continued in the crown about four years, when it was granted to Thomas, the first Lord Wharton. It was then occupied by fifty-three tenants. In 1618 these were increased to 111, when a decree of chancery was obtained to ascertain the customs. For this purpose the landholders agreed to pay to the lord 165*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, together with a fixed annual rent of 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and a running gersham or fine of the same amount every fifteen years at three equidistant payments. Likewise, on change of lord or tenant by descent, one penny; on alienation to a child a tenpenny fine; but to every other a fine of twenty pence. The lord was also to cut down wood on the several tenements for the use of his lead or coal works, one of the most vexatious incumbrances with which an estate could be loaded.

On this estate Philip, Lord Wharton, built Gang Hall, which is alluded to in the ballad imputed, but untruly, to his eccentric grandson.

Then stepp'd a gallant squire forth,
Of visage lean and pale,
Loyd was his name, and of Gang Hall,
Fast by the river Swale.

Here, too, the builder sometimes resided for the purpose of hunting or hawking. At Helaugh, too, so called, I presume, from their other seat in the West Riding, the Whartons had a park, where Park Hall, which is finely situated, and commands a good view down the dale, was built by Thomas, Marquis of Wharton, A. D. 1700.

The Whartons were always high whigs and presbyterians till the last marquis and first duke, as his father had predicted concerning him, learned his politics of Atterbury, and was ruined. In conformity with these principles, Philip, Lord Wharton, endowed a presbyterian conventicle at Swanton Hall, in Swaledale, with lands in Westmoreland then worth 16*l.* 10*s.* yearly.

In a better and more catholic spirit the same nobleman gave an estate near Bedal in trust to be applied to the purchase of 1050 bibles, to be distributed in the several parishes where his estates lay, and of these the parish of Grinton still continues to receive sixty every year.

After all the encroachments of cultivation in Swaledale since the time of Domesday, much forest ground remained, connected perhaps with the largest tract of waste in South Britain. The forests of the Earls of Richmond, besides that of Wensleydale, comprehended that part of Stanemore included within the parish of Bowes, all Applegarth, and

Arkengarthdale. These were afterwards reduced to the New Forest, of later date, as its name imports, than the rest, and lying wholly in the parish of Kirkby Ravensworth. North-west was Lune Forest, and, beyond, Stainmore and Mallerstang in Westmoreland. Southward lay Bishopdale Chase, connected with Longstrothdale in the West Riding, and all were ranged by herds of wild deer, the noblest chase of our ancient hunters, whose pursuits were certainly the best preparatives for war both to the knight and his steed. Of these the New Forest alone subsists even in name. The Duke of Leeds is ranger.

But of this wild extent of waste, a great part becoming the property of the crown, and in consequence liable to neglect and depredation, Swaledale, which was carefully protected by the Wharton family, became the last refuge of the persecuted deer, which remained in considerable numbers northward from Muker as late as the year 1725. With the deer vanished their ancient refuge and browse, the woods, which were gradually consumed by the smelt mills; for after the warm and sheltered gills were stripped of their clothing, the stags pined from want of their accustomed winter food, of which many died, while the rest fell an easy prey to poachers. After the nobler pursuit had ceased, hawking and netting for grouse was in use to the year 1725, when shooting flying was introduced, to the great astonishment of the dalesmen.

In the year 1721, Philip, Duke of Wharton, conveyed to trustees the manors of Helaugh and Muker for the payment of his debts. A decree in chancery was obtained to carry this settlement into effect, A. D. 1723. In 1729 the duke was attainted and outlawed for high treason, and all his estates forfeited. In 1731 it is well known that he died poor and neglected in a Spanish monastery. Two years after his estates were granted to Mr. Justice Denton and others, in trust, to be sold for the payment of his debts, the surplus to be applied to the use and behoof of his sisters, Lady Jane Coke and Lady Lucy Morris, subject to an annuity of 1200*l.* per annum, payable to the dowager for life. She survived to the year 1777. In 1738 the manors of Helaugh and Muker, and about sixty-three acres of demesne land, were sold for 10,500*l.* to Thomas Smith, of Gray's Inn and Easby, whose descendants now enjoy them.

The mines of lead, iron, and copper upon the commons, and common pastures, were reserved to the use of the late duke's sisters, and I suppose to the survivor; for Lady Jane, who outlived her sister, died in 1760, and left these mines to Anna Maria Draycott, who married in 1764 George Fermor, late Earl of Pontefract, and their sons, the present Earl and General Fermor, with their daughter, Lady Charlotte Dennis, the present owners.

Besides their seignory as chief lords, the Earls of Richmond appear to have been seised of one fourth part of a knight's fee in Swaledale*. These lands were situated about Crakepot and Reeth, and descended with the other demesnes of the honour to the citizens of London, from whom they were purchased along with the manor of Burton in Bishopdale by Wm. Norton, Esq., who sold them out in parcels.

Reeth, nearly opposite to Grinton, is a small market town, probably derived, as its situation seems to indicate, from Br. Reth, a ford, though Domesday calls it simply Rie.

At Keld, in this parish, so called no doubt from some *cold* spring by which it was watered, was an ancient chapel, said to have been demolished in a riot of the inhabitants from a very inadequate but not wholly improbable cause, which I shall not record. It was never restored, but in its place was erected in a more convenient situation at Muker

* Gale, App. p. 208.

another chapel with a square tower, which was consecrated by Dr. Chaderton, Bishop of Chester, A. D. 1580.

In the churchyard of this remote place is an epitaph, written by Mr. Alderson, late rector of Aston, and formerly curate at that place, to Mr. Mason, which I transcribe merely to show, that though he tried his patron's harp, he was wholly unable to manage its strings. The lines are put into the mouth of a deceased uncle.

Near Keld's cold Stream I drew my Infant Breath,
There toiled through Life, there closed my Eyes in Death.
Reader, seek not my Failings to disclose,
But learn this Lesson *at* my dread Repose;
Be just, be good, with Caution meet thy Doom,
There's no Repentance in the Life to come.

It ought not to be forgotten, as a trait of manners, that before interments began to take place at Muker, the bodies of the dead were conveyed for burial on men's shoulders upwards of twelve miles to the parish church, not in coffins, but in rude wicker baskets.

During the usurpation 50*l.* per annum were paid out of the tithes of Grinton to the officiating minister of Muker. Provided that enough was left for the parochial incumbent, I do not know that they could have been better applied.

The parish of Grinton, perhaps Greentown, now contains five manors, namely, Grinton (which is in the wapentake of Hang West), Haverdale Beck (which runs east of Crakepot, being the north-west division of that wapentake), Fremington, Helaugh new Land, Helaugh old Land, and Muker. These four are in the wapentake of Gilling West.

The parish is also divided into four townships of Grinton, Reeth, Melbecks, and Muker.

The whole is at least twenty miles in length, and of irregular width, and is estimated at 65,000 acres, or nearly 100 superficial miles, of which about 8000 consist of old inclosed lands, though certainly of different periods, and all later than Domesday, excepting one carucate in Grinton, and six in Reeth, amounting in the whole to 500 acres, or thereabouts, which are mentioned in that record.

About the same quantity (*viz.* 8000 acres) consists of common or stinted pastures, fenced off from the commons in the reign of Henry VIII. Some of these have recently been divided by agreement, and other portions (for they were formerly of greater extent than at present) have, I suppose from their barrenness, been permitted to relapse into their primæval state.

Swaledale, in one of those sweeping grants by which the Norman lords of whole provinces dealt out their possessions with a profusion unknown in later times, was given by Stephen, Earl of Richmond, to Walter de Gant*, Baron of Folkingham, with his daughter Matilda. Walter having founded the priory of Bridlington, this lady, who seems to have retained considerable rights in the estate, bestowed the church and tithes of Grinton upon that house; after which the canons of Bridlington procured the whole manor of Grinton from the devotion of their founder's family, with the exception of Swale Hall, and some other small parcels of land†.

* Gale, App. p. 244.

† See Gale's Reg. p. 44, and Burton's Mon. Ebor. pp. 231, 246, 247, 248.

At the Dissolution the manor and rectory vested of course in the crown, till Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1599, granted the former, for the sum of 1463*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, to Richard Wiseman, goldsmith, and Francis Fitch, of London, on paying an annual crown rent for the same of 40*s.* Reserving also unam mineram plumbi, together with the rectory and advowson. Sir Francis Fitch (whether the same person with the first grantee, I do not know), enfranchised and sold out the demesne lands; but the manerial rights were afterwards transferred to one Hillary, and next, by what means I have not learnt, to the Blackburns, an old family in this dale, who resided at Blackburn Hall, on the north side of the churchyard. Their burial-place, a sort of family chancel, was at the east end of the south aisle, as that of the Swales was at the east end of that on the north. From the Blackburns the manor or royalty passed to Mr. Caleb Readshaw, nephew of Francis Blackburn, of Richmond; which Readshaw in 1740 purchased the manor-house and demesne lands for 2000*l.* from Matthew Wilson, of Eshton in Craven, Esq., who had acquired them from the Blackburns.

John, the son of this last purchaser, built Cogden Hall, a conspicuous object in the vale. Afterwards Cogden Hall, with the manerial rights, was purchased by James Fenton, Esq. of Loversall, near Doncaster, who resold the house and estates, but reserved the manerial rights to himself, and, in order to avail himself of these rights, built a small shooting box on the common above Grinton, which commands an extensive prospect of the vale below.

The rectory and advowson of this parish remained in the crown longer than the manor—the advowson has never been granted out. But in the year 1609 the rectory was sold to Francis Morris, Esq. and Francis Philips, of London, reserving to the crown the advowson, and a rent charge out of the great tithes of 41*l.* per annum. In the very next year the rectory was alienated to Henry Topham, Esq. of Gray's Inn, and of Agglethorp in Coverdale. This family afterwards conveyed it to Tobias West, vicar of Grinton, whose son, Lewis West, once more disposed of it to Richard Fenton, Esq. of Banktop, near Sheffield; and his daughter and heiress, Mary, brought it by marriage to Sir William Wake, Bart. of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire, the present owner. The vicar enjoys a third part of the tithes, which has been leased during his incumbency for 100 guineas per annum.

The church of Grinton, described as "*Ecclesia de Swaledala*," was given to the canons of Bridlington, in the charter of foundation by Walter de Gant, who was probably the founder of that also; since it is more probable that a parish should be founded and a church built under the immediate direction of the first mesne lord, than that this wild tract should have been an object of attention to the Earls of Richmond, the lords paramount. And as the church of Swaledale is included in the general confirmation of Henry I. of all former donations to this priory, it is evident that it must have been erected in or before his reign. It is again mentioned in a confirmation of Henry II., and by the same style, "*Ecclesia de Swaledala* *."

But to return.—Though this church is actually granted to the canons of Bridlington by the charter of foundation, there is a distinct grant of it by Matilda, wife of the founder, under a different description, and in these words:

"Thurstino, Dei Gratia, Ebor. Archiepiscopo & omnibus Baronibus de Richmonds-hire, &c. Matildis, filia consulis Stephani Britanniae uxor Walteri de Gaunt, sal. Notum sit vobis sui dedisse in eleemosynam canonicis S'ce Mariæ de Bredlintonæ ecclesiam S'ce

* Mon. Angl. v. ii. pp. 160—3, &c.

Andreæ de Swaledale cum Gronton (qu. Grinton?) consensu Domin mei Walteri, de maritagio meo solutam & quietam ab omni terreno servicio sicut rem ecclesiæ. Hiis testibus Wimondo Capellano, Willi'mo Geraldo filio Lamberto consitore," &c.

What was this consitor? A planter? No such occupation, I fear, then existed.

To the case of this church, as it appears to be the only one* (so far as I recollect) belonging to the priory of Bridlington, within the archdeaconry of Richmond, must be applied the following bull of Innocent III., which disclosed a most extraordinary scene of ecclesiastical luxury and oppression.

Innocentius episcopus, &c. Gravem, nec silentio transeundam dilectorum filiorum prioris & canonicorum de Bridlington querelam accepimus, quod cum archidiaconus Richmundiæ, parochiam suam (that is, his archdeaconry), visitationis causâ circumiret, cum centum equis minus tribus viginti canibus & uno, tribus avibus venatoriis ad quandam ecclesiam prædict. canonicorum accedens tantum domum istam sumptu immoderato gravavit, ut horâ brevi dicitur consumpsisse quod toti familiæ, longo tempore sufficisset.

Had the bull recited that this ostentatious and secular ecclesiastic was traversing his archdeaconry venationis & aucupationis causa, rather than visitationis, it would have assigned the true reason. When these great ecclesiastics could defy and insult the feelings of mankind by such acts of oppression, as travelling at the expense of the parishes which they visited with such riotous and consuming hosts of followers, what restraints could the decencies of their profession have imposed upon them in other respects?

The bounty of the Gaunts to the priory of Bridlington in this parish was not confined to a grant of the church; for by a very curious charter Robert de Gaunt, son of Walter, granted to the same, "totam pasturam & totum herbagium in Swadale (spelt as it is ordinarily pronounced at present,) in longitudine versus occidentem ab Hertay usque ad ulteriorem torrentem qui vocatur Hawardesdale beck, & proximior est colli qui dicitur Blaberg, & in latitudine a flu. Swala sursum versus austrum quantum terra mea durat. Salvis feriis bestiis & arboribus meis. Concessi etiam ut liceat eisdem in *eadem pastura* facere fœnum & de bosco meo, sine arborum successione, sufficientem materiam ad faciendas domos & faldas duarum vaccariarum & virgas sufficientes ad domos faciendas in eisdem vaccariis, quarum una vaccaria est apud Whalleshaved & altera apud Frithloe, & de prædicto bosco meo habebunt ad ardendum in eisdem vaccariis quantum necesse fuerit. Habebunt etiam ad prædictas vaccarias quatuor canes cum integris pedibus solutos noctibus & ligatos diebus, qui si inventi fuerint soluti a primâ hora diei usque ad vesperam custodes eorum erunt in forisfacto Domini & canes in misericordia ejus," &c.

On this charter there are several things to be observed: first, it appears from Domesday that there were very few meadows, properly so called, seldom more than a few acres in whole parishes. In consequence of this, during that and some following centuries, a clumsy expedient was made use of to increase the quantity of winter fodder by mowing and making hay from the ranker and more fertile parts of the open pastures. Secondly, the canons are permitted to take wood for building their houses sine arborum successione†. This can scarcely be understood as limiting their right of taking wood to half decayed and prostrate trees; but by the word successione, I suppose to be meant stubbing or grubbing—the canons might fell wood, but leave the stubs or stocks to spring again. Thirdly, the houses of the herdsmen at the vaccaries were built of wattles. Lastly, the

* Cowton appears to have been given afterward.

† I now suppose the word to have been written thus instead of *successione*. Still a difficulty remains.

canons were allowed only four dogs (not lawed or expeditated) which were to be tied up by day and let loose at night. This was a necessary precaution. In the day-time they would have disturbed the deer—by night they would alike protect them and the cattle of the canons from the attacks of wolves.

The church of Grinton remained about 140 years in the hands of the prior and canons, without any other provision for a ministering priest than their own consciences might prompt them to allow; a very common case, which led to a practice quite as bad, namely, to appropriations. But in the year 1272 a vicarage was ordained here, to which an incumbent should on every avoidance be presented by the prior and convent, with the approbation of the archdeacon of Richmond.

The vicar's portion was to consist in tithe of corn from Thorp and Wath to Arklesgarth, and also that of Scotland. Moreover, he was to receive all the altarage of the church, with all the tithe hay of the parish on this side Bernulfbeer and Haverdale beck (except the tithe of the manor of Grinton), belonging to their vicars in the vale of Swaledale; and except all kinds of tithes, great and small, belonging to that manor; excepting also the tithes of wool and lamb of the whole parish, whether paid in kind or money; excepting also tithes of pullen and calves of the whole parish, all which were to belong to the prior and convent. The vicar also was to have a moiety of the principal mortuaries, with a toft in Grinton, and two acres in the common field. He was also bound to reside constantly on the vicarage, bear all the ordinary burdens, and repair the chancel; and out of all new tithes which might arise, the vicar was to have one-third, and the prior and convent the other two.

It was not long before a contest arose with respect to the meaning of some of the terms of this endowment between Adam, who seems to have been the first regular vicar, and the prior and convent. I say the first regular vicar; for, from the words "belonging to their vicars," in the endowment itself, and from the mention made in the following instrument of Simon, the predecessor of Adam, it is probable that the officiating ministers of the place, though mere stipendiaries, had antecedently been denominated vicars.

This dispute, however, was terminated A. D. 1278, by a decree to this purpose: that the vicar shall be content with the third part of the obventions and oblations, and of the tithe of corn, hay, wool, lamb, calves, foals, goats, mortuaries, &c. together with a toft and two acres of land. That the vicars shall claim no right of common within the pastures of the religious, who shall be exempt from payment of all tithe within their manors, vaccaries, bercaries, &c. within the parish; and shall also be free for their tithe of corn and hay within Grinton and Reethe (probably the old glebe of the rectory). The vicar to bear all ordinary burdens; and for extraordinary, he shall only answer for one-third, and shall rebuild and repair the chancel, as often as need shall require.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1630.

Grenton, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF GRINTON.			
Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Pr. & Con ^{tus} de Bridlington.	
1278	Dns. Symon	iidem	p' mort.
	Dns. Adam	iidem	
11 Oct. 1362	{ Fr. Sym. de Nesse, Conventus M. de } Bridlington	iidem	p' resig.
21 Febr. 1397		iidem	
	Fr. Will. de Derlington	iidem	
	Fr. Rog. Ward	iidem	p' mort.
2 Sept. 1425	Fr. Tho. Swaldale	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
7 Nov. 1585	Alexander Stocke		
19 Oct. 1587	Henry Simpson	The crown	
14 Feb. 1623	George Simpson	The crown	
13 May, 1634	Edward Moreton	The crown	
8 Dec. 1637	Thomas Goad	The crown	
28 June, 1673	Tobias West, A. M.	The crown	
24 Aug. 1717	Thomas Lightfoot, A. B.	The crown	D. of T. W.
9 Nov. 1742	Timothy Dickonson, A. B.	The crown	D. of T. L.
2 April, 1783	Thomas Joy, A. B.	The crown	D. of T. D.
2 Aug. 1799	Thomas Edmondson	The crown	D. of T. J.

With respect to the subordinate parts of this parish, Fremington appears to have been a mesne manor, holden under the Gants by the Fitzhughs of Ravenswath *, from whom it descended to Parr, Marquis of Northampton. It was then vested (by his attainder?) in the crown. By the crown it was granted to the city of London, and finally sold to the freeholders. Sir Timothy Hutton held it by lease under the same lessor, and kept courts here A. D. 1606. But the mines and minerals were never granted out, and are now leased to the Wharton family of Gillingwood.

High Fremington Hall anciently belonged to the Colorles, of whom William Colorle resided here in the reign of Edw. IV.

Low Fremington Hall, now the seat of Sir George Dennis, Bart. was purchased of the Elliots by his father, who adorned and planted the grounds, and occasionally resided here with his brother-in-law, the Earl of Pontefract.

The estate of Swale Hall was granted by Walter de Gant to Alured, his nephew and chamberlain, afterwards called Alured de Swaledale, soon after he became seised of the estate. In his descendants the estate of Swale Hall long continued; but though the family made many attempts to prove their claim to a manor here, and generally in West Grinton, they were always unsuccessful. The Swales were great sufferers by their loyalty in the civil wars. They had also the manor and rectory of South Stavely, near Ripley, in Claro wapentake; but successive mortgages, amounting altogether to 9431*l.*, occasioned a foreclosure in 17..., and in 1786 the Swale Hall estate was conveyed to Richard Shaw, of London, who parcelled it out to several subordinate purchasers.

* Gale's Reg. p. 54.

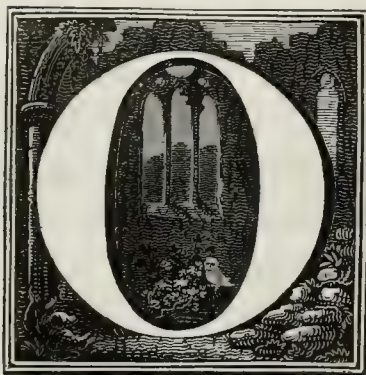
Of this family, Sir Solomon Swale, of Swale Hall, in Swaledale, was created baronet by Charles II. In 1660, and the year following, he sat in parliament for Aldborough, but was expelled as a popish recusant convict. In 1670 he served the office of sheriff for the county of York, and died in 1678, and was buried in the church of St. Martin in the Fields. This Sir Solomon is said to have obtained a grant of Knaresborough Forest, containing by measurement 28,151 acres; but the civil wars prevented him from availing himself of a benefit, which, to render it really beneficial, would have required a princely purse and a tranquil period. His will has some whimsical particulars, but I can discover in it nothing which can have given rise to the well known legacies of Sir John Swale, of Swale Hall, in the memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.

The parish of Grinton contains some antiquities of very ancient but uncertain date. On a very lofty site, on the great projection of Hertay, opposite to the village of Helagh, and commanding a very extensive view of Swaledale, is an encampment, called Maiden Castle. It is as nearly circular as the nature of the ground will admit, and the ditches still continue deep and wide. On the east side is an avenue, about 120 yards long, leading towards it, and formed by stones gathered from the adjoining common. Near the east end of the avenue, but towards the north, is a large barrow of stones and gravel, which has been imperfectly opened, and of which tradition reports that it yet contains an iron chest filled with money. This affords some encouragement to a farther search, as we have seen that a similar tradition in the parish of Romalldkirk had previously attached to a place where a valuable deposit of old English coin was really found. About 300 yards southwest from the encampment, and on a kind of natural terrace, is another oblong barrow about six yards high, and farther west are the remains of several cairns. About half a mile eastward are several deep entrenchments extending in the same direction; one of which crosses the whole vale, pointing on Reeth and Fremington, near which, about the year 1785, four brass celts were dug up. The appearance of these ditches greatly resembles those on Gatherley Moor, and the probability arising from several circumstances is, that both the one and the other are British. At Crakepot, about three miles to the westward, were dug up, in the year 1809, several pieces of iron armour, together with several battle axes (I presume) of the same metal; and about a mile from this place is a valley, called the Bloody Vale, the scene unquestionably of a sanguinary combat at some remote period.

D O W N H O L M E.

In Dvne ad g'ld iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Gospatric man'. N'c idem h't de Comite & wast e'. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol.

In Elreton ad g'ld ii car. & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Gamel man'. N'c h't Comes & wast e'. Silua minuta. Tot. ii leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual. xiii sol.



F this place I find no mention in Kirkby's Inquest. It is a small parish, of which there can be no doubt that it was separated from Catteric not long after the period of Domesday.

The church stands on a knoll commanding wild and striking views of the Swale, with its rocky and sylvan banks, up and down, improved by the collateral valley of Marske, with its widely extended plantations to the north. Up the stream is a sweep of fertile meadow and pasture ground, on which appear the small remains of Ellerton nunnery. With the exception of this tract, the parish, though not barren, is broken into many wild diversities of surface, and would almost defy the efforts of man to discover the line of an easy road through its inequalities into Upper Swaledale.

The first lords of Downholme, of whom I have met with any record, are the Scropes of Bolton, who had a park here at the time when Saxton made his great map of Yorkshire, A. D. 1577. By them, in all probability, the church was given to Coverham abbey, in the valuation of whose spiritualities at the dissolution the rectory of Downholme, or Downeham, was included in these terms:

Decimis rectoriæ de Downeham, viz. in decimis granorum & fœni 100^s. Agnellorum lanæ & vitulorum 50^s.

The fabric of the church is perhaps rather late Norman. The doorway narrow, with a plain semicircular arch; the columns cylindrical; the arches pointed, but without mouldings. The annexed engraving will best describe the font.

Near the choir door is a large stone coffin, resembling a tomb, and covered by a massy slab eight feet long, adorned by an antique cross. On removing this appears the ordinary excavation for a very large body, and head of the usual form. I mention this circumstance in order to prove that bodies were sometimes interred in tombs above the ground, and with no other protection above them than an ordinary slab.

Within this parish, at the distance of about two miles upward, was fixed one of the humblest of all monastic foundations. This was the nunnery of Ellerton upon Swale, of which even the founder's name is forgotten. It stands upon a fertile domain of meadow and pasture, sufficient in extent for the wants of its few and modest inhabitants. These at the dissolution were valued at 8*l*.

The dimensions and style of the monastic buildings have been on the same modest scale. The church, of which the shell is entire, has been about thirty of my paces long, and five broad within. No side ailes, no transept. The choir is eleven paces long. The little tower, nine feet wide within, is at the west end, and has trefoil windows. The

cloister quadrangle, now only traceable by the foundations, has been eighteen paces square. No inscription, tomb, cross, or other memorial remains, excepting one imperfect shield upon the tower, on which two crescents are visible.

Dugdale has wholly overlooked this obscure foundation, though it was not overlooked by the eye of Leland, who saw all objects for himself, and always saw them well. It was of the Cistercian order.

Gale says, that the foundation charter was at that time in the possession of Henry Drax, Esq. the owner, but that he had never seen it. He mentions, however, a report that the founder was a John de Borden, who lived in the reigns of Edward III. or Richard II.; but remarks very justly, that it must have been of older date, as it is mentioned in Kirkby's Inquest, taken in A. 15 of Edward I. A much more probable tradition refers it to Wymer, or Wymor, sewer to the Earls of Richmond in the reign of Henry II.

The following charter relating to Ellerton is extracted from Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lxxiv. fol. 162.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Breithive, filia Normanni de Elretona, et Adam nepos meus, dedimus, et concessimus, et hac n'ra carta confirmavimus Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ de Elretona * et priorissæ ejusdem dom' et monialibus ibi Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ servientibus totam terram, quam habuimus in eadem villa ultra Whitbec apud orientem, & totam terram, quam habuimus in eadem villa ultra Ruedic apud occidentem, libere et quiete ex omni sectari servitio et exactione in perpetuam elemosinam pro animabus patrum nostrorum et matrum nostrarum, et pro animabus omnium antecessorum nostrorum. Hiis testibus, Helia p'sona de Bedale, Alano de Sindebi, Martino Capellano de Hurthewithe, Thoma de Rungatona, Will'o Morel, Radulfo Bodan, Waltero Capellano, Petro fil. Ailrian, Will'o fil. Dius, Hugone Norray, Alexandro de Hauceswelle, Alano fratre Dius, Rogero Aurifabro, Rob. Peverel, et multis aliis.

Dr. Burton has remarked, that Bishop Tanner has confounded this Ellerton with another priory of the same name in Spaldingmore, but when he affirms that it was granted to John Aske, A. 33 Henry VIII., the name of the grantee compels me to believe that he was correct.

To return to Downholme. One native of this obscure village rose in the beginning of the last century to considerable distinction. This was Francis Nicholson, governor of North Carolina. But his memory is clouded by early and perhaps unmerited oblivion, for I can gather no more relating to him than that he gave one copy of Gale's *Registrum Honoris de Richmond* to the mayor and corporation, a second to the rector, and a third to the schoolmaster of that town.

The following pompous inscription, affixed to a view of Richmond in that work, contains more than I have been able to learn from any other quarter of this person.

Viro celeberrimo Francisco Nicholsono, Capitaneo Generali & Gubernatori supremo Carolinæ Australis, Fidei Commissario & Visitatori primo Collegii Regalis Gulielmi & Mariæ in Virginia, cui etiam provinciæ olim præfuit & Marylandiæ, Novæque nuper Scotiæ & Annapoli regali, quas in ultimo bello expulsis Gallis Dux ibi præfatusque copiarum & in Terra Nova Britannicarum recuperavit. Prospectum hunc Richmondia (a wretchedly bad one) cujus in confiniis Dounhamiæ natales suos habuit. D. D. R. G. A. D. 1722.

* By this it should appear that the house was then in existence; and the circumstance of Latin cases being added to the names of some of the witnesses will suffice to prove that it is scarcely later than the close of the twelfth century.

The church of Downholme is dedicated to St. Michael, and is not held by institution. Whether, therefore, it is to be considered as a sequestered vicarage, or a perpetual curacy, I do not know. It is, however, valued in the king's books at *5l. 15s. 10d.* It has a house and a small glebe. Not having been certified into the exchequer, this benefice has never been discharged. From the dissolution of Coverham abbey it appears to have been holden by the Scroops of Bolton, and their noble successors, the Pawlets. The two last presentations, however, were made by John Hutton, Esq. of Marske.

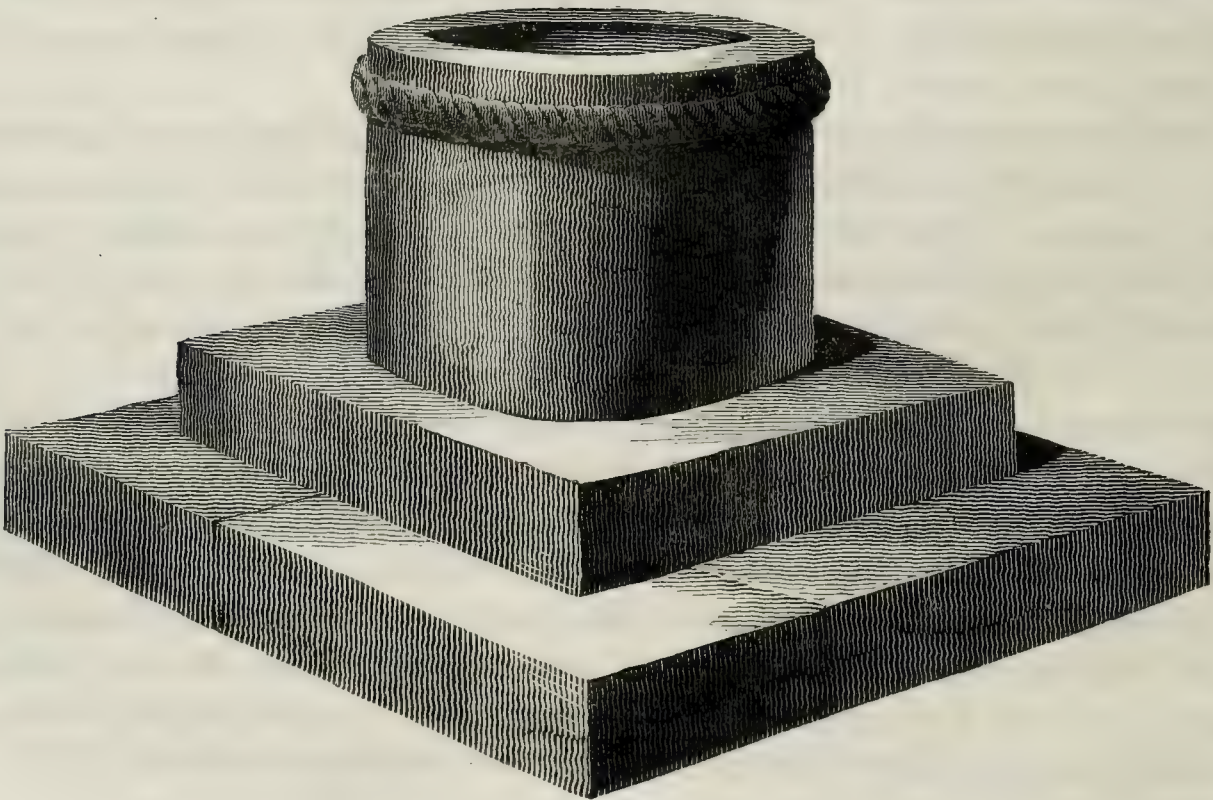
The population of Downholme parish at the last census was,

Downholme and Walburne	225
Ellerton Abbey with Stainton	91
Walburn	53
	<hr/> 369

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1545.

Ellerton super Swale, Pr.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE PRIORESSES OF ELLERTON.			
Temp. Confirm. Elect.	Priorisse domus.	Vacat.	P'mut.
6 Aug. 1429.	D'na Maria Gray D'na Alicia Shirwod Johanna, the last Prioress.	p' mort.	



Font in the Church at Downholme.

F I N G A L L.

In Finegala ad g'ld vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Gamel man'. N'c h't Comes. A. Ibi xiii uill'i h'entes vii car' dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol.

In Bortone ad g'ld xii car' & x caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor. man'. N'c Emsan h't ibi ii car' & xii uill'i & viii bordi cu' iii car'. Tot. i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° xxv sol' & iiii denarios.

In Hoton ad g'ld v car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. N'c h't Landricus ibi i uill' & ii bord' cu' i car'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° iiii sol'.

Fynkall.

Sunt ib'm, says Kirkby's Inquest, 6 car. terræ & faciunt dim. feod. militis, de quibus ecclesia est dotata de una carucata terræ & abbas de Jorevalle tenet 2 car. terræ de Comiti Richmondiæ, & idem abbas tenet alias 2 carucatas de Johanne de Breton, & idem Johannes de Comiti Richmondiæ: item idem abbas tenet 1 car. de Briano filio Alani, & idem Brianus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Burton Constable.

Sunt ibidem 12 carucatae terræ, de quibus abbas B. Mariæ Ebor. tenet 2 bovatas terræ, & Magister Sancti Leonardi alias 2 bovatas terræ ad puram eleemosynam de Roaldo filio Roaldi, & idem Roaldus tenet residuum de Johanne Comite Richmondiæ, & Comes de Rege.



ERE I to seek for the etymology of this name in the situation of the church, there would be little difficulty in the case. It stands in a low springy bottom near the bank of Bedale Beck, which has worn in successive inundations many "galls" or small plashes of standing water about it. Fen, or Fenny Gall, will therefore very accurately describe the site of the church. But, on the contrary, the village with which it shares the name is elevated half a mile off on the ridge of a dry hill, nor is there any reason to believe that it was ever removed from the neighbourhood of the church. The fabric is small, without tower or ailes, but neatly modernized, though some vestiges of a Norman church still appear.

In the churchyard lies one of those old ridged gravestones terminating in a cross, so common in Richmondshire, and a modern tomb thus records a late worthy rector.

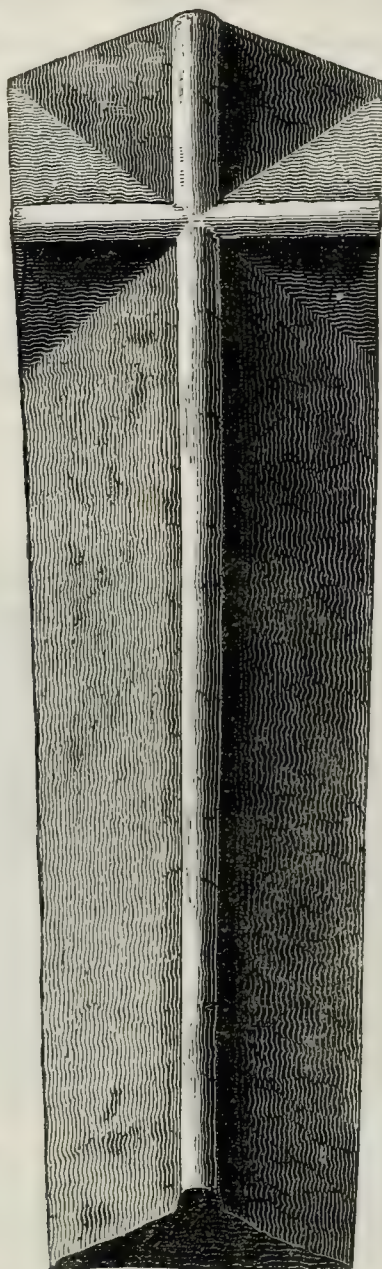
To the Memory of
 Luke Yarker, M. A. Rector of Fingall,
 and Vicar of St. Lawrence, near York,
 who died Dec. 3rd, 1803, aged 50 years.
 A Man beloved and esteemed for Uprightness
 and Sincerity of Heart,

for Strength and Liberality of Mind,
and for a generous Attachment
to the Liberties of his Country.
This last Tribute of Affection
is erected by his sorrowing
and afflicted Family,
to whom
his domestic Virtues
had justly endeared him.

Testamentary burial:

George Doddesworth, of Ryswyke, Gent. by will, dated 16 Sept. 1598, desired to be buried in the churchyard.

The Fitzhughs were patrons of this church, which was endowed with one carucate of land.



Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1589.

Fingall, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF FINGALL.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
9 Junij, 1368 26 Jan. 1420	D'ns Joh. de Segbrok D'ns Will. Lylforth D'ns Will. Foxhole	D'ns Henr. Fitz Hugh	p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
20 Oct. 1541 3 Nov. 1587 June, 1622 11 July, 1665 17 Mar. 1710 20 Feb. 1735 27 May, 1786 3 May, 1804	Peter Conder William Typpyng Reginald Lancaster Matthew Levett Robert Smith Henry Raper, A. B. Thomas Nelson, A. M. Luke Yarker, A. M. Nicholas Bourne, B. D.	Charles Dranfield, Esq. Sir Marmaduke Wyvill Sir Christopher Wyvill William Raper, Gent. { Thomas Johnson and Joseph Coates, } Gents. Rev. Chr. Wyvill Rev. Chr. Wyvill	D. of P. C. D. of R. S. D. of H. R. D. of T. N. D. of L. Y.

The sequestered valley, in which this little solitary place of worship stands, excludes every conspicuous object but the seat of its opulent patron. Scarcely two miles higher is Constable Burton, surrounded by one of the largest parks in Richmondshire, abounding with wood.

Near the bottom of this, low and warm, stands the house, a modern and magnificent fabric, with a portico to two fronts, to make room for which, a house, designed by Inigo Jones, is said to have been demolished by the presumption of an architect in the owner's absence, and contrary to his instructions.

This place acquired its second and distinct appellation from Roald, the Constable of Richmond, and probably the first grantee from the Earls of Richmond after Domesday. But I am at a loss to conceive how a place, stated in that record to have consisted of twelve carucates, should have suddenly expanded into sixteen knight's fees; yet so is it stated in the old watch and ward accounts of Richmond Castle.

Rouald le Constable pro xvi feod. in Burton iiii^l. dim. marc.

In the reign of Edw. II. this manor, transferred probably by sale from the last Thomas*, had fallen into the hands of the rising family of the Scroops; for, in the 15th

* Burton Constable.—Ita dictum a Roaldo & Roaldi successoribus, Richmondiae diu Constabulariis quorum in feodo fuit ducentos & amplius annos, donec Thomas de Burton patrimonium suum Henrico le Scrop Edvardi 1^{mo}. regnante vendidit.

But see p. 251, where this transaction is said to have taken place in the reign of Edw. III. Gale, Reg. de Richm. App. p. 243.

It must also be observed, that these Roaldi are sometimes named from their office, as Roaldus Constabularius; sometimes also from their hereditary place of residence, as Roaldus de Burton, or Roaldus de Richmond.

of that reign, the king grants Galfrido le Scrop, Valetto, nostro quod ipse & hæredes sui in perpetuum habeant unum mercatum in perpetuum singulis septimanis per diem Veneris apud manerium suum de Burton Constable in Comitatu Eboracensi.

Edward III. also A. R. grants Dilecto suo Galfrido le Scrop unum mercatum die Mercurii apud manerium suum de Burton Constable Com. Ebor. & unam feriam duraturam pro diebus duabus, scil. in vigilia & festo Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ & liberam Warrenam in omnibus Dominicis suis in prædicto manerio.

The name of Wyvill, which is found in Battle Abbey roll, has, besides its own sound, the evidence of that record, greater or less, to prove it Norman. Many names, however, unquestionably English, are there found, and the whole has been so often and impudently interpolated, that it is difficult to pronounce what parts of it are adscititious, or almost whether there ever were an original. But this family gave birth in later times to an ecclesiastic, who, in defence of his see, felt the spirit of his knightly extraction, namely, de Wyvill, the diminutive and deformed Bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Edward III.

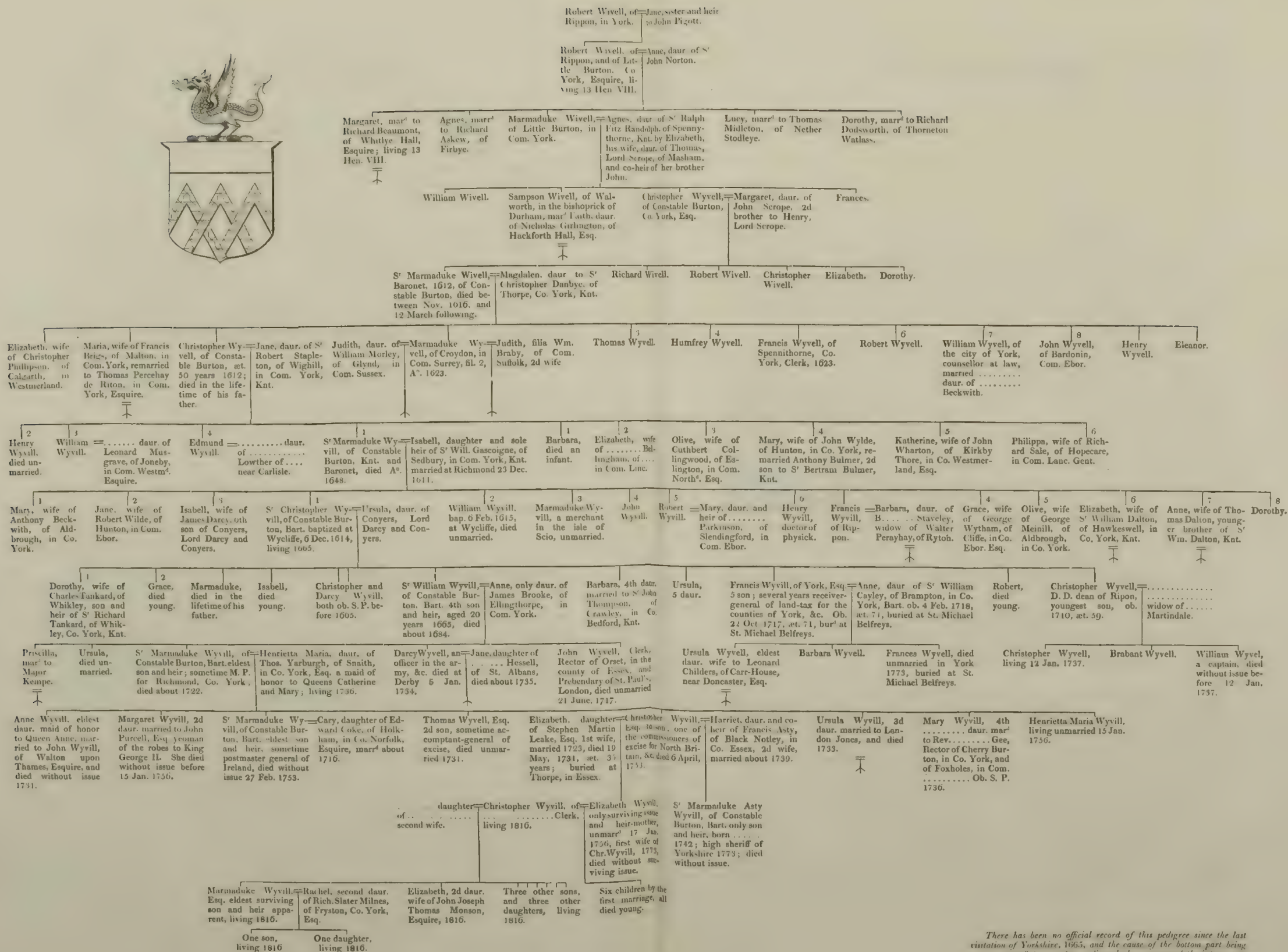
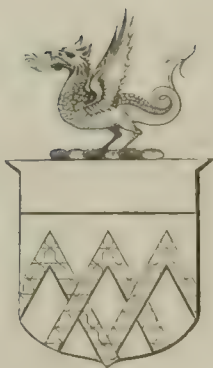
The family appear to have migrated hither from Little Burton, near Masham, about the latter end of James I.'s reign, on which occasion the late mansion appears to have been designed by Inigo Jones. I leave the rest to the genealogist.

Population, 1811.

Akebar	29
Burton Constable	205
Fingall	152
Hutton Hang	31
	417

Once more. Terras omnes, quas ab avis suis Richemondiaë Constabulariis acceperat Thomas* de Burton uti diximus Hen. le Scrope Domino de Bolton, regnante Edvardo III. vendidit. Villam nihilominus de Burton quæ ab illis Constabularii vocabatur ille vel Roaldus pater ejus Galfrido de Scrope de Masham prius transtulerat. Mercatum enim & nundinas annuas ab Edw. II. Galfridus iste impetraverat. Ab ejus posteris ad Radulphum filium Randolfi de Spenithorne cum Elizabetha una ex tribus filiabus & cohæredibus Thomæ Scrope Baronis de Masham transivit, sicuti et demum a filiis Randolfi cum Agnete una cohæredum supradicti Radulphi ad Wyvillos hodiernos loci Dominos abiit.

* Tho. de Richmond fil. Thomæ relaxavit Galfrido le Scrope totum jus suum in manerio de Burton Constable.—Rot. Claus. 36 Ed. III.



There has been no official record of this pedigree since the last visitation of Yorkshire, 1665, and the cause of the bottom part being so very imperfect arises from a line which accompanied the information of M. Wyvell, as to the existing members of the family, saying, "The above is as much as we think it necessary to insert."

WILLIAM RADCLYFFE, Rouge Croix.

H A W K S W E L L.

In Havocswell ad g'ld vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Gunre man'. N'c h't Ribald & wast' e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol'.

In alia Havocswelle ad g'ld vi car. & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi Gunre & Gamel h'bi ii man'. N'c h't A. Comes & wast' e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat'.

In Bernedan ad g'ld v car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Gamel man'. N'c h't A. Comes & wast' e'. Prati acre' v. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In Gedestone ad g'ld iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e. Ibi h'b Turchil man'. N'c Goisfrid h't & wast' e'. Tot. v q' 4 l'g & iiii lat'. T. R. E. ual' v sol'. & iiii denar'.



ACCORDING to Kirkby's Inquest the state of property in this place was then as follows :

Sunt in eadem villa vi carucatae terrae, quarum iv sunt de feodo Mariæ de Nevile (these had descended from Ribald,) & faciunt terciam partem feodi unius militis, et ii carucatae sunt de feodo de Butiller & faciunt sextam partem feodi unius militis, de quibus dim. caruc. & 2 bov. terræ tenentur de Waltero de Egglesclyff & idem Walterus tenet residuum de prædicto feodo le Butiller de Comite Richmondia & idem Comes de Rege. Et heredes Ricardi de Rybof tenent vi bov. terræ. Et Abbas de Coverham tenet dim. Car. de Maria de Neville. Et i car. & dim. & 10 bov. terræ tenentur de Herveio de Watlous & idem Herveius de Maria de Neville, & eadem Maria de Comite Richmondia, & idem Comes de Rege.

A long and rather dreary tract of sloping ground is interposed between the valleys of Swale and Ure, intersected only by the stream now called Bedale Beck, which rises near Bellerby. This is one of the least interesting portions of Richmondshire, wanting alike the bolder features of the dales, and the mild cultivated character of the plains beneath.

The general declination of this tract is eastward ; in traversing which from Middleham to Richmond, a black or purple expanse of heath still continues to shed its sombre tints far and wide. The more cheerful hues of culture and pasturage are beginning, however, to break in upon the naked vacuity of the prospect, and some plantations of pines contribute at least to exchange one mode of dreariness for another. To the right of this elevated road the prospect is wide and diversified : towns, villages, woods, and all the symptoms of a rich and fertile district lying in a mass before the eye.

On the confine of this tract, and on the verge of a better, is Hawkswell, of which the principal feature is a deep and winding dell finely hung with native oak.

The church, as usual in this country, stands at a distance from the village. The structure, consisting of one aisle only, with a narrow choir, is suited to the population of the parish. Some symptoms of early Norman antiquity about the fabric prove it to have been erected at no long period after Domesday, and a cross in the churchyard, adorned

with scrolls and fretwork, would almost persuade me that a church had existed here before the conquest, and had been destroyed during that general ravage of the parish, which is described in Domesday. The erection, however, or restoration of the fabric, may with great probability be ascribed to Ribald, better known as the first mesne lord of Middleham, than of this obscure place. But whenever this fabric was erected, there can be little doubt that it was detached from the parish of Catteric; and the existence of a cross here before any memorial of a church, may be accounted for by supposing, that, as in innumerable other instances during the Saxon times, a chapel had been previously built, which at an indefinite period afterwards, by agreement of the parties interested, was made parochial.

In the churchyard lie several cumbent statues (all, as far as I remember, in plate mail), which must have been removed from within the church, as have also some high ridged gravestones with crosses, which, from the inconvenience of treading upon them, would scarcely be endured in their first situation after reverence began to give place to a sense of comfort. The statues must have belonged to the De Burghs, the old lords of Hawkswell.

In the church are the following epitaphs of the Dalton family, whose pedigree with that of Burgh, annexed to this narrative, will give the best account which can be given of the descents of the manor.

Within the choir are the following inscriptions:

En coniux, pater, et Frater, patronus, amicus
Charus, amans, cordi non temeratus idem,
Non tam marmorei Tumuli insignitus hopore,
Quam probitate homini, quam pietate Deo.
* In imo Guli' Dalton Equit. aurato qui duxit
Uxorem Elizabeth Filiani Marma. Wyvill
De Constable Burton, Baro^{nt}. quæ ei pepërit
(quos superstites reliquit) sex filios et
Tres filias, obijt que Anno ætatis suæ 45 Die
Martij 23 Anno que Dom' 1671.

Near this place lye interr'd the Bodies of
S' Marmaduke Dalton, and Dame Barbara, his
Wife, he was son of S' W^m Dalton, and Elizabeth,
Daugh^r of S' Marmaduke Wyvill, of Burton,
Bar^t. he died Feb'y 19th, 1680, aged 34 years.
She was daughter of Henry Bellesyse, eldest
Son of the L^d Viscount Fauconberg, first married
to Walter Strickland, Esq^r. after to
S' Marmaduke Dalton, and died the 12th
September, 1708, aged 63. they had three
Daught^{rs} Coheiressees, Grace, who died at
y^e Age of 12 years; Mary, who was married
to the L^d Viscount Preston,
of Runnington; and Elizabeth, who

* I am compelled to abandon these contractions, for I do not at all understand them.

is yet unmarried: which two surviving
Daughters, in Memory of their worthy
Parents, have caused this Monument
to be erected, 1711.

Sir Charles Dalton, Gentⁿ Usher of the
Black Rod, died Aug^t 16, 1747.
He was the Son of Sir William, whose Father,
John Dalton, Esq^r. was kill'd at Burton upon
Trent, conducting the Queen to Oxford, 1644.

Sacred to the Memory of Elizabeth Drake,
relict of the Rev^d. Samuel Drake, D. D. Rector of
Treeton, and daughter of the Rev^d. Darcy Dalton,
Rector of Hauxwell, both in this county.

She was an affectionate Wife,
a tender Mother, and a sincere friend.

She died Nov^r 3rd, 1792.

Aged 84.

Also, near this place are deposited the
Remains of Frances Drake, youngest
Daughter of the above Samuel and
Elizabeth Drake,
who died April 9th, 1797,
Aged 47.

Opposite this place
are interr^d the remains of
the Revd. Charles Dalton, M. A.
Rector of Hauxwell,
who died Dec. 22nd, 1788, aged 75.
And beneath
are deposited the remains of his
Brother Francis Dalton, Esq^r.
who died Nov^r. 21st, 1792, aged 74.
Henry Gale, Esq^r. & Mary, his Wife,
who was the only daughter of the above
Francis Dalton, erected
this monument in gratitude
to their memory.

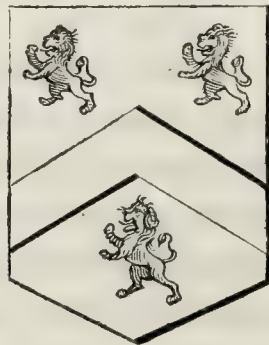
In the churchyard, near the choir door, is one memorial of a rector on a plain
tombstone, which deserves to be perpetuated.

Hic, spe futuræ Gloriæ situs est Elias Thackeray hujus Ecclesiæ Rector, honestis
ortus parentibus in Agro Eboracensi. Omnis in illo enituit, quæ Sacerdotem deceat
ornatque Virtus, Charitas, Gravitas, Pietas. Pietas non languida non delicata, non pon-

tificalis, sed rigida, sed severa, sed Christiana. Non tantum labante ætate, vi corporis languesciente et animi acie hebescente pietatem amplexabatur. Juvenis virtute incaluit, juvenis pietatem intendit, juvenis bonis moribus etiam insenuit.

Paterni Animi in Affines suos insigne Exemplar emicuit, quorum gratum erga patronum animum æternum hoc monumentum * prædicat. Quam impense Incolæ hujus pagi coluerint doluerintque Vis lachrymarum abunde testabatur. Obiit 4 Junii, A. S. 17..7, æt. 71.

The persons commemorated in the next were lineal ancestors of the antiquary Ralph Thoresby, the accuracy of whose account is so far forth proved by the inscription. It does not appear that Thoresby knew where William Thoresby was interred. The time of his death is not ascertained; but it appears from the epitaph of Henry Thoresby, which, with his monument at Hackney, has been engraven and introduced into the Ducatus Leodiensis, that he died A. D. 1615. His will, therefore, must have been executed four years before his decease; but the tomb of his parents was repaired, and the inscription added, as it should seem, in his lifetime.



Henry Thoresby, Bencher of Lincon's Inn, and One
of The M^{rs} of y^e Chavncery In Ordinary, Sonne
& Heire of William Thoresby, Esq^r. And Ann, His
Wife, One of y^e Daighters of M^r. John Scroope,
A Yonger Brother of The Lorde Scroope, of
Bovltonn, whos said Parents Lye Bvryed Ov^r
Against This Monvment, Cawsed There Tombe
To Be Repayred & Bvtified, And This Inscription
To Be Sett In Y^e Wall Ov^r. Against The same,
As well For The Remembrance Of There Bvriall
There, As Allso For A declaration That Two Sermons
Yearely Are Appointed In this Church at Two
Certaine Dayes, & That Certaine Monies, Then &
Att S^t. oter Tymes, Are to be Distributed Yearely
To Certaine Poore of Y^e said Priske, By Y^e Gift
& Direction of Y^e Said Henry His Last Will
For Y^e Purpose, 1611.

* The epithet *æternum* must have been meant to agree with *monumentum*. But why *æternum*,
Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris?

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1563.

Hawkeswell, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF HAWKESWELL.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{vs} . B ^{te} . Marie Ebor.	
14 Kal. Aug. 1328	Dns. Tho. de Nova-haya.	iidem	p' resig.
11 Oct. 1362	Dns. Tho. de Synyngthwait, Pbr.	iidem	
	Mr. Will. de Tanfeld	iidem	
7 Mar. 1380	Dns. Joh. Blaunchard	iidem	p' resig.
	Dns. Will. de Crakhall, Cap.	iidem	
1 Jan. 1391	Dns. Joh. de Hornesey	iidem	p' resig.
24 Aug. 1394	Dns. Joh. Hampton, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
30 May, 1396	Mr. Will. Horworth	iidem	p' resig.
	Dns. Joh. Baynbrig, Cap.	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
28 Aug. 1543	Cuthbert Hutchenson	The crown	Res. of C. H.
20 Mar. 1587	William Lupton	Richard Willance, Gent.	D. of W. L.
22 April, 1588	John Meyer	Richard Willance, Gent.	
4 Dec. 1620	Anthony Johnson	Richard Willance, Gent.	
7 April, 1640	William Storrs	Matthew Jobson, Gent.	Deprivation of W. S.
17 May, 1661	Henry Paget, A. M.	Sir William Dalton	D. of H. P.
28 Mar. 1670	Lawrence Newbone	Sir William Dalton	D. of L. N.
6 Jan. 170½	Nathaniel Bucke	Sir William Dalton	D. of N. B.
14 Oct. 1703	William Morley, A. M.	Barbara Dalton	
27 Nov. 1711	Darcy Dalton	Barbara Dalton	
14 Nov. 1737	Elias Thackray, A. M.	Mary, Viscountess Preston	Res. of D. D.
21 May, 1789	Charles Dalton, A. B.	Sir Edward Dalton, Knt.	D. of E. T.
	Samuel Drake, A. M.	Francis Dalton, Esq.	D. of C. D.
30 Sep. 1799	Reginald Orton	{ Henry Gale, Esq. and Mary, }	D. of S. D.
		{ his wife }	
12 Nov. 1803	Henry Gale, A. M.	{ Henry Gale, Esq. and Mary, }	D. of R. O.
		{ his wife }	

Pedigree of Burgh of Hawkeswell.—From Hopkinson's MSS.

John Brugh, of Brampton, younger brother to Brugh, of Brugh Hill, had issue John.

John Brugh, married Margaret, daughter of John Fitz Randall*, of Speningthorne, had issue Peter.

Peter Brughe, of Hawkeswell, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Forster, had issue Leonard Brugh, and Lancelott.

Lancelott Brughe married Ann, daughter of Anthonye Askam, had issue Richard Brughe, Dorathy, wife to Mr. Askew, Elizabeth, wife to Mr. Robinson, Katherine, wife to Mr. Sutton, Muriell, wife to Mr. Coniers.

Richard Burghe, of Hawkeswell, married Jane, daughter to Christofer Askew, of Richmond, had issue Richard, Ann, Elizabeth, Leonard. This Richard Burghe, the father, purchased Hawkeswell of his uncle Leonard Brughe.

* See an account of Fitzrandall's tomb in Spennythorne church.

An Account of the Dalton Family, taken out of the Corporation Books at Hull.

John Dalton, Mayor of Hull.....	1487	Thomas Dalton, Mayor of Hull.....	1554
Thomas Dalton, .....do.....	1490	Robt. Dalton, .....do.....	1557
John Dalton, .....do.....	1495	Thos. Dalton, .....do.....	1560
Thos. Dalton, .....do.....	1499	Robt. Dalton, .....do.....	1567
Thomas Dalton, .....do.....	1535	Thomas Dalton, .....do.....	1569
Thomas Dalton, .....do.....	1547	who died in 1590.	

As appears by a marble stone in St. Trinity Church, Hull. He married Ann, daugh^r of Sir Robt. Tirwhit, of Kettleby, in Lincolnsh. Knt., by whom he had six sons and three daughters, Robt., John, William, Phillip, Edward, and Thomas; Ann, Elizabeth, and Susanna. His son John married the daughter of Sir John Ingleby, of Ripley, Bart., who had two sons and one daughter. His eldest son John marr^d the widow of the Lord Dunbar, and died without issue. Thomas, the younger son, married the daughter of Thos. Wytham, of Cliff, Esq. who left his estate to his widow.

William, the 3d son of Thos. above ment^d, was bred to the law; was recorder of York and Hull, and after was made Atty-gen^l. to the court at York by King James the First, with the honour of knighthood. He married the daughter of Booth, of Lincolnshire, by whom he had one son and one daughter. His son, named John, married Dorothy, one of the daughters of Conyers, Lord Darcy of Hornby Castle, and had three sons and two daughters by her, William, Thomas, and Marmaduke; Ann, and Barbara. He settled at West Hawxwell, in the North Riding of Yorksh. The said John was lieut-col. to his brother-in-law y^e Lord Darcy, and was with him conducting the queen from Burlington to Oxford, when he unfortunately received two wounds on passing the bridge at Burton upon Trent, of which he died. His eldest son William, who for his and his father's services to the crown, was, at the restoration, knighted by King Charles the 2nd, married one of the daughters of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable Burton, Bart., by whom he had 6 sons and 3 dau^{rs}, Marmaduke, Christopher, Charles, Thos., Darcy, and Michael; Isabell, Dorothy, and Ursula. Thomas, the 2nd son to John, aforesaid, married Ann, the youngest daughter of Sir Marm. Wyvill: the 3d son died unmarried. Marmaduke, son of Sir William above mentioned, married Barbara, daughter to the Hon^{ble} Henry Bellasis, and sister to Thos. Earl of Fauconberg, was also knighted by King Charles the 2nd; he had by her 3 daughters, Grace, Mary, and Elizabeth, who became heiresses to their father, who was unfortunately drown'd at Dalton bridge, near Topcliff. Christopher, 2nd son to Sir William, died unmarried. Charles died unmarried, but succeeded his niece, Elizabeth Dalton, to the estate at West Hawxwell. Thomas and Michael died unmarried; and Darcy married, first, Harrison, of Skelton, by whom he had one son, named Darcy, who died unmarried; he married afterwards Elizath Hall, of York, by whom he had 3 sons and 4 daughters, namely, William, died unmarried, Charles, died unmarried, Francis, who married Mary, the daughter of John Tasker, Esqr. of Franks, in Kent, by whom he had one son, who died young, and Mary, the present owner of Hawxwell, who married Henry Gale, Esqr. of Scruton. The four daughters of Darcy Dalton were Elizabeth, married to the Rev^d. Sam^l. Drake, D. D. * Barbara, mar^d W^m. Tancred, Esq. of Arden, Jane, died unmarried, and Mary mar^d the Rev^d. Gilbert Knowler, D. D.

Hawxwell is a living in charge, and dedicated to St. Oswald. The present patron is Henry Gale, of Scruton, Esq. It is valued in the king's books at 20*l*. 14*s*. 4½*d*.

* Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Treeton, Com. Ebor., and editor of Archbishop Parker's *Eccle. Britanniae Antiquitates*, A. D. 1729.



Thomas Dalton, of Sutton, in Holderness, Com. Ebor. sometime of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Anne, 2d daughter of S^r Robert Tirwhitt, of Kettleby, Co. Linc. Knight.

1 Anne, eldest daur. wife of Ralph Ellerker, of Ryceby, Esq.
2 Elizabeth.
3 Susanna.
2 S^r William Dalton, of the city of York, Knight, one of the king's council in his court there for the northern parts. Ob. 1649.
..... daughter of
Boothe, of Killingholme, Com. Linc. relict of Agard.
3 Philip Dalton, 3d son.
5 Thomas Dalton, ob. S. P. before 19 Aug. 1665.
4 Edward Dalton, 4th son.
1 Robert Dalton, of Swine, in Holderness, Esquire, eldest son and heir, living at Hull in 1584.
Elizabeth, eldest daur. and co-heir of Ralph Constable, of North Park, in Holderness.

John Dalton, of Hawkeswell, Com. Ebor. Esquire. Ob. in Newark Castle, 1646; bapt. at Belfrey's Church, York, 17 Sept. 1603.

Dorothy, daughter of Conyers, Lord Darcy, and Conyers of Hornby Castle.

Anne, wife of Marmaduke Grimston, of Grimston Garth, in Holderness, Esquire.

Mary, died unmarried.

Thomas Dalton, son and heir apparent, born in 1583.

S^r William Dalton, of Hawkeswell, Knt.; æt. 36 Anno 19 Aug. 1665; died 23 March, 1675; buried at Hawkeswell.

Elizabeth, daur. of S^r Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable Burton, Bart.

1 Mary, wife of John Beverley, of Smeton, Esquire.

2 Barbara, wife of Charles Tancred, of Arden, Esquire.

2 Thomas Dalton, of York, afterward of Bedall, Esq. 2d son.

Anne, daughter of S^r Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart.; died 15 Kalend. Dec. 1695, æt. 41 years; buried at Bedall.

Marmaduke Dalton.

S^r Marmaduke Dalton, of Hawkeswell, Knt. æt. 10 Anno 19 Aug. 1665; knighted 2 Nov. 1676; ob. 19 Feb. 1680, æt. 34; buried at Hawkeswell.

Barbara, daur. of Henry Belasyse, son and heir of Lord Fauconberg, and relict of Walter Strickland, of Co. York, ob. 12 Sept. 1708, æt. 63; buried with her husband.

1 Isabell, æt. 8 Anno 1665; married to Roger Crofte, of East Appleton, Co. York, Esq.; died 25 Feb. 1684; buried at Caterick.

2 Dorothy.

3 Elizabeth.

4 Ursulla, marr^d to S^r Barrington Bouchier, of Benningbrough, in Com. York, Knt.

Christopher Dalton, 2d son, æt. 7 Anno 1665.

S^r Charles Dalton, of Hawkeswell, Knt. 3d son, æt. 5 years 1665. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod 1728. Ob. unmarr^d before 16 Dec. 1747.

..... daughter of

Darcy Dalton, rector of Aston, Co. Ebor. and prebendary of York; ob. 27 March, 1734, æt. 64; bur^d at Aston, M. I. nat. 1670.

Jane, daughter of Ob. 5 March, 1719, æt. 36; buried at Aston, M. I.

Grace, eldest daur. ob. cœl. ætat. 12 years.

Mary, daur. and co-heir, marr^d in York Minster 5 Jan. 1702, to Edward Grahme, Visc^t Preston. She was living 1 Feb. 1757. Will dated 1751, proved 1759.

Elizabeth, daur. and co-heir, living 1711; ob. unmarried. Left her one half of the estate, including Hawkeswell, to S^r Charles Dalton.

Darcy Dalton, Esq. eldest son and heir 1728; living in 1739; died unmarried.

Charles Dalton, of Hawkeswell, succeeded his uncle S^r Charles, rector of Hawkeswell, and Cœl. Æt. cir. 76 Ann. 1788; ob. unmarr^d. intestate: succeeded in his estate by his brother.

William Dalton, 2d son; living under age 1728.

Francis Dalton, sometime in the 6 Clerks' Office; liv^s 1788; ob. at Hawkeswell 21 Nov. 1792, æt. 73.

Mary, daur. of John Tasker, of Wimbledon, in Kent, attorney at law.

Barbara, born 1709; married before 28 June, 1739, to Charles Tancred, of Arden, Esquire.

Mary, marr^d after 28 June, 1739, to Knowler, D.D. living widow 1788, with 4 daur., one marr^d to Henry Kitchenman.

Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Drake, D. D. rector of Tree-ton, Com. Ebor. and Holme on Spaldingmore, 1739; vidua 1788, with one son and two daurs.; illa ob. 2d Nov. 1792.

Jane, ob. 5 Feb. 1729, æt. 15; buried at Aston. M. I.

Charles Grahme, Viscount Preston, only son and heir, born 25 March, 1706; died without issue 23 Feb. 1739.

Anne Grahme, died an infant.

Henry Gale, of Scruton, Esquire.

Mary Dalton, only child and heir, marr^d at St. Andrews, Holborne, 3d April, 1779; living in 1792.

There has been no official continuation of the above Pedigree made in the College of Arms, London, since the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665.

W. R. R. C.

20 July, 1816.

At the last census the population of the parish was,

Hawkswell East	116
Hawkswell West	28
Barton	124
Garriston	53
	<hr/> 321

In the compotus of Ralph, Lord Nevile, for Hawkswell, A. 15 Ric. II. there is something very whimsical and singular, as almost all the surnames of the free tenants, contrary to the usage of that or indeed of any age, appear to be nicknames; as, for example,

De Ric. Gretehede.

De Rob. Hardlad.

De Ada Sculpe.

De Johanna Wysehede.

De Johanna Watwyf.

De Rogero Plongar.

De Alicia Huddoughter.

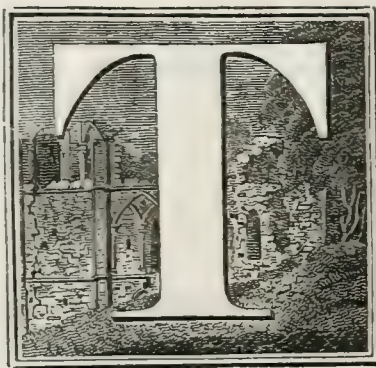
De Hugone Handler.

As nothing resembling this appears in any other compotus of Richmondshire, it must have arisen from some fantastical humour of the place, which deserves at least to be mentioned as a trait of ancient manners.



PARISH OF MIDDLEHAM.

In Medelai ad g'ld v car. & iii caruce' poss. e'e'. Ibi h'b Ghilepatric man'. Nc' h't Ribald & wast e'. Tot' i leug' lg' & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.



THE reader is not to suppose that this place was ever called Medelai, or that its orthography in Domesday is any thing more than one of those misnomers which the ignorance of French scribes has introduced so frequently into that record.

Middleham, it appears, had been the property of Gilpatric, who was then displaced for Ribald. It had consisted of five carucates taxed to the geld in the Saxon times, but then lay waste. The whole extent was estimated in round numbers at one leuca, or mile in length, and the same in breadth. It is evident, however, that notwithstanding the sweeping word totum, this estimate cannot have referred to the whole extent of the parish (or, what is the same thing, the township), but to the five carucates, meaning only the arable land, which, at 120 acres to the carucate, would nearly occupy a square mile, and the actual superficies of the parish is at least 1500 acres, or about two miles and one-third. Such, however, was the state in which Ribald found his new possession; a poor village, depopulated and destroyed, and consequently valued at nothing. The history of the place, therefore, takes it up as almost relapsed into a state of nature, and therefore affording a striking contrast to the importance and magnificence which it soon after acquired under its Norman lords. It is difficult indeed for a reflecting mind to contemplate the state of Richmondshire during the first century after the conquest, without being struck by the superiority of the Norman character to that of the Saxon.

After a repose of centuries, with scarcely a vestige of improvement or progression, all at once the whole system of society is changed; a busy and active scene commences; the old parishes are subdivided, new ones laid out, new churches built, monasteries endowed, and magnificent castles erected. All this implies intelligence, wealth, skill, spirit in the higher ranks; and in the lower, industry, occupation, competence, and increasing population. These causes would in their turn give birth to a more active and improved system of husbandry, the depopulated villages would be restored and augmented, the rich alluvial lands would swarm with flocks and herds, the plough would do far more than retrace its ancient furrows, and, by the death of the third Norman earl, the state in which their countrymen found Richmondshire would be matter of tradition and of triumphant comparison with the present.

But to return. Ribald, an inauspicious name in modern ears, is probably the same with Rinebald, but having in some one instance denominated a man of loose and disorderly manners, the term was gradually applied to such characters in general. The first grantee of Middleham, brother of the first Earl of Richmond, whatever might have been his dispositions in the vigour of life, chose in its decline to become a monk of St. Mary's at York, and to die in the cowl.

A curious and authentic document preserved by Dodsworth, and transcribed by Gale,

Eudo, Earl of Brittany.

Alan, Earl of Richmond, &c gave to his brother Ribald the lordship of Middleham, temp. Will. Conq.

Ribald, Lord of Middleham, A.D. 20 Will. Conq.

Ralph, Lord of Middleham, surnamed Taylbois

Robert Fitz Ralph, Lord of Middleham, founder of Middleham Castle

Ribald, surnamed Taylbois.

Waleran Fitz Robert, eldest son and heir, Lord of Middleham, died without issue.

Ranulph, son of Robert, Mary, daughter of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

Ralph Fitz Robert, third son.

Ralph Fitz Ranulph, Lord of Middleham, founder of the Minors at Richmond, died 1270.

Ralph Fitz Ranulph, younger son, Lord of Spenithorne.



Fitz Rondolph

Robert de Nevile, eldest son of Robert de Nevile, Lord of Raby and Brancepeth, in Co. Pal. Durham, and Sheriff of Hutton, Co. York, died 55 Hen. III.; buried at Coverham.

Johanna, another dau. and co-heir, married to Robert de Tateshall, Baron, living anno 1 Edw. I, and died without issue.

Anastacia, dau. and co-heir, married about A.D. 1140.

Margaret. Joan. Anastacia. Lucia. Euphemia, dau. and heir of Robert de Clavering, Baron, 1 wife. Ralph Nevile, Baron, Lord of Raby &c. &c. died 1331. Margaret, dau. of John, son of Marquiduke de Thwenge, 2 wife. Ralph Nevile. Henry Nevile. Ranulph Nevile.

Margaret, married to William, Lord Ros, of Hamlake. Anastacia, married to Walter, Lord Fauconburgh. Mary. Jane. Alice. Robert Nevile, Lord of Middleham, eldest son, called the Peacock of the North, ob. S.P. slain at Berwick. Ralph Nevile, Baron, Lord of Middleham, &c. 2d son and heir, died 41 Edw. III. Hugh de Audley, Baron, survived her husband, and died 48 Edw. III. Alexander Nevile, Raskelton, York, third son.

Margaret, wife of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Catherine, married to the Lord Dacre, of Gillesland. Eleanor, married to Geoffrey Scrope, and afterwards a nun in the Minories, London. Euphemia, wife, 1st, of Reginald de Lucy, 2d, of Robert, Lord Clifford. Matilda, dau. of Henry Percy, Baron, first wife. John Nevile, Baron, Lord of Middleham, &c. died 12 Ric. II. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William, Lord Latimer, second wife; re-married to Robert, Lord Willoughby. Alexander Nevile, Archbishop of York, 1373; died 1391. Thomas Nevile. S^r William Nevile, Knt. 39 Ed. III. Robert Nevile, of Eldon.

Elizabeth, a nun in the Minories, London. Eudonia. Matilda, wife of William de Scrope. Alesia, wife of William, Lord Beaumont. Eleanor, wife of Ralph de Launley. Margaret Stafford, daughter of Hugh, Earl Stafford, first wife. Ralph Nevile, Earl of Westmerland, Lord of Middleham, and lord of the honor of Richmond, and Earl Marshal of Eng^l. Will. dat. 28 Oct. 1424. Joan Beaumont, dau. of John Beaumont, Duke of Lancaster, &c. 2d wife. Thomas Nevile, Lord of Furnival, treasurer of England. John Nevile, Lord of Latimer, dau. of Thos. Nevile, 1st son by his wife; Lord Clifford without issue. Elizabeth Nevile, sister of the whole blood of John, married to Thos. Willoughby. Margaret Nevile, ob. S.P.

Matilda, wife of Peter, Lord Mauley, living 1424. Alice, wife, 1st, of Thomas Grey, of Wark; 1424, remarr^d to S^r Gilbert Lancaster, Knt. Philippa, wife of Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, A.D. 1424. Anne, wife of Gilbert de Untriville, Lord of Kyme, died without issue. Margaret, wife of Richard, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, living 1424. Elizabeth, a nun in the Minories. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, &c. slain at the battle of Wakefield, 1460. Cecilia Nevile, youngest daughter, survived her husband many years. Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury, Lord of Middleham, anno 9 Hen. VI. beheaded after the battle of Wakefield, 1460. Alice, dau. and heir of Thos. Montagu, Earl of Salisbury. Joan, dau. and heir of Thomas, Lord Fauconburgh. George Nevile, Lord Latimer. Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Ric. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, first wife. Edward Nevile, Baron Abergavenny. Katherine, sister of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 2d wife. Robert Nevile, Bishop of Durham, 1438, died in 1457. Cuthbert, Henry, Thomas, ob. S.P. Katherine Nevile, wife of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, 1424, remarried to John Widdville. Eleanor Nevile, wife of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Anne Nevile, wife of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham. Joan, a nun in the Minories, London.

John, Lord Nevile, eldest son, and heir apparent, a great commander in the wars of France, under Henry V. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and co-heir of her brother Edmund. Ralph Nevile, 2d son, Lord of Oversley, in right of his wife. Mary, dau. and co-heir of Robert Ferrers, Baron of Ousley, vel Oversley, in Com. Warw. Margery, lady abbess of Barking. Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and sole heir of her bro^r. Henry, Duke of Warwick. George Nevile, Archbishop of York, sometime chancellor of England, about 1470. John Nevile, Marquis Montacute, slain at the battle of Barnet, 1471. Isabella, dau. and heir of Edmund Ingles-thorp, Knt. Alice Nevile, married to Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, Baron of Ravens-wath. Joan Nevile, married to Will. Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. Thomas Nevile, married the widow of Lord Willoughby, and died without issue. Cecilia Nevile, married to Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, who died without issue. Katherine Nevile, married to Will. Bonville, Lord Harrington; re-married to William, Lord Hastings. Margaret Nevile, married to John Vere, Earl of Oxford. Ralph Nevile. Robert Nevile.

Edward IV. King of England, 1461, died April, 1483.

Elizabeth, dau. of Ric. Woodville, Earl Rivers, and widow of John, Lord Grey.

George, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, murdered in the Tower of London.

Isabella Nevile, elder daughter, and co-heir.

Richard III. King of England, Lord of Middleham, slain at Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485.

Edward, Prince of Wales, 1 husband, murdered after the battle of Tewksbury, 1472.

throws the best and clearest light on the history of Middleham from the reign of the Conqueror to that of Edward III.

Ribaldus D'ns de Myddleham=Beatrix. Ribaldus hic erat frater Alani Rufi Comitis Richmondiæ primusque Dominus de Middleham post conquestum cui prædictus Alanus dedit manerium & dominium de Middleham cum pertinentiis & multis aliis terris quæ ante conquestum fuerant terræ Dani cujusdam nomine Gilpatric tempore S'cti Edvardi Confessoris. Dedit hic Ricardus Deo & S'ctæ Mariæ Ebor & Abbati Gosfrid in perpetuam eleemosynam pro animabus Comitis Alani & Beatricis uxoris suæ quinque carucates terræ in Burniston & mortua uxore tonsuram accepit in Cœnobio B. Mariæ supra dicto.

Radulfus Talbois fil. Ribaldi=Agatha filia Roberti Bruce de Skelton. Radulfo huic filio Ribaldi cognomento Taylbois, Stephanis Ribaldi frater Comes Britannia & Richmondiæ per cartam suam & traditionem securis * Danicæ confirmavit Myddleham omnesque terras quas Ribaldus pater ejus tenuit die quo factus erat monachus. Robertus D'ns de Middleham=Helewisia filia Ranulfi de Granville D'ni de Coverham. Huic Roberto & hæredibus suis dedit Conanus Comes Britannia forestariam de Wensleydale cum comunia pasturæ, & Robertus hic tempore suo fundavit & ædificavit castrum de Middleham; post mortem Roberti Helewisia hæc uxor ejus filia Ranulphi de Glanville Baronis & Justiciarius capitalis Angliæ tempore Henrici 2^{ndi}. & Ricardi 1^{mi}. assensu Walranni filii & hæredis sui tunc viventis fundavit monasterium canonicorum ordinis Præmonstratensis apud Swainby & obiit 2^{ndi} die Martii, A. D. , & a Swainby ossa ejus postea translata fuerunt & sepulta in domo capitulari de Coverham. Sed fundatio prima fuit apud Swainby anno gratiæ ut patet per Bullam Clementis 3^{ti}. eidem Walranno concessam. Walrannus S. Pr. Ranulphus D'ns de Middleham=Maria, filia Rogeri Bigot Co. Norfolk Ranulphus filius Robti. D'ns de Middleham & frater ejus & hæres Walranni multis habitis altercationibus inter ipsum & canonicos de Swainby, amovit eos & fundavit apud Coverham juxta Middelham & contulit eis ecclesiam de Coverham & plura alia terras & tenementa per finem in curia Regis Johannis anno regni sui 14. & obiit A. D. , & apud Coverham sepelitur. Radulphus D'ns de Middleham=Anastasia filia Gulielmi D'ni Percy. Radulphus hic filius fuit Ranulphi D'ni de Middleham & uxoris ejus Mariæ filiæ Rogeri Bigot Comitis Norfolciæ & pater Mariæ uxoris Roberti D'ni Neville de Raby. Radulphus hic A. D. 1258 fundavit fratres minores apud Richemond & obiit ultimo die Martii A. D. 1270. Ossa ejus sepulta sunt apud Coverham in choro, sed cor jacet in choro sub arcu dictorum fratrum. Radulphus filius tertius Roberti Mortuo Ranulpho filio Roberti et Helewisia remansit hic Radulphus filius Roberti nata tertius frater et hæres dictorum Walranni & Ranulphi in warda & custodia Huberti Walter, quem tradidit dictus Hubertus cum foresta & tota terra sua Theobaldo de Valoins, qui fuit tunc archidiaconus Sarisburia & ordinatus in subdiaconum, sed dispensatione revocabatur (deesse videtur aliquid in MS.) Maria filia Raduphi & Anastasiæ=Robertus Neville D'ns de Raby. D'na hæc Maria in viduitate sua dedit abbati & conventui de Coverham in perpetuam eleemosynam terras quasdam in Crakehall, cum duobus cottagiis in Thoraldby val. per ann. ad fundendam Cantariam in magna capella de Thoraldby. Maria hæc nupta fuit Roberto de Neville D'no de Raby cui deprehenso in adulterio genitalia præcidi fecit. Margeria Tweng=Radulphus de Neville=Euphemia filia Johannis Claving. Radulfus hic de Neville, filius & hæres Roberti de Neville & Mariæ uxoris suæ D'næ de Middleham, nobilis fuit Baro sed quoad regimen sui temporale nequaquam providus cupiens magis versari inter canonicos de Marton & de Coverham quam inter maneria et castella. Duas duxit uxores quarum

* Whether a Celt.

prima fuit D'na Euphemia filia Johannis de Clavering ex qua sobolem infra scriptam progenuit, altera fuit Margeria filia Johannis filii Marmaduci de Thweng quæ ei nullam peperit sobolem. Robertus Neville, S. P. Radulphus=Alicia, fil. Hugonis D'ni de Audley. Radulphus superstes fuit filio suo primogenito Roberto de Neville, pavoni septentrionis, "the Peacock of the North," vocato, cui et hæredibus suis dedit dicta Mariæ castrum & manerium de Middleham, cum pertinentiis in feodo simplici per finem in curia regis levatum quoniam pater ejus ex sapientioribus in rebus mundanis haud existimaretur & prædictus hic Radulphus de Neville obiit 18 die Aprilis 1331, & sepultus est apud Coverham ad altaris latus australe.

From this authority it appears that Ribald, the first grantee of Middleham, dying a monk, was succeeded by his son Ralph Taylbois, to whom Stephen, Earl of Richmond, his uncle, by charter and the delivery of a Danish axe, confirmed Middleham and its appurtenances. He had issue Robert, who married Helewise, daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, to whom Conan, Earl of Richmond, granted the forest of Wensleydale. It is this Robert, in all probability, who is represented in his character of forester at Coverham, as will be described in the account of that place; but it is certain that he was founder of Middleham Castle. Where the lords of this place had dwelt to that period, whether in a common manor-house within the village, or in some other mansion within Richmondshire, does not appear; but as we know that the bones of Helewise were removed by her son from Swaynby to Coverham, there is every reason to suppose that those of her husband were removed with them. If this hypothesis be rejected, the statue, with its singular accompaniments at Coverham, must be assigned to Ranulph, son of Robert, who is known to have been interred there A. D. 1251.

This Ranulph, son of Robert, married Mary, daughter of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and had issue Radulph, who, in the year 1258, founded the house of the Freres Minors at Richmond. He also was buried at Coverham, and is probably represented by the second statue now remaining there. His heart, however, was deposited in the house of his own foundation at Richmond.

Ranulph, son of Robert and Helewise, had two other sons, Waleran and Radulph, which last, failing male issue of his two older brothers, succeeded at last to the forest and some other lands, and was in ward to Hubert Walter, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; but Ranulph by his wife Anastasia, daughter of William, Lord Percy, had a daughter and heiress, Maria, who married Robert Nevile, Lord of Raby, on whose nuptial infidelity, the object of which was a woman of Craven, his wife caused to be executed the dreadful punishment mentioned in my text. This lady founded and amply endowed a chantry for two chaplains in the great chapel of Thoraby.

The issue of this marriage (for issue there was before jealousy had prevented more) was Ralph de Nevile, a noble baron, saith the record, but little attentive to temporal affairs, choosing rather to reside among the canons of Marton and Coverham than in his castles and manors. By his first wife Euphemia, daughter of John de Clavering, he had issue Robert de Nevile, who died before his father. This Robert, by his love of finery and parade, acquired the name of the Northern Peacock; but upon him, though probably not very wise, his mother settled the manor of Middleham, because she accounted his father not very competent to manage worldly business.

All this while we hear nothing of a church at Middleham, nor till the following instrument, but there can be little doubt that it was the work of one of the first lords, who endowed it with an ample glebe, and, as usual, with the tithes of the town.

Omnibus hanc cartam indentatam visuris vel audituris Radulphus Comes Westmerlandiæ Dominus de Nevill et Marescallus Angliæ salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Sciatis nos quandam cartam indentatam Mariæ de Nevill quondam Dominæ de Midilham, antecessoris nostræ cuidam Domino Johanni Rectori * ecclesiæ de Middilham prædicta, et successoribus suis factam, inspexisse in hæc verba. Universis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam præsentis literæ pervenerint, Maria de Nevill Domina de Middilham salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me in pura viduitate ac ligea potestate mea, concessisse et præsentis scripto meo cyrographato confirmasse Domino Johanni Rectori ecclesiæ de Middilham et successoribus suis communiam pasturæ per totum annum ad octo boves et duo jumenta, in bosco meo de Middilham qui vocatur Westwode exceptis clausis meis separabilibus in prædicto bosco existentibus ubi prædictus Dominus Johannes et successores sui non solebant habere nisi tantum sex boves et duo jumenta: habendum et tenendum prædicto Domino Johanni et successoribus suis prædictam communiam pasturæ ad octo boves et duo jumenta prædicta in prædicto bosco exceptis duobus clausis in eodem bosco existentibus, dummodo permanserint clausa, de me et hæredibus meis liberè, quietè benè et in pace cum pertinentiis suis imperpetuum; Decimis fœni in prædictis duobus clausis, prædicto Domino Johanni et successoribus suis, in omnibus sibi salvis. Et si contingat quod aliqua averia, de prædictis octo bovis et duobus jumentis prædicti Domini Johannis vel successorum suorum, in prædictis duobus clausis pro defectu clausuræ aliquo tempore intraverint et absque wardo facto, sine gravamine et reparacione retaciantur. Et prædictus Dominus Johannes pro se et successoribus suis, prædictæ Dominæ Mariæ et hæredibus suis totum jus et clameum communis in prædictis duobus clausis in bosco prædicto, dummodo clausa permanserint penitus relaxat. Et quam cito prædicta duo clausa pro non clausis teneantur prædictus Dominus Johannes et successores sui, ad statum communis pasturæ sex boum et duorum jumentorum prius habitorum revertantur. In cujus rei testimonium præsentis scripto Cyrographato alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Burgo tunc Ballivo Richemundiæ, & aliis.—Datum apud Middilham die Sancti Jacobi Apostoli. Anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo decimo. Quam quidem cartam, ac omnia & singula in eadem carta contenta, Ricardo de Pykeryng nunc Rectori Ecclesiæ de Middilham prædictæ et successoribus suis secundum formam cartæ prædictæ indentatæ, approbamus, confirmamus et ratificamus, firmiter per præsentis. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus cartæ indentatæ, penes prædictum Ricardum et successores suos remanenti, sigillum nostrum apposuimus; alteri vero parti penes nos et hæredes nostros remanenti, dictus Ricardus sigillum suum apposuit. Datum apud Raby vicesimo nono die mensis Decembris, Anno Domini millesimo, quadringentesimo quinto; et regni regis Henrici quarti, post conquestum, septimo.

Of the original fabric of the church scarcely a vestige remains, save a few fragments in the tower. The present building is plain and handsome, of rather late Gothic, and not very ample dimensions; but it contains some very curious objects and matters of difficult speculation. The first of these is a beautiful representation, in the east window of the north aisle, of St. Alkelda, the patroness of the church, in the act of being strangled by two females. The story is said to be unknown to all the catholic martyrologies, and the history of the sufferer wholly forgotten.

The next singularity about the place is a huge flat stone lately removed from the neighbourhood of the pulpit, which is really the tomb of Robert Thornton, 22d abbat of Jervaulx. It has a thorn and tun, the common rebus on his name, the initials R. T., with a mitre and crosier; and, lastly, the following inscription round the verge, all cut in higher and better relief than was usual at that period.

* Query whether this was the first rector?

Orate pro anima dompni Roberti Thorneton Abbatis hujus domi Joreballis vicesimi secundi.



What account can be given of the removal of so massy a stone, and of its being found in a parish church wholly unconnected with the abbey? It is certain that Thornton had not long been dead at the Dissolution, and if he were a native of Middleham, and had friends surviving there, it is not improbable that his remains and his gravestone were removed together on that event to a situation where they might be protected, and where he might thenceforward sleep among his friends.

The belfry-chamber has a fire-place, about which are wrought up several fragments of the first church. A fragment of one gravestone in particular has cut upon it two keys, emblems of the office of some ancient constable of the castle.

An half-obliterated brass near the communion table has the following inscription over a friar :

**Hic jacet Magister Thomas Bernham frater ordinis.....MCCCC.....
Amen.**

The following are memorials of Deans Place and Colby :

Edwardus Place, A. M.
hujus Ecclesiae per annos 30.
Decanus infra sepultus
Ætatis 58^{to} Mensis Aprilis 27^o die Anno Christi 1785,
placide mortem obivit
Pastor fidissimus
Conjugi præcipue indulgens
omnibus pergratus
nulli inimicus
Filii unici Edwardi amantissimus ;
Qui apud Transatlanticanos

pro patria militans
 in morbum implicitus
 vicesimum primum agens annum
 immatura morte decessit
 illius ejusque Memoriae
 Conjux et mater mæstissima
 hoc monumentum ponere curavit.

Near
 this Place lies
 Christopher Colby, A. M.
 late Dean of Middleham ;
 second Son of John Colby, Esq.
 of Bowbridge Hall, who died
 July 9, 1787, aged 83 years.
 He was a kind Husband,
 tender Father, and a learned
 and pious Divine.—Near him
 lieth Margaret, his Widow ;
 John, Gabriel, Moore, Anne,
 and Frances, their Children.

Former accounts of Middleham have merely stated that the rectory of this church was converted into a college by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., but that on his decease, and the great change which followed, the design was given up, though the incumbent still retains the style of dean, and enjoys a certain ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The partiality of this prince for Middleham is well known. He seems to have divided his residence for a considerable time between his castle here and that of Skipton. He bestowed liberally on the monks of Coverham and the parish of Skipton for the repair of their respective churches. But under the walls of his own castle he meditated greater things. The advowson of the rectory of Middleham by his marriage with the heiress of the Neviles vested in himself: the rector was then William Beverley. The first step towards the new foundation was of course to procure his consent; but as he was hitherto a corporation sole, and the whole profits of the living belonged to himself, a mere addition of dignity would ill compensate for the incumbrance of six chaplains and several clerks. To provide for this inconvenience, therefore, a licence of mortmain was granted, empowering the new foundation to acquire lands, &c. to the amount of 100 marks per annum.

I am sorry that I can only give an abstract of Beverley's consent, and indeed of several other instruments relating to this transaction, from an English translation. That of Sherwood, archdeacon of Richmond, is the only one which I am enabled to give in the original words.

“ William Beverley, chaplain, rector of the parish church of Middleham, &c.

“ Whereas, among other remedies, &c. the solemnities of mass are deservedly esteemed to be grateful to the divine mercy manifested by the sacrifice of our Saviour for the salvation of the living and the repose of the dead.

“ The petition lately exhibited to me on behalf of the most excellent Prince Richard,

Duke of Gloucester, Lord of Middleham, contained that the said most excellent Prince proposed and intended to amplify the said parish church of Middleham, to the praise of Almighty God, his most excellent Mother, and all Saints, and the continual increase of divine worship, and the same to endow with greater rights and possessions; and also to increase the number of ministers in the same, devoutly dwelling with God, if the said church were erected into a collegiate church by the most Reverend Father in God Laurence (Booth), Archbishop of York, Primate of England, &c. &c.

“Wherefore from me, on the behalf of the said most excellent Prince, it was besought that I would consent unto the erection of the said parish church of Middleham into a collegiate church. Whereupon I, the said William Beverley, being mindful that the proposition of the said most excellent Prince was laudable and meritorious, and being willing to act consistently with these pious desires to the erection of the said parish church into a collegiate church, I do hereby express consent thereunto.

“In witness of which, inasmuch as I have not an authentic seal, I have therefore procured the seal of the reverend the official of the court of York to be put to these presents. January 20th, A. D. 1478.”

The next step is a commission from Archbishop Laurence Booth directed to Rob. Booth, LL. D. dean of York, and others, to assemble at the church of Mydelham, or some other fit and convenient place, and then and there erect the same into a college, and also on due inquisition ordain out of the fruits and profits of the same a certain number of chaplains and other ministers, as the means thereof shall suffice, and also provide for the governance of the said chaplains and ministers, and the cure of the parishioners. Dated at Southwell, Aug. 6th, A. D. 1478.

Next follows the licence of foundation by Edw. IV., which contains some curious domestic particulars.

Rex, &c. Sciatis quod nos ad supplicationem, præcharissimi fratris nostri Ricardi Ducis Glocestriæ de gracia nostra speciali concessimus ac licentiam dedimus pro nobis & hæredibus nostris, quod ipse, hæredes & executores sui in honore D'ni nostri Jesu Christi & beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ & S'ci Alkeldæ quoddam collegium apud Middleham de Decano & sex capellanis & quatuor clericis & de sex choristis ac uno clerico divina servicia in ecclesia parochiali ibidem pro salubri statu nostro ac præcharissimæ consortis nostræ Elizabethæ reginæ Angliæ ac præfati fratris nostri & Annæ uxoris ejus & hæredum suorum dum vixerimus & pro animabus nostris cum ex hac luce migravimus ac animabus illustrissimi Principis Ricardi nuper Ducis Ebor'um patris nostri & fratrum & sororum nostrorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum juxta ordinationem præfati fratris nostri, hæredum vel executorum suorum in hac parte fiendum ministraturis & celebraturis in perpetuum, facere, inire, creare, fundare ac stabilire possit & possint perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum. Et quod iidem decanus & capellani & successores sui sint unum corpus in re & nomine habeantque successionem perpetuam ac commune sigillum pro negociis & agendis collegii prædicti in perpetuum deserviturum. Et quod iidem decanus & capellani collegii prædicti & successores sui sint personæ habiles & capaces in lege ad perquirendum terras tenementa & advocaciones ecclesiarum a quocunque persona, sive quibuscunque personis eas eis dare, concedere vel assignare volente vel volentibus, sibi & successoribus suis in perpetuum. Quodque ipse & successores sui prædicti placitare, et implacitari, ac talia quæcunque facere possint, sicut alius ligeus noster, nostri regni Angliæ facere possit per nomen Decani & capellanorum Collegii Ricardi Ducis Glocestriæ de Middleham in Com. Ebor. Et quod prædictus frater noster & hæredes sui prædicti, patroni prædicti sint & de fundatione ejusdem fratris nostri & patronatu hæredum

suorum collegium imperpetuum nuncupetur. Ac collegium prædictum, cum factum, initum, creatum, erectum, fundatum & stabilitum fuerit, collegium Ricardi Ducis Gloucestræ apud Midd'lham com. prædict. fundatum, temporibus futuris absque impetitione nostri vel hæredum nostrorum nuncupari volumus & ipsum fratrem nostrum & hæredes suos patronos ejusdem imperpetuum. Et insuper concessimus ac quantum in nobis est præfatis Decano & capellanis & successoribus suis quod ipsi & successores sui terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia ac alias possessiones ac advocaciones ecclesiarum ad valorem CC marcarum per annum acquirere possint et recipere habenda & tenenda eisdem decano & capellanis, &c. Imperpetuum, &c. Teste Rege ap. West. xxi Febr.

Then follows a confirmation by Archbishop Savage, Booth being now dead, together with a release of his jurisdiction as ordinary, on which the exempt jurisdiction of the dean of Middleham is grounded. This instrument bears date March 24, 1481.

Another dignitary, of no less consequence within his archdeaconry, and indeed of more power than the archbishop, was the archdeacon of Richmond, whose renunciation was easily obtained by royal influence. This was expedited from Rome, the ordinary place of the archdeacon's residence, April 10th, 1482.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos præsentis litere pervenerint seu quos infra scripta tangunt vel tangere possunt quomodolibet in futurum Johannes Sherwod sacre theologie professor archidiaconus Richemundie in ecclesia cathedrali Eboracense prothonotarius salutem et fidem indubiam presentibus adhibere. Noverit universitas vestra per presentes quod cum parochialis ecclesia loci de Middelham Eboracen. dioc. infra limites archidiaconatus nostri prædicti sita que de excellentis in Christo principis et domini, Domini Ricardi Ducis Gloucestre, serenissimi in Christo Principis Edwardi Regis Anglie fratris germani jure patronatus fuerat opera, devotione, solitudine et pietate ejusdem ducis in ecclesiam collegiatam cum certo ecclesiasticorum ministrorum ibidem Deo famulantium numero ad omnipotentis Dei perexcelesque illius genetricis Marie et Sancte Alkilde Virginis laudem pariter et honorem, auctoritate bone memorie Laurentii tunc Eboracensis archiepiscopi de nostro ac aliorum quorum intererat, in hac parte consensu expresso sit erecta et firmitate munita, roborata et stabilita, prout in literis desuper successive factis, plenius continetur; quodque nos Johannes archidiaconus auditis tantam dicti excellentis principis et ducis devotionem in premissis laudabilem piam et meritoriam fore, atque in divini cultus argumentum notorie tendere, inque considerationis oculo attendentes et laudantes volentesque propterea ecclesiasticorum ministrorum parochianorum inhabitantium et incolar. collegiate ecclesie predictæ presentium et futurorum quieti et paci contemplatione Dei et dicti excellentis principis et ducis salubriter providere, oblate nobis pro parte dicti principis et ducis petitioni favorabiliter annuentes predictam ecclesiam collegiatam ipsiusque modernum et pro tempore existentem decanum, omnesque et singulos ejusdem ecclesiæ ministros parochianos inhabitantes et incolas presentes et futuros, ab omni archidiaconali, episcopali ordinaria et alia quæcunque ecclesiastica jurisdictione, preeminencia, dignitate, superioritate, notione, etiam vocatione, visitatione, inquisitione, correctione, punitione, coercione et potestate meis et archidiaconorum Richemundie in dicta ecclesia cathedrali Eboracen. successorum nostrorum quorumcunque necnon vicariorum et commissariorum nostrorum in spiritualibus generalium meorumque ac eorundem successorum officialium et omnium aliorum nobis inferiorum judicum quacunque jurisdictione potestate preeminencia seu dignitate fungentium quatenus ad nos vel successores nostros attinet nostra archidiaconali episcopali et ordinaria auctoritate plene totaliter et integre eximimus et tenore presentium perpetuo liberamus ipsosque modernum et pro tempore existentem decanum ac ministros paro-

chianos inhabitantes et incolas omnes et singulos in hac parte sufficienter exemptos et a nostra et successorum nostrorum jurisdictione preeminencia dignitate superioritate notione et vocatione visitatione inquisitione correctione punitione coercione et potestate quacunque totaliter exemptos liberatos et immunes fuisse et esse pro nobis et successoribus nostris quibuscunque in perpetuum concedimus pronuntiamus et declaramus reservatis nobis et successoribus nostris quinque solidis sterlingorum in de et super fructibus et proventibus dicte ecclesie de Middelham ad Michaelis et Pasche festa imperpetuum pro nostra et successorum nostrorum pro tempore existentium indemnitate nobis et successoribus predictis vel eorum vicariis annuatim solvendis. Hanc autem nostram exemptionem declarationem et decretum ad ministros vel personas dicti collegii, seu parrochianos, inhabitantes aut incolas prenomatos presentes vel futuros quoad aliquod aliud vel alia aliqua ecclesiastica beneficia infra jurisdictionem seu limites archidiaconatus predicti sita, etiamsi dignitates personatus, prepositure pleb..... Rectorie vicarie cantarie libere capelle sive alia quæcunque beneficia quibuscunque nominibus appellata fuerint que ipsos vel eorum aliquem pro tempore obtinere contigerit et illa obtineant volumus non extendi, ac eis vel alicui eorum quominus ministri persone parrochiani inhabitantis vel incole prefati ratione aliorum beneficiorum hujusmodi coram nobis et successoribus ac vicariis predictis et aliis iudicibus ordinariis quibuscunque respondere ac.....et illorum correctionibus respondentes, ac decretis pariter et mandatis que illorum alia beneficia respiciunt, sive respicere poterunt in futurum perinde parere et obedire.....debeant, ac si exemptio, declaratio et decretum hujusmodi nullatenus emanass.....minime opitulari vel suffragari. In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium premissorum presentes literas fieri et nostri sigilli jussimus appensione muniri.

Dat. Rome in domo nostre solite residentie sub anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo secundo. Indictione secundum Romanam curiam quintadecimo. Die vero decima mens. Aprilis pontificatus ejusdem S'm D'ni n'ri DominiSixti quarti.....anno.....undecimo.

The Duke of Gloucester, not content with founding the college, by another deed, bearing date Dec. 20, A. R. 19 Edw. IV. actually grants the dean and college the advowson of the church and parish of Middleham.

Clouds and darkness rest on the remaining steps in the history of this foundation, which neither wholly took effect nor wholly fell to the ground. For, as to the dean, his jurisdiction, privileges, and exemptions, they remain unimpeached and undiminished to this day; but though the college were never dissolved, the advowson never passed, according to the founder's grant, to the dean and chaplains. Stalls, too, were marked out in the choir, and appropriated by name to the several persons mentioned in the ensuing account, which is extracted from a book of statutes framed for the college A. R. Edw. IV. 18, yet we hear no more of them, and the probability is, that on the death of Richard III., and the annihilation of his interest, Beverley, or his successor, silently permitted the foundation to relapse into a rectory for his own emolument. Again, the college church was plainly intended to have been attached to that of the parish. This is to be inferred from the licence of foundation by Edw. IV.; yet general tradition has assigned to the purpose a field afterwards called Foundation Field, at the distance of almost half a mile from the church. If this were intended for the collegiate building, and the church were meant to remain where it was, however convenient such an arrangement would have been for the castle and town, it must have been very incommodious to the dean and canons; yet there are such instances: the college of Manchester is at a considerable

distance from the collegiate church, and that of Kirk Oswald still farther, but neither so remote as the Foundation Field from the church of Middleham.

By the statutes of the college of Middleham, dated 4 July, 18 Edw. IV., the principal place and stall on the right side of the quire is assigned to the dean (Sir William Beverley), and called our Lady's Stall.

To the first priest (Laurence Eymer) the principal place and stall on the left side, called St. George's Stall.

To the second priest (William Symson) the next stall to the dean, on the said right side, called St. Catharine's Stall.

To the third priest, Richard Cutler, the second stall on the left side, called St. Ninian's Stall.

To the fourth priest, William Burntyait, the third stall on the said right side, called St. Cuthbert's Stall.

To the fifth priest, Henry Lonerhead, the third stall on the said left side, called St. Anthony's Stall.

To the sixth priest, John Bell, the fourth stall on the said right side, called St. Barbara's Stall.

To two of the clerks on the said right side, and to the other two clerks, and the clerk on the left side, and the six quiristers' pews or places at the assignation of the said dean.

No vestiges of these stalls are now remaining, nor any thing to indicate a choir of more dignity than that of an ordinary parish church. Still the admission of the dean is called an installation, and is performed as follows: after divine service the royal letters patent are read, constituting and appointing A. B. dean of Middleham. A mandate* is then delivered into the hands of certain neighbouring clergymen, then and there present, to install the person appointed, which is equivalent to induction. The dean of Middleham has still the probate of wills, and some other rights of ecclesiastical jurisdiction within his parish, together with a court, an official, and a seal of office; but he labours under one inconvenience, incident to independence, which is want of assistance. Unable of course to ordain in his own person, and wholly exempt from the jurisdiction either of ordinary or metropolitan, he can give no title to a curate for holy orders, so that any bishop who voluntarily ordains to that function does it at his own peril. It is not long since the case really happened.

The following imperfect catalogue of rectors of Middleham before the foundation of the deanery is given from the archiepiscopal registers at York. That of the deans has been retrieved partly from original documents and partly from the parish register, which is extremely defective.

* This will be explained by the following entry in the parish register: "Mem. That on Saturday the first day of May, 1742, his majesty's grant of the dignity and deanery of the collegiate church of Middleham, dated the first day of March last, was publicly read in the said collegiate church immediately after divine service, and also a mandamus to install or assign unto Edward Place, A. M. a stall in the choir, and a place in the said church, according to custom. Whereupon a stall was assigned at the request of the said Edward Place by John Clayton, rector of Wensley, Thomas Gale, rector of Scructon, Thomas Nelson, rector of Fingall, Thomas Hayton, vicar of Hornby, Gregory Elsley, curate of Patrick Brompton, George Shelleto, vicar of Thornton Steward, Mark Braithwaite, Dr. of Laws," &c.

Extracted from Torre's Peculiars.—Page 1350.

Middleham Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF MIDDLEHAM.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Dns. Nevill de Raby	
26 Apr. 1372	Dns. Reginaldus de Thorp, Arch. Cap.	Joh'es Dns. de Raby	p' resig.
17 July, 1378	Mr. Ric. de Yeddingham	idem	
	Dns. Joh. Alwent, Cap.	Rad. Com. W'land	p' resig.
23 Oct. 1399	Dns. Ric. de Pykering, Cl.	idem	
	Dns. Will. Reson		p' mort.
2 Mar. 1426	Dns. Petr. Fryston, Pbr.	Joh' Com ^{tissa} W'land	p' resig.
22 Sept. 1430	Dns. Robt. Knayton, Cap.	eadem	p' resig.
15 Dec. 1434	Dns. Joh. Cartmell, Cap.	eadem	p' resig.
10 Dec. 1437	Dns. Joh. Strangland, Pbr.	eadem	

Deans of Middleham.

William Beverley, last rector, and first dean; he seems to have lived to the year 1515.

Simon Walden, L.L. B. installed by royal mandate, A. D. 1515.

John Smyth, occurs 1535.

William Willes, occurs from 1536 to 1553, after which is a very long chasm to

—— D. D. or L. L. D., admitted 1661.

Thomas Holdsworth, dean, occurs A. D. 1679.

Christopher Colby, installed Nov. 5th, 1681. He died July 9, 1727, aged 83 years, and has a memorial in the church.

Luke Cotes, A. M. who did not die at Middleham, nor is it known what became of him. Tradition says that he was long a prisoner for debt.

Edward Place, A. M. rector of Bedale, installed May 1, 1742. He resigned the deanery A. D. 1754, to his son,

Edward Place, A. M. who died April 27, A. D. 1785, aged 58, and was succeeded by

Robert Boucher Nicholls, L.L. B., installed August 11, 1786. He was also rector of Stoney Stanton, in the county of Leicester, where he died Oct. 11, 1814, aged 77 years, and was succeeded by

Peter Scrimshire Wood, L.L. D., the present dean, who was installed Dec. 3, 1814. He is also rector of Littleton in Middlesex, and vicar of Middleton in Norfolk.

The deanery of Middleham is thus valued in the king's books :

Decanat. ibidem valet in	Mansione cum terr. D'nical iii ^l . vi ^s . viii ^d .	} xv ^l . xvi ^s .
	Dec'm Granor' xxvi ^s . viii ^d . Fæni xiii ^s . iv ^d .	
	Lan. & Agnell. xxxiii ^s . iv ^d . Vitul. vi ^s .	
	Penc. de d'no n'ro rege v ^d .	
	Minut. & priv. dec. ut in Libro Paschale iii ^l . x ^s .	
	Repr. viz. in pens. annual. archid. Richmond.	
	Valet clare *	vi ^s . viii ^d .
		xv ^l . ix ^s . iv ^d .

* In an old lease of the rectory, bearing date 6 Edw. VI., I find a reservation by the lessor of " the hoole jurisdiction of the church, churchyarde, mortuaries, probate of testaments, weddyng money, churchynges, and head-mas pence." Qu. what are these last? The rent was 35*l*. with these reservations within eighteen years of the royal valuation, which was 15*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*.

The chauntrye of o' Ladye, in the p'yshe church of Myddelham.

Robt. Ambler, incumbent, of the aige of lxvi yeres, lerned, of honest conv'sac'on and qualities, having no other p'moc'ons but onelye the revenewe of his sayde chauntrye; also there is one other pryst in the sayd p'yshe at the ffynding of the p'son there, the same chauntrye is w'in the sayd church, the necessite thereof is to minist' sacraments, having ccxxx howselyng people in the sayde p'yshe: there is no lands sold ne alyenated sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. a°. reg. r. nuper Hen. VIIIth. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the same as shall appere by the p'ticlers of the same . . vi^{li}.

In reprisys yerely going furthe of the same xii^s.

And so remaneth clere cviii^s.

Goods, ornaments, and plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventory, viz. goods, plate xiii ounces, p'cell gilte.

The chauntrye of o' Ladye in the parysshe church of Myddelham.

Robt. Ambler, incumbent of the ffoundac'on of John Cartemele, to thentent to praye ffor the soule of the ffounder & all x'pen soules, & to helpe to do dyuine s'uyce in the sayde church, & to kepe one yerely obyte to the charge of xiii^s. iiii^d. as apperyth by ffoundac'on, dated xxi die Junii, Anno reg. R. E. 4 decimo.

The same is wythyn the said church, and the necessitye is to pray ffor the soule of the ffounder, and all x'pen soules, & to do dyvyne s'uyce in the said church; & the same is obs'ued & kepte accordinglye. There is no lands or t'entes solde, alienated, put away, or entryd into sithens the statute.

Goodes, ornaments, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntrye, as apperyth by inventory, that is to seye, goodes valued att xxiii^s. ii^d. ob. & plate xlviⁱⁱⁱ^s.

Goodes xxiii^s. ii^d. ob.

Plate xlviⁱⁱⁱ^s.

Ffirste, a certen yerely rent of vi^{li}. comyng out of the late monast'ye

of Seynt Agatha, paid by the late Lorde Scrope, a ffermor of

the said late monast'ye, comyng forth of the landes & te'ntes in

Huddeswell, Tunstall, & Scotton vi^{li}. wherof

Paiaable yerely to the kinge's maiestie for the tenthes xii^s.

And so remayneth clere cviii^s.

One of the parks of Middleham, at least, appears from the following licence to have been enclosed early in the reign of Edw. III. by Ralph de Nevile.

Quod Ralph de Nevile posset imparkare boscos suos de Midelham, 9 Edw. III.

With respect to the structure of Middleham Castle, and the æra of its different parts, nothing can be more accurate than the account given by Leland. "Middleham Castel joyneth harde to the town side, and is the fairest castel of Richmondshire next Bolton, and the castel hathe a parke by it called Sonske, and another cauled West Parke, and Gaunlesse be well woddid. Middleham is a praty market towne, and standeth on a rocky hill, on the top whereof is the castel meatly well diked.

"All the utter parte of the castelle was of the very new setting of the Lord Nevile, called Darabi; the inner part of Middleham castel was of the ancient building of the Fitz Randolph.

"There be four or five parks about Middleham and longing to it, whereof some be reasonably wodged."

Doubtless the magnificent house of Nevile would not dispense with these appendages of such a princely residence.

What Raby is, Middleham then was, and the noble stags which are now seen

reposing beneath the stately oaks, or ranging along the wide-spread lawns of the former, were then dispersed to an equal extent over the parks and beneath the ancient woods of the latter.

As a specimen of architecture Middleham Castle is an unique but not a happy work. The Norman keep, the fortress of the first lords, not being sufficient for the vast trains and princely habits of the Neviles, was enclosed at no long period before Leland's time by a complete quadrangle, which almost entirely darkened what was dark enough before, and the first structure now stands completely insulated in the centre of a later work, of no very ample dimensions within, and nearly as high as itself. I must, however, suppose, that the original keep was surrounded by a bailey, occupying nearly the space of the present quadrangular work, which is a parallelogram measuring 210 feet by 175, and flanked by a square tower at each angle. Within the original building are the remains of a magnificent hall and chapel, but it might be difficult to pronounce whether the first or second work consist of the more massy and indissoluble groutwork.

It is remarkable that Leland should call Middleham the finest castle in Richmonds-hire next Bolton, which certainly had no pretensions to vie with it, unless Middleham were then in part dilapidated. Richmond, I presume, the feudal head of both, had then fallen to decay; but Ravensworth occupied a larger space than either Middleham or Bolton.

As it is, majestic in decay, Middleham Castle as an object is the noblest work of man in the county of Richmond. Without any natural strength, except that of standing upon a little elevated rock, the views up and down Wensleydale from the windows of this castle are delightful; but at a time when little gratification was taken in by the eye, the idea of property would supersede the feelings of taste, and the Neviles would survey with pleasure the ample domains around them, not because they were picturesque or beautiful, but because they were their own. Can we blame them? Who in an advanced period of taste does not feel the beauties of landscape enhanced by the idea of property?

Additions to the Lords of Middleham.

At an early period after the Conquest, when the earldom of Richmond was formed, the cravings of expectants vehement, and the liberality of the chiefs uncramped by antecedent acts of excessive bounty, Alan Niger, the second earl, had a younger brother styled Ribald, whether seriously after some former member of his family, or jocularly from his own extravagant and irregular conduct. Upon this man, however qualified, that earl bestowed a spacious and fruitful domain, which formed for the present a nucleus for the future and more widely extended lordship of Middleham, comprising, in addition to that town and parish, the villages of Scrafton, of which I know not whether it included the rest of Coverdale (for Coverham, Agglethorp, Carlton North, Melmerby, and Jarnewick, as yet are unmentioned), Spenigthorn, Havockswell, and Watlous.

Another and more extensive portion of the domains afterwards attached to Middleham, as yet is equally unmentioned. By this is meant the extensive and not uniformly fruitful parish of Aisgarth, forming the upper part of the vale of Ure, and terminated by the great forest of the grantor himself. The wide-spread tract first granted was fortified by no castle, and adorned or civilized by no churches.

The followers of the new lord were dispersed over several villages, all of which by name and site still exist, but were then slenderly peopled, and none of them risen to the condition of a town.

His first object would be to provide a residence for himself, where, to say the truth,

residences adapted to the Norman taste did not abound. But Middleham, though at the extremity of his district, was pitched upon, partly because it lay at the extremity of two adjoining valleys, one wholly, and the other principally his own, with a rich expanse of pasture fitted for the range of deer, and easily convertible into parks. It had not indeed every advantage for the site of a castle. If it contained an advantageous view of

“The nether empire bordering round,”

it was not secured by a crag, or bordered by a lake; but Norman masonry, firm and massy, could almost outdo nature, and, till the invention of cannon, defy man. The situation, after all, was commanding, and could easily protect its dependants below, who were destined quietly to gather into a town, and to lose the character of a defenceless village.

That Ribald was the founder of the castle, though it cannot be proved, neither can it be reasonably denied. He had no choice but that of spending his days in a hovel or building a mansion for himself; and what was the mansion of a Norman lord but a fortress? Contiguous to a castle of this period was almost always a church: the village of Middleham had none before; as a member of a parish in the Saxon times it must have been attached to Wensley. With equal probability, therefore, we may ascribe to Ribald both the one and the other; but there are no remains, unfortunately, of the first church, to verify or contradict the guess. With respect to the castle, even were we to suppose that the central part of the work alone had been constructed by Ribald, it must be considered as a mighty achievement for one man.

Nothing is to be added with respect to this man, but that declining in the close of his age the noise of workmen, and the distractions of secular employment, he withdrew to St. Mary's Abbey at York, where he wisely chose to end his days.

His son and heir was Ralph, who married Agatha, daughter of Robt. de Brus, of Skelton, whose principal transaction known to us is, that for the souls of his father and mother, whose name (that of the female) has not reached to the present generation, he gave to the monks of Fountains, then recently founded, certain lands in Welle and Snape to be holden for ten years. He survived to the 14th of Henry II. at least, and was succeeded by Robert, his son, who, A°. 8 Johan., gave to the king 200 marks for the livery of the purparty, belonging to Berta, niece of Ranulf de Glanville, and wife of Wm. de Stuteville, in Braham and Leyburne. Leyburne was long afterwards the property of the Lords Scroop of Bolton, and could it be distinctly made out when or by what step it was transferred by the Lord of Middleham to an inferior but perhaps more thriving house, some light might be thrown upon a very obscure subject, the early advancement of the house of Scroop.

He was succeeded by Ranulph, his son and heir, who is entitled to be considered as the founder of Coverham, having translated a house of Premonstratensian canons thither from Swainby, near the southern point of Richmondshire, in consequence of some disputes in which he was interested as representative of the family of Ranulph de Glanville, justiciary of England in the reign of Henry II. This work, intended for the purpose, as appears, of keeping a set of refractory canons under his eye (for Coverham is distant only two miles from Middleham), was completed before the patron's death; for, dying A. D. 1251, he was buried at Coverham, where a cumbent statue, yet remaining, probably represents the second founder.

His son and heir was Ralph, commonly styled Ralph Fitz Randolf. Of this man little more is recorded than that he died A°. 54 Hen. III. leaving daughters only. Of his wife we know merely the christian name, Anastasia, to whom her legal portion

was assigned after her husband's decease. Mary, the eldest daughter, a name long and nearly connected with Middleham and Coverdale, married Robert de Nevile, of Raby, and had the manors of Middleham and Carleton, with the forest of Coverdale, which, though defined by its present boundaries, appears to have had no villages, but Coverham, Agglethorp, Carleton, Melmerby, Jarnewick, the higher hamlets of the dale, having been planted by more recent colonists. It may be doubted whether Upper Wensleydale and Bishopdale, now forming the extensive parish of Aysgarth, had any villages, or were distinguished from the other wild domains of Middleham.

This union brought together the lines of Fitz Randolph and Nevile till the reign of Rich. III., and until "Anne (Nevile), his wife, was gone to Abraham's bosom," and divided through that long period the residence of their joint lords between Raby and Middleham Castles, during which they were advanced to the dignity of Earls of Westmoreland. Meanwhile, the life of Robert can scarcely have been long, nor his lady's matrimonial comforts great, when his days were abridged by a circumstance distinctly related by the contemporary historians, and suited to the brutality of the times. Robert de Nevile had a criminal intrigue with a lady in Craven, and being detected by the husband's friends, he was castrated by them, or, as is elsewhere not very probably reported, by order of his wife, and died of his wounds 9 June, 1270, and was buried in the chapter-house at Coverham, near the tomb of Helewise de Glanville. After which, Mary, his widow, lived upon her jointure no less than forty-nine years, having held for the term of her life the manors of Middleham, Thoraldby, Well, Snape, Carleton (in Coverdale), &c. and dying in the year 1320, was buried in the choir of Coverham.

I now proceed to Ranulph de Nevile, grandson and heir to Robert de Nevile, omitting a long and very unimportant story about the annual payment of a stag to the prior of Durham, which is told by our old historians. It is related of this Ranulph, that paying little attention to secular business, he betook himself to the conversation of the canons of Coverham, though he appears to have been a man of loose morals, and that he gave to the same canons 62 acres of his demesne lands in Crakehall, of the value of 9*l.* 6*s.* per ann., a very high value, as they were not meadow ground, and certain other premises, amounting in the whole to 20*l.* and an halfpenny per ann. He married first Euphemia, daughter of Sir John Clavering; and, secondly, Margery, daughter of Marmaduke de Thweng. By the first of these he had issue Robert, commonly called the Peacock of the North, to whom Mary, his grandmother, gave the lordship and castle of Middleham. This Robert, however, seems to have died in his father's lifetime, who died in the year 1331, and was buried on the south side of the altar at Coverham.

Ralph, the second son, was found heir to his father, and in the 5th Edw. III. obtained another charter of free warren in all his demesne lands and lordships of Middleham, Carlton, Crakehall, Snape, Well, &c. in Com. Ebor. After a long and active life, having left eleven messuages, four oxgangs, two acres and an half of land, and ten acres of meadow in Snape to the hospital of Well, near Bedal, he died A. D. 1341, and was buried on the south side of the nave in the cathedral church of Durham, where his tomb, though mutilated, still remains.

His son and heir was John de Nevile, a truly chivalrous character, whom I find serving in Scotland, France, and even in Turkey. He was also retained by John of Gaunt to serve him during life in consideration of fifty marks per ann. charged upon the lands of Danby and Forcet in Richmondshire. He married Maud, daughter of the Lord Percy, by whom he had Ralph, his son and heir; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William, Lord Latimer, of Danby, by whom he had John, afterwards Lord Latimer, who died without issue, on which his lands came to Ralph, the first Earl of

Westmoreland, his brother. This Lord Nevile died at Newcastle upon Tyne on St. Luke's day, 12 Rich. II., and was buried on the south side of the cathedral at Durham. He was seised in several counties of more than sixty manors, of which those connected with the present subject are as follows: Well, with the advowson of the hospital, Snape, Crakehall, Middleham, Carlton in Coverdale, and Thoraldby, which last included Bishopdale as an appendage.

His heir was Sir Ralph de Nevile, Knt. soon after advanced to the earldom of Westmoreland. About the 12th of Ric. II. he obtained the king's charter for a weekly market every Monday at his manor of Middleham, as also a yearly fair at that place at the feast day of St. Alkeld the Virgin, the patroness saint of that place. He seems to have been high in favour with the king, who, in the 21st year of his reign, created him Earl of Westmoreland. Of this distinction he does not appear to have retained a very grateful remembrance, for on the landing of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, at Ravenspur, this earl was one of the first to meet and conduct him to London. To Henry IV., however, after having principally contributed to seat him on the throne, he continued faithful, and was in return rewarded by a grant for life of the earldom of Richmond. Under this earl the power and splendour of the Neviles had attained to a height from which they subsequently declined, and the inquisition after this earl exhibits a scene of princely magnificence.

Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland and Lord of Middleham, married two wives, viz. Margaret, daughter of Hugh, Earl Stafford, and Joane, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. He lies buried under a stately tomb in the choir of the collegiate church at Staindrop, but the tomb has since been removed very improperly to the bottom of the church. He was the last of the Neviles in the right line who was seised of Middleham and of its dependencies, having died possessed of that castle and lordship, the manors of Carlton, Coverdale, West Witton, Woodhall, Kettlewell in Craven, Thoraldby with its members, namely, Newbiggin, with Bishopdale and Bainbrig, and next the members of the earldom of Richmond, viz. Gilling, Aldburgh, Bowes, Forset, Danby, Catrick, Arken-garthdale, and New Forest, also the New Forest, and the Castle of Richmond, with its members, the manors of Snape, Well, and Crakehall, &c. Joane, the second wife of this earl, died Nov. 13, 19th Hen. VI., and left Richard Nevile, her son and heir, forty years of age.

Henceforth we hear no more of the first line of the Neviles at Middleham, or among its dependencies, saving that Sir John Nevile, brother to Ralph, the first earl, had a grant for life from Henry VI. A. R. 38, of the castle of Middleham, as constable, then in the king's hands by the forfeiture of Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury, and on the same account he had an annuity of a hundred marks granted to him out of the manors of Worton and Bainbridge, in Wensleydale.

The following is an ancient contract for the sale of growing wood within the lordship of Braithwait, near Middleham, the only authentic memorial which I have met with of this great family in its connexion with Middleham.

" This endenture made betwix the worshipful Lord Richard, Earl of Salisbury, Lord of Mountthermer, on that one part, and Jhon of Whixley, on that other parte, beares witnesse, that the said John has selled to the said erle alle the underwoode growing within the lordship and boundes of Braithwaite beside Middleham, to hewe, kutte down, occupy, brynne, and manoure, and do awaye with free entree and issue, fro the date of these endentures unto the ende of foure yere then next filowing, savyng evermore, abyding and standing stille there, alle okes, almes, esshes, holyns, and crabtrees,

without any fellyng or hewyng down, or croppying or twystyng* of theym, or of any of theym, by the seyde erle, or by any other on hys behalv.

“ And the seyde erle after the quantitye, as the seyde underwood is felled schal ger it be resonable closed aboute with hegge [duryng the yeres beforeseyd to sauve the spring] []. For the whilke underwoods, in manner as is aforesaid, the seyde erle shal paye to the seyde John ten pound of moneye, that is to seye, fyve m^{ks}. at the day of makyng these endentures, and other fyve mark at christenmess nex comyng, and other fyve merk at Whisson then next fillowing, without uttre delaye. In wittnesse of whilke thing, to the parties (counterparts) of thes endentures the parties aforeseyd has sette thaire seels.

“ Given at Middleham the iiiith day of Maye, the yere of the regne of Kyng Henry Sext, after the Conquest *neent*.”

Harl. MSS. 433, p. 189.

A warrant to thauditours of the lordship of Middelham that nowe be, and that for the tyme shalbe, that they shal not charge the receyuor of the same w^t the ferme, issues or p^{ff}its of a place or vacherie, called Couerhede, otherwise called Slapegill, wⁱⁿ the lordship of Couerdale, which the king in exchange of other lands hath given to thabbot and conuent of Coverham, w^{out} any accompt or othre thing, &c. Yeuen at Not. the xxvii day of Sept. Anno 2^{do}.

The following curious fragment of the administration and economy of Richard III. at Middleham, partly before and partly after his accession to the crown, is transcribed from a MS. in the Harleian library. 1st. My lord prince appears to be Richard himself. 2d. The King of West Witton appears from the adjoining article to have been nothing more than king of a rushbearing. 3d. A feather to my lord prince was probably to be worn in his cap. 4th. From the Lord Richard's costs from Middleham to Pontefract, and the articles immediately following relating to his burial, it appears that he died at the latter place, recently after a journey from Middleham, by what means or of what disorder does not appear, and was not intended to appear. The following articles for the full payment of wages appear to have been on the dismissal of his household. 5th. The father's offerings to the religious houses appear to have been very liberal. 6th. Jane Collins was probably housekeeper; her year's wages c^s.—very liberal. The whole expense of a pack of hounds only twice that sum. 7th. The way to Pontefract lay by Wetherby and Kepax. 8th. The conveyance of the jewels from London was probably after Richard's accession to the crown, the other latest articles are evidently the same. 9th. The allowance for the expenses of Lord Rivers appears to have been during his imprisonment at Pontefract, and immediately before his execution. The whole account is new and curious.

Middleham.

Warrant to thauditor of Middelham to allowe Geaffrey Franke, rec^r of the same, in his accompts the summe of ciiii^{xx}. xviⁱⁱ. x^s. y^t is to wit, xxii^s. and ix^d. for grene cloth for my lord prince and Mr. Niguill by him bought; xx^d. for making of gownes of the same cloth; xiii^s. iiii^d. to the gild of Alverton; v^s. for chesing of y^e King of Westwitton; v^s. xi^d. for russhes; xxvi^s. viii^d. to Augnes Coup; xi^s. for a cloth sak; xxiii^s. iiii^d. for a horsse bought for Will Litill Scott; xxvi^s. viii^d. to Seint Xpofir Gild at York; v^s. for a fether to my lord Prince; xⁱⁱ. for a foder of lede bought of thabbot of Couerham; xxii^s. iii^d. for y^e Lord Ric. costs from Middelham to Ponctfret; xlvi^s. iiii^d. for the Lord Richard beriall; xiiii^s. i^d. to Dyryk Shomaker for stuff for my lord prince; vi^s. viii^d. to y^e Lord

* What is the meaning of this?

Richard seruants; vi^s. viii^d. for y^e chesing of y^e King of Middelham; xv^s. for my lord prince offering to o^r Lady of Geruaux, Couerham, and Wynsladale; xvii^s. ix^d. for c'ten stuff bought for Mr. Neuill; xv^s. ix^d. for stuff bought of Edward Pilkington; xx^d. for my lord prince offering at Geruaux; ii^s. vi^d. for offering at Fonteins; iii^s. for his offering at Pountfret; xlviii^s. ix^d. to Jayn Colyns for offerings and other stuff by hir bought; xxi^s. vi^d. for thexpenses of y^e Lord Ric. seruants and y^e horsse at Middelham; iii^{li}. x^s. to Olyver Cambre, John Vachan, Ruke Metcalf, Anthony Patrik Dennys, John Marler, for ther quarter wages at midsomer; xxxiii^s. iii^d. to Henry Forest for his halff yere wages; xi^d. to Yest for mending of my lord's virga; xii^d. to Martyn y^e fole; xii^d. to Sheren by the way; xx^d. for my lord's drynkyng at Kynghouses; viii^d. for trussing corde; viii^d. for a bridill bitt; xv^s. x^d. to S^r Thomas Bromles for my lord's almes; xiii^s. iii^d. for a prymmer for my lord; vii^s. x^d. for a blak satan for couering of it, and of a sawter; ii^s. for my lord prince's drynkyng at Kyppes; xxxvii^{li}. xvi^s. xi^d. for thexpenses of my lord prince houshold, and y^e Lord Ric. from Saint to midsomer day; xxxi^{li}. x^d. for thexpenses of the same house from midsomer day to y^e ii^{de} day of August; xxvii^{li}. xvii^s. v^d. for my said lord's household fro y^e ii^{de} of August to y^e xxii^{de} day of y^e said moneth; l^s. i^d. for my said lord's household at Wedderby and Tadeastre; vi^s. viii^d. to Metcalff and Pacok for rynnyng on fote by side my lord prince; c^s. to Jane Colyns for hir hole yere wages ending at Michelmesse; x^{li}. for costs of the houndes and yeir wages y^e kepes them; vi^{li}. xiii^s. iii^d. for houshold wages; xliii^s. viii^d. for keping of Sonstewgh; xl^s. to Michel Wharton for wark; v marcs for lieing at London viii dayes, and for comyng w^t y^e jewells from London; x^{li}. to y^e Lyntons; xxiii^s. iii^d. for thexpences of my lord prince's housholde from Yorke to Pountfret; x^s. for iii waynes from York to Pountfret, vi^s. v^d. for thexpens of my lord prince chariot from York to Pountfret, &c.; iii^s. iii^d. to a wiff besids Doncastre by y^e king's commaundement; ii^s. xi^d. for their bating of y^e chariot at York; viii^s. ii^d. for thexpenses of my lord prince horsse at York; xx^s. i^d. for bringing of stuffe from Barnard's Castell; v^{li}. vi^s. viii^d. for viii yerds of blak velvet; iii^{li}. x^s. to Olyuer Chambre, John Vaghan, Ruke Metcalff, Patrik Dennys, John Marler, for ther quarter wages from midsomer to Michillmesse; iii^s. vi^d. for fustyan bought of Thomas Fynche; vi^{li}. xviii^s. for money paied to S^r Thomas Gower by him laid out for thexpenses of the Lord Ryuers. Yeuen the xxv day of Sept. a^o. primo.—Harl. MS. 433. p. 118.

Middleham.

This indenture made between the right high and mighty Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucestre, great chamberlayne, constable, and admirall of England, and Lord of Midleham, on the one party, and Sir William Beverley, deane, and the chapleyns of the college of Richard, Duke of Gloucestre, of Midelham, on that other party, witnesseth, that it is agreed, accordit, and covenanted betweene the said p'tyes in maner and forme following, that is to wit, that the sayd deane and chapleyns, for them and their successours for ever, been agreed, and by these present indentures granten, and tr'ely releasen to the said duke, his heires and successors, lords of Midleham, for ever, all their right, title, and interest that they in any wisse have, of and in the tythes of hay from tyme to be made within the parks of Sonnescue and the west p'ke of Middleham, and in the closes called the P'son's Close, &c.; and also of and in all brynnynghood, thornes, breeres, and brushell, whereof they, or the p'sons of the church of Midleham afore this tyme have beene possessed, or had right or title by force of any maner-grant in this behalf before made. In recompence whereof the said duke, for him and his heires, lords of Midleham for ever, is agreeede, and by these p'sente indentures granteth to the sayd

deane and chaplayns, and their successors for ever, certaine su'mes of money vnder-written, that is to say, first, for the tyth of hay within the sayd p'ke of Sonnescue vi^s. viii^d.; for the tithe hay of the P'son's Close, &c.; and for the tith hay within the west p'ke of Middleham, and within the severalls and closes of Hedepyle, &c.; and for the sayd brennyng wood, &c. xx^s. The same su'mes, and every of them, yearly to be payd to the sayd deane and chaplyns, and their successors for ever, of the revenues of the lordship of Middleham, by the hands of y^e receivers there for the tyme being, at tearmes there vsuall by even porc'ons. And also the sayd duke, for him, his heires, and successors for ever, lords of Middleham, is agreeede, and by these presente indentures granteth to the sayd deane and chapleyns, and their successors for ever, one buck yearly, to be taken ag^t the feast of the Assumption of our blessed Lady Virgin, within the west p'ke aforesaid; and a doe to be taken within the sayd p'ke yearly against the feast of Saint Alkeld, and to them by the keeper of the sayd parke from tyme to tyme to be delivered, and likewise a bucke to be taken yearely wⁱⁿ the parke of Sonnescue, aforesaid, &c. And over the sayd duke, for him, his heires, and successors, lords of Mydleham, is agreeede, and by thes p'sente indentures granteth to the sayd deane and chapleyns, and their successors for ever, sufficient pasture to and for 8 oxen and 2 horses yearly, within the said west p'ke of Middleham. And that it shalbe lawfull to the sayd deane and chaplayns, and their successors, by their servants, to have free entree in dryving into the said p'ke the sayd oxen and horses, or any of them, at all tymes covenable and convenient. And the same deane and chapleyns, and their successors for ever, have and enioy all maner of tithes within the parks and closes afore expressed, and every of them, except the tithes of hay, wood, and deare afore excepted. In witnes whereof the one p^t of these indentures remayning w^t the sayd duke, the saide deane and chapleyns have set their co'mon seale; and to the other p^{te} of these indentures remayning with the sayd deane and chapleyns the sayd duke have set his seale. Yeven the first day of October, in the xxth yere of the raigne of Kinge Edward the Fourth.

The above composition for tithes in the parish of Middleham is another relic of the transactions of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, with the dean and prebendaries, at a very early period after the foundation.

Some interesting scenes of English history have taken place in and around this castle. Hence the Earl of Salisbury marched through Craven at the head of 4000 Richmondshire men to the battle of Bloreheath. Here, too, according to Stow, the bastard Falconbridge was beheaded A. D. 1471. On a neighbouring plain, Edward IV. having been committed to the charge of Archbishop George Nevile at Middleham, being indulged with the privilege of hunting, and having probably bribed his keepers, escaped on a fleet horse to York, and thence to Lancaster, where he resumed the government. Here Edward, son of Richard III., was born, and here the father, green in years but old in craft and cruelty, amidst the sports of the field or the appearances of devotion, meditated no doubt some of those tragedies which time and prejudice have left so mysterious.

With this prince the sun of Middleham set. Though transferred to the crown, it was neglected for an obvious reason by the house of Lancaster, and its present dilapidated appearance may be sufficiently accounted for by the same neglect, continued with little interruption to the present time. Yet I learn from some papers in the dean's possession that this castle was from the year 1609 to the reign of Charles II. in the possession of a Sir Henry Linley and his representatives, and that one of his daughters having married a Lord Loftus, he succeeded to the estate. Charles I., however, (long

before the decease at least of this nobleman,) sold the manor of Middleham to the citizens of London, who in 1661 conveyed it to — Wood, Esq. of Littleton in Middlesex, ancestor of the present Lord, and of his son, now dean of Middleham. Whether the lord of the manor is really owner of the castle does not seem very certain; at all events the Darceys, Earls of Holderness, have long held the constablenesship of the castle by grant from the crown, in consequence of which that office, a mere name, is now vested in his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

The town itself, deprived in a great measure of its market, without trade, and on the line of no great road, is gradually relapsing to the state in which we took it up at the period of Domesday, “Nunc vastum est.” I am sorry to observe and to report the declension which has actually taken place within the last forty years.

Population, 1811.

Middleham 714

C O V E R H A M.

In Covreham ad g'ld iiii car' & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Egbrand man'. N'c h't A Comes & wast' e'. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xxx sol'.

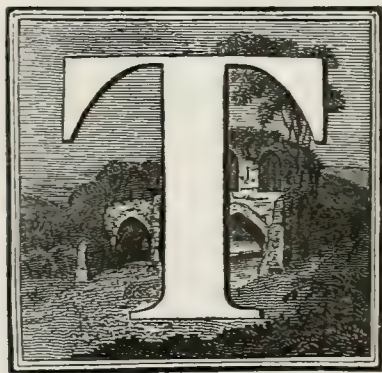
In Acolestorp ad g'ld iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Torchil man'. N'c idem h't de Comite & wast' e'. Tot. i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' viii sol'.

In Caldeber ad g'ld v car. & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b orm man'. N'c idem h't de Comite & wast' e'. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' vii sol'.

In Carleton ad g'ld vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Bernulf man'. N'c idem h't de Comite & wast' e'. Silua minuta cu' plana t'ra iiii leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xvi sol'.

In Melmerbi ad g'ld vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Eldred man'. N'c idem h't de Comite & wast' e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' viii sol'.

In Srafton ad g'ld iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Ghilepatric man'. N'c h't Ribald & wast. e'. Silua minuta & planu' iiii leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol'.



THE account of this parish is distinct and satisfactory. Coverham itself, then in a state of devastation, was at, or immediately after, remaining in the Earl of Richmond's hands; but must soon after have been acquired by Ribald, who had already procured its next neighbour, Middleham, then in the same desolate condition. He was also become owner of Srafton.

With respect to Carlton, it must be observed, that it contained the whole valley upward to the source of the Cover, and therefore is accurately described as extending four leucaæ, or miles, in length*; but I am at a loss to discover the same space in Srafton, and therefore suppose an error in the numerals.

This statement affords a striking picture of the complete devastation committed in the north of England by the Conqueror; for here is an entire valley, extending over a space of forty superficial miles, once planted by six villages, all of which were peopled and cultivated in the time of Edward the Confessor, but of which the names only remained twenty years after his death. It was not long, however, before the principle of population revived, and the spirit of cultivation began to operate again under the activity and patronage of the Norman grantees.

The next account (from Kirkby's Inquest), will show the state of property here somewhat more than two centuries later.

Carlton & † Coverdale.

Sunt ibidem in eadem villa 5 carucatæ terræ, unde 12, &c. de quibus 1 car. 2 bov.

* The hamlets of Horsehouse, Bradley, and Woodale, are certainly of much more recent date. The first of these has a small chapel, which bears no marks to ascertain the period when it was built.

† Et—more probably “in.”

terræ tenentur de Maria de Neville, & eadem Maria tenet eas & residuas 3 carucatas & 6 bovatas de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Coverham.

Sunt in eadem villa 4 carucatæ terræ quæ faciunt terciam partem feodi i militis, de quibus Stephanus de Coverham tenet 2 car. terræ de Comite Richemundiæ, & Abbas de Coverham tenet de prædicto Stephano i car. & dim. & idem Stephanus tenet dim. car. de Maria de Neville, & eadem Maria de Roaldo filio Roaldi, & idem Roaldus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Caldebergh & Parva Scrafton.

Sunt ibidem 4 carucatæ terræ, quæ faciunt terciam partem feodi unius militis, de quibus Stephanus de Coverham tenet 1 car. & 3 bovatas terræ de Maria de Neville, & eadem Maria tenet totum prædictum tenementum de Comite Richemundiæ, & Comes de Rege.

West Scrafton.

Est ibidem i carucata terræ, quam Abbas de Coverham tenet de Ranulpho filio Ranulphi, & idem Ranulphus de Comite Richemundiæ, & Comes de Rege.

Akelthorp.

Sunt ibidem 3 carucatæ terræ, quæ faciunt quartam partem feodi unius militis; de quibus Wilielmus Midilton tenet unam medietatem de Wilielmo de Ebor. & idem Wilielmus de Roberto Tatersale; & Wilielmus filius Walteri tenet aliam medietatem de eodem Roberto, & totum prædictum tenementum tenetur de Comite Richemondia, & Comes illud tenet de Rege.

Melmorby.

Sunt ibi 2 carucatæ terræ & dim. unde 12, &c. quæ tenentur de Maria de Neville, & eadem Maria eas tenet de Comite Richemondia, & Comes de Rege.

The learned Madox has preserved in his *Formulare Anglicanum* a curious charter relating principally to this village, of which an abstract is here inserted, in order to afford an opportunity to any curious inquirer in the neighbourhood of investigating the ancient local names, of which, though unknown to me, some relics may yet be found in memory and oral tradition.

Concessio molarum ex quarrera de Melmorby Domino Radulpho de Middleham*.

Galfridus Pigot, &c. concessit D'no Radulpho & hæc. quod capiant & habeant in quarrera sua de Melmorby, molas ad omnia molendina sua de Richemondeshyre, donando pro qualibet pari quatuor denarios, præterquam ad molendina sua de Gryff.

Concessit etiam prædicto Radulpho, quod omnia averia villæ suæ de Middleham possint uti pastura in mora de Melmorby & ubique usque Ramisgele sine agistatione.

Concessit eliam—quod habeant bene & in pace omnia clausa facta in communia de Karleton, ubi prædictus Galfridus prius habuit communiam, quæ quidem inclusa fuerunt tempore Radulphi quondam patris prædicti Radulphi, vel tempore ejusdem Radulphi, seu antecessorum suorum, usque diem confectionis præsentis scripti, quod fuit die S'ci Michaelis, A. D. MCCLVII.

* Madox, *Form. Angl.* p. 309.

Concessit eciam eidem Radulpho, quod claudere possit unam placeam in prædicta pastura de Karleton, incipientem ad Slepe (Shepe?) Wathstyhel apud Tymebeek, & sicut Tymebeek extendit se usque capud occidentale de Moredhweyt, & ex parte boreali Siketti (erroneously printed Sibetti) de Langthweyt usque ad le Depgille, & sicut le Depgele extendit se usque in Flemisbeeke.

Hiis testibus D'no Radulpho filio Ranulphi, D'no Joh^o. le Breton, fratre Johanne Abbate de Coverham, Hugone de Watlous, Wil'mo de Richemer, Wil'mo de Acoles-thorp, &c.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Johanna, relicta quondam Galfridi Pigot, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverint universi quod cum dilectissima Domina mea Maria de Nevill mihi sua gratia concessisset speciales concessionem et donationes aliquantulas, scilicet communicandi cum omnimodis averiis meis de Melmorby & Coverdall, in foresta sua de Coverdall, ubique, exceptis pratis et clausis, toto tempore anni, et ad decem jumenta cum eorum sequelâ trium annorum, et ad habendum omnes porcos meos proprios communicantes in eâdem foresta sua, exceptis pratis et clausis, toto tempore anni sine agistamento, et ad capiendum necessaria mea de meremio ad carucatas, carras, carectas, hercias, attilia, et alia minuta pro terris meis de Melmorby & Northcarleton de boscis suis de Coverdal, sine visu forestariorum vel ballivorum suorum; et ad habendum omnes boves meos de Northcarleton communicantes in eâdem foresta sua, a die inventionis S. Crucis usque ad festum S. Martini in yeme, sine agistamento: Volens istas concessionem et donationem ad reverentiam prædictæ Dominæ meæ Dominæ Mariæ de Nevill in aliquibus mitigari; in meâ pura viduitate ac ligea potestate mea concessi, et præsentis scripto meo confirmavi quod benè liceat prædictæ Dominæ Mariæ de Neville et hæredibus suis se approbare in prædicta foresta sua de Coverdal, ubicunque et quandocunque sibi viderint expedire, sine aliqua contradictione mei vel aliquorum, nomine meo. Concessi etiam, remisi, et quietas clamavi, prædictæ Dominæ Mariæ et hæredibus suis, omnimodas concessionem et donationem superius nominatas mihi factas; salvâ mihi in totâ vitâ meâ communiâ pasturæ ad decem jumenta cum eorum sequelâ trium annorum pascentia in eadem foresta, toto tempore anni sine agistamento vel impedimento, exceptis pratis et clausis factis et faciendis; et salvâ mihi communiâ pasturæ ad triginta averia mea propria de Melmorby et Scrafton, pascencia in eâdem forestâ per totum annum sine agistamento, exceptis pratis et clausis factis et faciendis: et salvâ mihi communia pasturæ ad quadraginta porcos meos proprios pascentes in eadem foresta sine agistamento, exceptis pratis et clausis factis et faciendis, tempore pannagii, scilicet a die S. Michaelis usque ad festum Sancti Andreae; et salvâ mihi communiâ pasturæ ad sexdecim boves meos proprios de Northcarleton communicandos in eadem forestâ a die inventionis S. Crucis usque festum Sancti Martini in yeme sine agistamento, exceptis pratis et clausis factis et faciendis; et salvis mihi necessariis meis capiendis de meremio de boscis in foresta prædicta ad sex carrucas, duas carras, duas carectas, quatuor hercias meas, attilia, et alia minuta pro Melmorby et Northcarleton in loco competentem capiendam sine aliqua contradictione, exceptis pratis et clausis factis et faciendis. Remisi etiam et omnino quiete clamavi prædictæ Dominæ Mariæ et hæredibus suis omnimodam actionem, si quam habui, fugandi in liberam chaceam ipsius dominæ vel hæredum suorum in Coverdal, ad vulpem, leporem, catum, seu tissonem, vel ad aliquas alias feras fugandas et capiendas: et si aliquod scriptum super articulis superius nominatis prius factum inveniatur, huic concessionem et quietæ clamationem in nullo valeat impedire, nec robur habere imposterum. In cujus rei testimonium, huic scripto indentato tam prædicta Domina Maria, quam prædicta Johanna, alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus

Dominis Ricardo de Bermingham, Radulfo filio Ranulfi militibus, Johanne de Hunton, Johanne de Speinigthorn, Symone Stotevil, Petro de Thoresby, Johanne Gwychard de Ulnehou, et aliis. Datum apud Middelham, die Sabbati, tunc vigiliâ inventionis S. Crucis, Anno Domini MCCC decimo, et regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis E. tercio.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Maria de Nevile, Domina de Midilham salutem in Domino. Noveritis nos remisisse, relaxasse, et omnino de nobis et hæredibus nostris inperpetuum quietè clamasse Galfrido Le Scrop, hæredibus et assignatis suis, homagium et omnia alia servicia & consuetudines nobis debita de omnibus et singulis terris & tenementis, cum suis pertinentiis, quæ idem Galfridus de nobis tenet in dominico vel in servicio, in villis et territoriis de Coverham, Caldeberghe, Akelthorpp, & Jarnewyk; ita quòd nec nos nec hæredes nostri, nec aliquis nomine nostro, de prædicto Galfrido, hæredibus vel assignatis suis, homagium, scutagium, wardam, maritagium, relevium, fines, sectam curiarum, seu aliqua alia servicia, consuetudines, vel onera, ratione prædictorum tenementorum seu aliquarum parcium eorundum de cætero exigere, vendicare, vel habere poterimus inperpetuum; salvis tantummodo nobis et hæredibus nostris, fidelitate ipsius Galfridi et hæredum suorum, & redditu unius sagittæ barbatae, nobis et hæredibus nostris, singulis annis solvendo die natalis Domini pro omnibus serviciis, consuetudinibus, vel demandis, quæ de prædicto Galfrido, hæredibus vel assignatis suis, ratione prædictorum tenementorum quocunque modo exigere poterunt inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, parti hujus scripti cirograffati penes dictum Galfridum remanenti sigillum nostrum apposuimus; cujus altera pars penes nos sigillo ipsius Galfridi remanet signata.

Hiis testibus, Dominis Ranulpho de Nevile, Roberto de Nevile, Thoma de Riche-mount militibus; Domino Thoma Abbate de Coverham, Domino Roberto de Brunton Clerico, Rogero de Aske, Roberto de Musteres, Willelmo de Burgo, Roberto de Crachale, Johanne de Wanton, et aliis. Datum apud Middelham, die Lunæ proximo post festum Annunciacionis Beatae Mariæ Virginis, Anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo duodecimo; et anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quinto*.

At what precise time this solitary valley obtained the privilege of a church, or from what parish it was immediately detached, cannot be learned from any positive evidence now existing.

It is evident, however, that during the Saxon æra, several parishes in South Richmondshire had been formed out of their common parent, Catteric, and in the number of these were indisputably Wensley and Spennithorn.

Out of the former, in the early part of the twelfth century, must have been taken the extensive parish of Aysgarth, together with West Witton; while, with respect to East Witton, Middleham, and Coverham, the claim of each of these churches as the immediate parent must remain in abeyance.

The remaining appearances of narrow single lights in the present church, and the donation of the benefice itself to the monastic foundation, which took place on the same site a little after the year 1200, prove it to have been then in existence. Too remote, however, in point of actual distance from their ancient parish church, whatever it was, and labouring under the additional inconvenience of traversing a high ridge in order to approach it, the inhabitants of Coverham, Caldbergh, Melmorby, and Carlton plunged

* I have seen the original of this charter.

in the depths of a valley, from which the rest of the world is completely secluded, would, in the zeal and activity which prevailed in the twelfth century for the erection of new churches, and the endowment of new parishes, be sure to attain their object. But this object had not long been attained when a new and unexpected event took place: Helewise de Glanvile, lady of Middleham Castle, and daughter of Ranulph de Glanvile, chief justice of England in the reign of Henry II., having endowed a small house of Præmonstratensian canons at Swainby, in the parish of Pickhall, died in 1295, and was interred as usual in the church of her own foundation. But Ralph Fitz Robert, her son, on what grounds, or by whose fault, it is not stated, had long and serious differences with the canons of Swainby, which induced him to place them under his own immediate inspection. For this purpose no situation appeared so proper as Coverham, the deep solitude and seclusion of which was peculiarly adapted to monastic feelings; while the proximity of the place to his own castle would afford their patron at once the convenience of inspecting the conduct of the religious, and of enjoying the benefit of their society or their devotions. This translation took place A. D. 1214.

At that time the great lords were peculiarly ambitious of having some religious house immediately dependent upon themselves: of these the founders and their posterity were denominated patrons, not in the sense in which the word is now applied to the donor of a benefice, but in that of protectors and powerful friends. In these houses the patron and his family, whenever they thought proper to visit their grateful dependents, were received with solemn processions, and feasted with every delicacy which their domains could supply, or their resources afford. From these houses, on less solemn occasions, they issued with their horses and hounds to enjoy the pleasures of the chase at day-break, and hither they returned, sure of a cheerful reception at night. In the churches of these, or their ancestors' foundations, the patrons' exequies were celebrated with peculiar solemnity; and here their bones reposed in tombs, which gave birth and encouragement to the sculpture of the times.

Such was the intercourse which took place in those days between patrons of religious houses and their dependents; an intercourse in which, it cannot be denied, that there was much of heart; that is, zealous and powerful protection on the one hand—grateful and liberal attachment on the other. The benefits of this intercourse would be reciprocal; for while such visits from the great and noble would have a cheering effect on the spirits of the religious, by breaking at intervals the tame and stupifying uniformity of monastic life, it would acquaint them in some degree with the manners of the world, and the passing facts of the times. Many of the events recorded in the monastic chronicles of the times must have been gathered from conversations at these times with the parties themselves. On the other hand, the ferocity of the military character would be mitigated, and the pride of untamed and independent greatness would be humbled by the conversation of men with whom the visitants could have no rivalship, and in whose presence insolence must have been overawed, and licentiousness abashed.

It is not unpleasing to reflect, that, with the exception perhaps of a few freeholds, the canons of Coverham had the whole of this sequestered valley to themselves.

Ralph, son of Robert, the founder, bestowed upon them all his lands from Harebec to Tadike, across the valley from Whernside to Waldene, and their rentals prove the extent of their property in the other villages of the parish. Waleran, son of Robert, gave the church of Coverham, in which no vicarage was endowed, since, on account of its vicinity to the house, the cure was easily supplied by a canon.

The anecdotes relating to this foundation are few and meagre. In the great irruptions of the Scots, however, which were so destructive throughout Richmondshire and Craven in the reign of Edw. II., the canons of Coverham were reduced to poverty, and almost to despair, in consequence of which Edw. III. granted them a licence to acquire lands to the amount of ten marks per annum, and Galfrid le Scrope conferred upon them the advowson of the church of Sedbergh, which was afterwards appropriated to their use. The same bountiful family had already conferred upon them the church of Downholme, which was appropriated by Archbishop Corbridge.

Large and early as the acquirements of this house were in Coverdale, it appears that there was a race of mesne lords here down to the reign of Edw. II.; for I have seen an original charter, bearing date the 4th of that reign, by which Stephen de Coverham conveys to Geoffry l Escrop, totum manerium de Coverham, which, as the Scropes did not continue to hold the manor, must have been in trust for the house. Before that transaction their demesne here was probably limited to the ancient glebe of the parish church, or such small donations as the piety of their neighbours had added to it from time to time.

The last of their acquirements seems to have been the vaccary of Coverhede, otherwise called Slapegill, from a slippery ford of limestone marble on the south side of the valley; a wild tract of about three miles at the head of Coverdale, which at the dissolution bore a rent of three pounds per annum.

In the reign of Henry VII. we are told, on the authority of Brown Willis, that the religious were twenty in number; and Mr. Grose, whom I do not often quote, though never without some degree of respect, has preserved two catalogues about that period, which confirm the assertion.

To Geoffrey Franke, Receivor of Middelham.

Right trusty & welbeloued, &c. And forsomeche as we of o' g'ce especiall haue graunted vnto o' trusty & wellbeloued in God thabbot & convent of Couerham xxⁱⁱ. of money towards y^e belding of their churche, and reparacion of other things necessarie w'in their place, to be taken of thissues, proffits, & revenues comyng & growyng of our lordship of Middelham. We y^rfore will & charge you to content & pay vnto the said abbot & convent y^e said somme of xxⁱⁱ. according to o' grant abovesaid, receiving of them suffisaunt l'res of acquitaunce, specifieing y^e payment y^e shall soo make, by y^e which, and by these o' l'tres, we will y^e ye haue y'reof allowaunce in yo' accompt at all tymes.

Yeoven, &c. y^e xxiiⁱⁱ. day of Sep^r. a^o. primo, &c.—*Harl. MSS.* 433, p. 116.

Leland has recorded that there was "good synging in Coverham;" a proof that at a time when the religious of this house were said to have been extremely corrupt, they were not inattentive to the decencies of public worship. I shall not be more particular in repeating the accusations of the last visitors, partly because the distinct recital of such crimes is irksome and disgusting, but principally because some of the visitors were afterwards proved to be perjured, and their reports calumnious.

At the dissolution the demesnes in the actual occupation of the house did not exceed 190 acres, and were valued at twelve pounds, which may serve as a scale for estimating the value of low and fertile grounds at that period in the bottom of a valley, but within the sphere of the damp and fogs descending from Whernside. The canons of Coverham cannot always have escaped the evil of musty and ill-ripened grain.

I have enlarged the catalogue of abbots, which is still extremely defective, by such names as have occurred to me.

A. D. 1257, Frater Johannes, Abbas de Coverham.

A. D. 1311, Akescogh.

1414, Cuthbert de Ridmere.

1479, John Browneflete.

1480, John Ascogh.

— Honfield*.

1511, Thomas Sidds.

1519, Christopher Salley.

1521, Christopher Hilton.

1528, Christopher Rokesby.

Dom. John Bromfield, abbot.

Brother John Doram, prior.

Brother Robert Kyrby, sub-prior.

Brother William Wery.

Brother Robert Mawnsell.

Brother John Marschall.

Brother William York.

Brother John Ayscogh, cellerer.

Brother J. Bedale, presbyter of the parish.

Brother William Hamswhayte, circator.

Brother William Gilling, sub-cellarer.

Brother Thomas Spensley.

Brother William Crakhall, sacrist.

Youths.

Brother John Perrin.

Brother Richard Middleham, rector.

Brother John Garry, sub-sacrist.

Brother William Darnton, vicar.

Brother William Lethla, vicar of Ledlow.

Brother John York, vicar of Dunham.

1482.

Dom. John Bromfield, abbot.

Robert Kyrkby, sub-prior.

Robert Mawnsell, canon of Thoraby.

John Marschall, canon of Rydmer.

John Ayscogh, cellerer.

John Bedall.

William Gylling, vicar of Downhome.

Thomas Spentay.

William Johnson, presbyter of the parish.

John Perryn, chaplor.

Richard Middleham, sub-cellarer.

John Gerner, keeper of the granary.

William Darnton, succentor.

Thomas Sydes.

William Spence.

John Marsch.

1494.

John Askew, lord abbot.

John Bromfield, late lord abbot.

Brother T. Leytley, formerly vic. of Sedburg.

Brother Thomas Syds, now rector.

Brother John Marschal, vic. of Downhome.

Brother Jonn Bedall, cellerer.

Brother Thos. Spangle, vic. at Ketellwell.

Brother Richard Midlome.

Brother John Gerry, parochial presbyter.

Brother William Thornton, circator.

Brother Rob. Mawnsell, vic. of Thoraby.

Brother William Hilton, sub-cellarer.

Brother Wensley, chanter.

Brother Percival Melsinby, sacrist.

Brother Christopher Solley, deacon.

Brother Roger Clydero.

Brother William Swaynby, professed.

Brother Richard Mawnby.

14 August, 1498.

Dom. John Bromfield, abbot.

Brother Robert Kyrkby.

Brother William Parneton, chanter.

Brother William Spene, sacrist.

* Honfield, under whom the abbey appears to have been rebuilt.

Brother John Askew, cellerer.

Brother John Bedall.

Brother William Gylling.

Brother Thomas Spensley, circator.

Brother Richard Mydleham, chaplain.

Brother John Garrey, presbyter of the parish.

Brother William Hilton.

Brother Thornton.

Brother James York.

Brother Robert Mawnsell.

Brother Thomas Leffeley.

Brother Thomas Syde.

Brother John Marschall.

As the clear value of the estates of this house was found upon the last survey not to exceed 160*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* per annum, it fell of course with the smaller houses A. D. 1538.

The situation of this house has been treated with injustice, and its remains very indistinctly described. It stands indeed in a deep and not very cheerful bottom, surrounded by mountains, which approach too near to admit a sufficient portion of sunshine; and the site, especially as it has been neglected since the dissolution, is not free from damp and its concomitants. But the outline of Whernside and Penhal, as seen from the south windows, is the most majestic in Richmondshire, and the brisk trout stream of Cover, which washes a fertile meadow under the walls of the house, once, no doubt, conveyed away the superfluous springs which now stagnate about it.

The buildings have never been magnificent. The gateway, a modest but very picturesque building, is yet entire, as are four arches of the nave. The outline of the whole church and choir may still be traced, as well as that of the cloister quadrangle. All the habitable parts of the house appear to have been renewed about the beginning of the 16th century, either by Abbot Askew or Honfeld, who adorned the new work with many ornaments in a very peculiar style, flat and unrelieved, and exactly suited to the stiff outline of the old black letter character by which they are accompanied.

In the north wall of the principal dwelling-house, at the south-east corner, is a large flat stone, with the capital A and a falcon, together with I. H. S. surmounted by a coronet. Beneath is this inscription:

Mercy. Mercy.

Abbas Anno D'ni M^o quingentessimo VIII^o. istam Domum feliciter finivit.

The falcon and some initials appear on different parts of the building. On a large but broken stone, which now remains near the north wall of the nave, is this imperfect inscription:

.....Dei regina Cæli.....D'na.....or.....advocata fidelium.

Over a door of what seems to have been part of the abbot's lodgings,

.....Hudsa.....Bygo.....Abbs. T'ms. Honfelde.

Over another is the falcon, with the capital initial A, and the words I. H. S. **MARKED**; also three shields, containing the letters **T. M.** and a cross patonee.

In another part is a stone, with a cross beneath a crosier, and a chalice, but without any inscription.

All these are comparatively late. But besides these there are three remnants of the earliest period of this abbey, and of Middleham Castle, the seat of its founder and patrons.

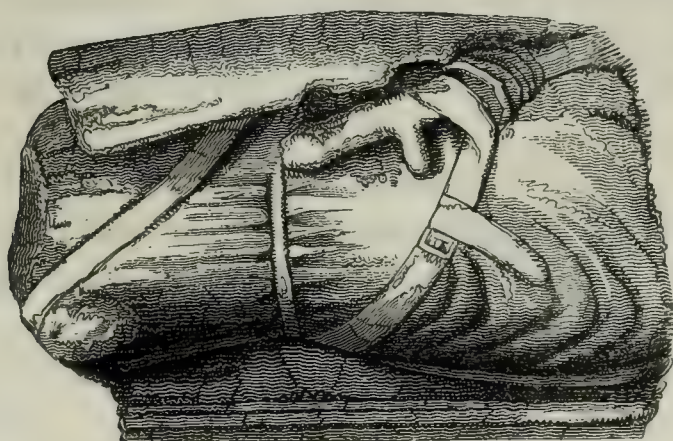
These are two complete statues in hauberks, and the torso of a third; all which having been removed from the chapter house, the two former have been built perpendicularly into a wall adjoining to the principal dwelling-house, while the third is thrown out at random near the place of its disinterment.

That these have been intended to commemorate as many of the early lords of Middleham there can be no doubt. But one of them has a peculiarity not to be passed without observation. The sculptured tombs of this period uniformly represent the respective objects of them armed, indeed, but cumbent, and in a state of repose. This was convenient and discreet, for the statuaries of those days must have been aware that it was not for them to represent muscular action.

From this monotony, however, the hardy sculptor of one of these figures either spontaneously deviated or was required to deviate by his employer. The form, indeed, is cumbent; but the body is considerably inclined to the left, on which side are seen three dogs, one playfully biting the scabbard of his master's sword, while the two others are keenly pursuing a stag into the recesses of a thick wood, not ill represented. In contemplating this animating scene, the countenance of the figure appears to put on a rude expression of complacency, as if half awakened from death by the adumbration of his favourite pursuit in life,

Quæ cura vivis
Eadem sequitur tellure reposita.





Population, 1811.

Agelthorpe	140
Caldbridge	68
Carlton	578
Coverham	
Melmerby	111
Scrafton West	131

S P E N N I T H O R N .

In Speningtorp ad g'ld viii car' & dim. & vi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Ghilepatric man' N'e h't Ribald ibi xii uilli & v bord'i cu' vi car'. Eccl'a est. Pr'ti acr' vi. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim. lat. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° xvi sol'.

In Belgebi ad g'ld vi car. & vi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor man'. N'e h't Emsan. Ibi i car. & xiii uill'i & ii bord'i cu' iiii car'. Pr'ti acr' viii. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xxxii sol' m° similiter.

In Hernuebi ad g'ld viii car' & vi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor man. N'e h't Wihomare in d'nio i car' & xii uill' & viii bord' cu' v car'. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat. T. R. E. ual' xxx sol' m° similiter.

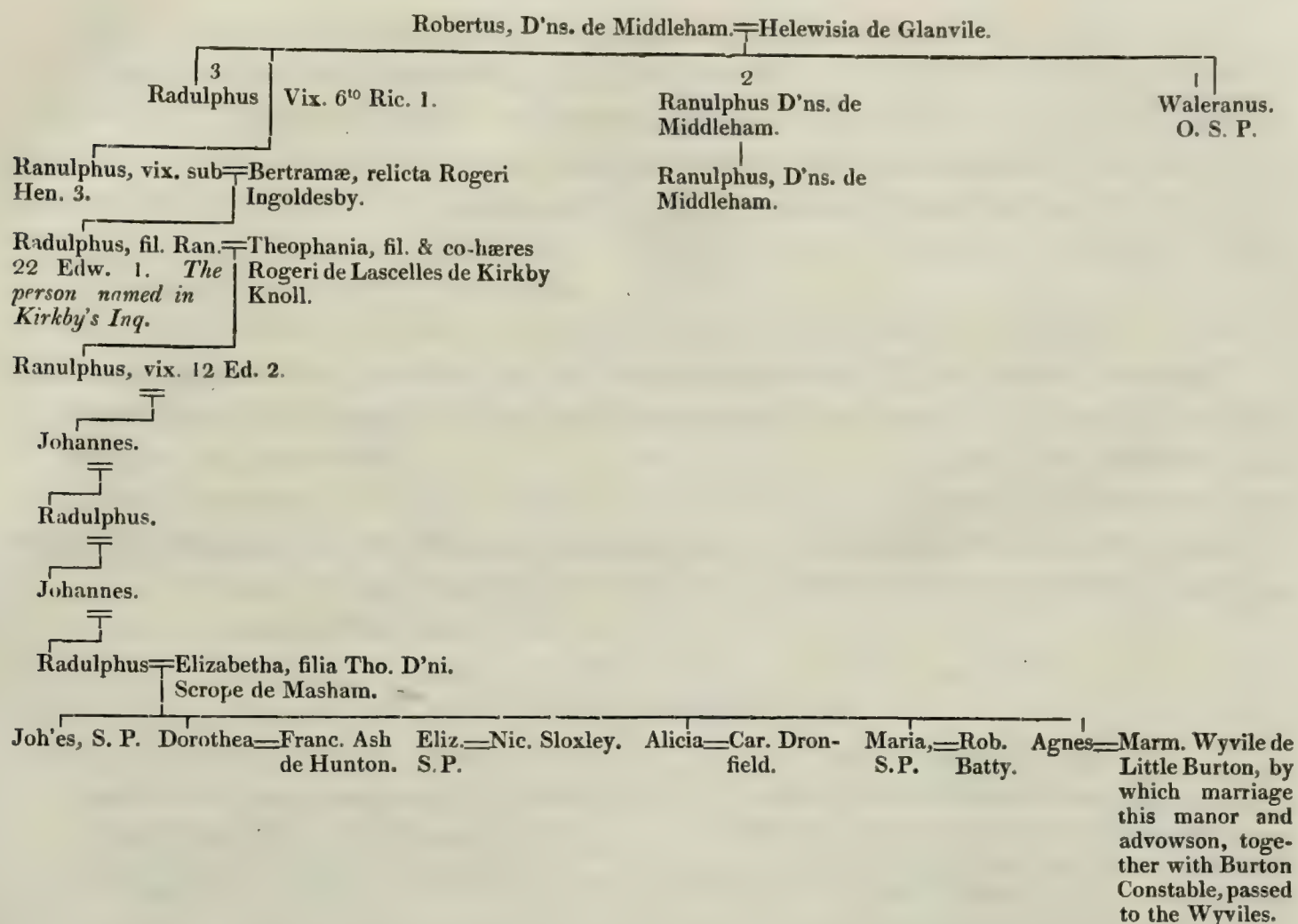


DO not believe that the last syllable in the name of this place was ever spelt thorp, except in Domesday, which abounds with similar errors. There is one example in the Saxon language in which *rpenas*, borrowed from the Latin, signifies *prickles*; "Spening," therefore, in the composition of this name, which varies so widely from the ordinary principles of local etymology, seems, when united with the last syllable, to have meant the *prickly thorn*, from some distinguished tree of that species which stood on the spot when the parish was first planted. At the time of Domesday Spennithorn had a church, and the manor was even then granted out to Ribald, Lord of Middleham, in whose line, together with the advowson, it has descended to the present day. In Kirkby's inquest it is thus described:

Spennithorn.

Sunt ibidem 6 carucatæ terræ, quæ faciunt dim. feod. mil. de quibus ecclesia dotata est de dim. car. terræ. Et 2 bovata tenentur de Thoma filio Johannis de Spennythorne & idem Thomas de Ranulpho filio Ranulphi. Et 1 carucata & 14 bovata tenentur de prædicto Ranulpho filio Ranulphi, & idem Ranulphus tenet 2 carucas & dim. una cum tenementis prædictis de Maria de Nevile, & eadem Maria de Comite Richemondia, & Comes de Rege.

This family of the Fitz Randolfs long continued lords of this place, and as they derived lineage and their possessions here from the early lords of Middleham, they transmitted them to the Wivils as follow:



The church of Spennithorne has several remains of the fabric which immediately succeeded the rude Saxon building; of the last it has none—none, at least, which are visible. The series of columns and arches on the north side of the nave are very peculiar, and better represented by the pencil or graver than by the pen; but the greatest singularities about this church are the stone seats for the officiating clergy on the south side of the choir. These exactly resemble a rude old long settee. They have no arches overhead, and no separations, but two clumsy stone elbows at the east and west ends. To the west is a lower seat for a single person, of one of the inferior orders.

On a mural monument in the chancel is the following piebald and pedantic epitaph of one of the rectors.

D. O. M. S.
 Hic in Domino requiescit
 Franciscus Wyvill,
 Filius Marmaduci de Constable Burton,
 SS. Theologiæ Bacalaureus Collegii Regii Cant. olim Socius
 Hujus Ecclesiæ per 34 annos Rector,

Vir	{	Religionis cultu Eruditionis politura Morum Comitatus Corporis temperantia	}	Spectatus erga	{	bene-meritos amore suos beneficentia pauperes charitate omnes equitate et candore	}	clarus.
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Obiit anno { Domini 1645
 { Ætatis suæ 74.

Amoris et officii ergo posuit

Thomas Crossfield	{	SS. Theol. B. Col. Regin. Oxon Socius
		Ecclesiæ de Codshill in Ins. Vect. vicarius
		de Winandermere, in Westmorland,
		NOTE Rector
		defuncti {
		demum {
		Γαμβρος
		καὶ
		Διαδοχος.

The south choir was, till the beginning of the last century, the burial-place of the Scroops of Danby, who have survived every other branch of that illustrious name. It has only these memorials :

Orate pro anima Mariæ uxoris Simonis Scroope, Armigeri, qui sese in voluntatem Dei resignans obiit 28 Die Junii, 1674.

D. O. M.

Hic infra jacet

Honorabilis Anna Scroop
Filia unica Nobilissimi Vice Comitis
de Dunbar, uxor Simonis Scroope de Danby
Armigeri. Annos vixit modo 21
Sine liberis. Mors
tam Familiæ quam præcellentem
aliorum expectationem frustravit.
Obiit Feb. 21, 1694.

Francisca Scroope, filia Sheldon de Weston
Armigeri in Com. Warw. et in secundis nuptiis
uxor Simonis Scroope de Danby, Armigeri,
Ut in prosperis moderata, sic nec adversis
fracta fuit. Equalibus semper chara,
inferioribus benevola, Ægris ulceratis
egentibus hodieque desiderata
Obiit Sep. 10, æt. 56, A. D. 1723.

R. I. P.

Pientiss. Matris Progenitorumque quiescentium
hoc monumentum

CC. DD.

Simon Scroope de Danby, Armiger,
Quinto Feb. 1771.

The east end of the north aisle appears to have been the chantry and burial-place of the Fitz Randolphins of Spennithorne, one of whom is commemorated by a long plain disproportioned tomb of freestone without inscription, but with a series of armorial bearings on the front and ends, of which the blazonings are half effaced by damp and neglect. Thus much, however, may be made out by attentive observation.

1st. Fitz Randolph. 2nd. Scroope of Masham. 3rd. Gules, a saltire, arg. 4th. — two bars, az. 5th. Fitz Randolph. 6th. Obliterated. 7th. Scroope of Bolton. 8th. Fitz Randolph. 9th. Fitz Hugh. 10th. Fitz Randolph.

These are in front. At the foot are two shields, 1st. Fitz Randolph. 2nd. Argent, three chaplets, gules, a chief indented, azure. The upper end is attached to the north wall.

On the whole, as there is no empalement accompanying the arms of Fitz Randolph, and as Scroope of Masham occurs on the second shield, there can be little doubt that this is the tomb of the last John Fitz Randolph, who died unmarried, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Scroope, of Masham, and whose sister Agnes carried the estate by marriage to the Wyviles.

The seruice or stipend in the p'yshe church of Spinethorne.

Richarde Marshall, incumbent there, of the aige of xl yeres, well lerned, of honest conv'sac'on & qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but the p'ffetts of his sayde stipende; also, there is one other p'ste in the sayde p'yshe at the finding of the p'son there, the necessitie is to minist' sacraments, hauing ccxx houselyng people in the sayde p'yshe: ther is no lands solde ne alyenated sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. Anno reg. r. Hen. VIII^{ul}. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayd stipende as shall appere by the p'ticlers of

the same ciii^s.

In annuall deducc'ons going furthe of the same viii^d.

And so remaneth clere ciii^s. iiiii^d.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods ii^{li}. plate ii^{li}.

Some of the possessions aforeseid xl^{li}.

Some of the deducc'ons l^s.

And so remaneth xxxvii^{li}. x^s.

Some of the goods

Some of the plate xxviii ounces.

Some of the lyghts and obyts vii^s. ii^d.

Some of the money in stocke xx^s.

The servyce or styPend in the parysshe church of Spennythorn.

Rychard Marsshall, incumbent of thordynnaunce of John Ffytz Randoll, Esquyer, to thentent to pray for his soule, his ffrendes soules, & all x'pen soules, as apperyth by a copy of a dede of ffeoffement made to X'pofer Conyers, sonne & heyre apparant to Will^m. Lorde Conyers, & other, dated xx^{mo} Januarii, Anno reg. K. Hen. VIII^{ul}. xi^{mo}.

The same is wythyn the said church, the necessitie is to pray ffor the soule of the ffounder, & all x'pen soules; & the same is observed and kepte accordynge; & the same is not charged ffor payment of the ffirste frutes & tenthes: ther is no landes solde sithens the statute.

Goodes, ornamentes, & plate p'teynyng to the same s'uyce, as apperyth by inventorye, that is to saye, goodes valued att ii^{li}. & plate ii^{li}.

Goodes ii^{li}.

Plate ii^{li}.

Ffirste, a certen rent forth of a close in Fferebye, callyd Wood Closse, vi^s. fforth of landes in Grewelthorpe xiii^s. iiiii^d. & furth of a burgage in Ryppon xiii^{li}. iiiii^d.: in all of the possessyons of Mar-maduke Wyvell, at M't. & Pent. xxxii^s. viii^d.

Item, a certen rent furth of a close callyd Butter Closse, wythyn the demeanes of Spenythorne, xviii^s. out of a ten'te in Spenythorne, in tholdyng of Will^m. Pacock, xx^s. out of a ten'te in Burnysheton, in tholdyng of Scare Wyffe, wydowe, x^s. out of a ten'te in Scoton, in the holdyng of Will^m. Typladye, x^s. & furthe of a ten'te in Jewelbye, in the holdyng of X'pofer Dodesworth, xiii^s. iiiii^d.: in all of the poss. of John Drane, Esquyer, at the ffests of M't. & Pent. lxxi^s. iiiii^d.

Some of the said seruice ciii^s.

Paiable yerely to the Kinges Ma^{tie} forthe of the burgage in Rippon, for ffree rente & sute of courte viii^d.

And so remayneth clere ciii^s. iiiii^d.

Some of the saide goodes xxxi^{li}. xvii^s. iii^d. ob.
Some of the saide plate xxv^{li}. xiiii^s.
Some of the saide possess. clxxv^{li}. xii^s. vi^d.
Some of the saide deducc'ons xxvii^{li}. ii^s. x^d.
And so remayneth clere cxlviii^{li}. ix^s. viii^d.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1607.

Spenithorne, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF SPENITHORNE.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
23 Aug. 1369 30 July, 1433	D'ns. Ric. de Osbaldwyck, Cap. D'ns. Tho. Crokay D'ns. Joh. Louthar, Cl.	Matilda Fitz Randolf Rad. Fitz Randolf, ar.	p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
25 Sept. 1551	Roland Brough Thomas Wells	{ Lancelot Eshe, Richard Strange- waies, Christopher Wyvill }	D. of R. B.
	Brian Thompson	{ Henry Scroope of Danby, and Christopher Wyvill, Esq. }	
10 Dec. 1614	John Tapsall	Francis Scroope of Danby	D. of B. T.
1615	Francis Wyvill	The crown	
1649	— Crossfield	— Wyvill	
14 July, 1663	George Scott	William Wellwang	
17 Dec. 1672	Samuel Lindsey	{ Sir Christopher Wyvill, Bt. and William Wyvill, Gent. }	D. of G. S.
13 May, 1720	John Dickenson	Robert Halden, Gent.	D. of S. L.
2 Dec. 1723	Henry Yarborough	Univ. of Cambridge	D. of J. D.
28 Mar. 1729	Anthony Routh	Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bt.	Res. of H. Y.
20 Dec. 1764	Edmund Hodshon	Sir M. A. Wyvill, Bart.	D. of A. R.
23 May, 1778	Frederick Dodsworth, D. D. ob. A. D. 1821.	{ Christopher Wyvill, Clerk, and Elizabeth, his wife }	R. of E. H.

Spennithorn is perhaps the pleasantest village in the piedmont of Richmondshire, on a gentle elevation above the Ure, sheltered by high grounds from the north and east, and commanding two beautiful reaches of Wensleydale up and down, with Middleham and its majestic castle full in front.

This village gave birth to the founder of a visionary system of philosophy, whose name lives rather by the reputation of his successors than of himself. This was John Hutchinson, the son of a yeoman of Spennithorn, whose ambition was to educate the young man for the office of a land-surveyor, or gentleman's agent.

At the age of nineteen he was appointed steward to Mr. Bathurst, of Shuttenfield, in Yorkshire, after which he entered into the Duke of Somerset's service.

His attention to cosmogony seems to have been first excited by an acquaintance with Dr. Woodward, who was his lord's physician. Hutchinson was pious, and thought himself bound to believe, according to the letter, what Moses related only according to external appearance and popular opinion. Having obtained from the duke a sinecure place of about 200*l.* per ann. with a house in the Meuse, he devoted the rest of his life

to study and retirement, the first fruits of which appeared under the title of Moses's Principia, a weak attempt to explode the doctrine of gravity irrefragably established by Newton. This was followed in 1727 by the Principles of Scripture Philosophy, and in due time by other works on the same principles equally well-meant and now forgotten. It is lamentable to reflect that this poor man's life was shortened by incessant application to studies so unprofitable.

On the whole, he seems to have been a man of some fancy and no judgment, positive, impatient of contradiction, well meaning, but very wrongheaded. Such, however, as he was, the birth and education of Hutchinson reflect some distinction on an obscure village. He died A. D. 1737.

The name of Hutchinson would now have been almost forgotten had it not been continued by some pious and ingenious men of Oxford, who were more or less tinctured with the same opinions, and among whom may be numbered the late pious, learned, and fanciful Mr. William Jones, perhaps even his devout and elegant patron, Bishop Horne.

The Mosaic philosophy (so called) is now gone to its own place; but the Mosaic geology, when the days of the creation are properly understood of long successive periods, has received a confirmation from inquiry and fact since the days of Hutchinson and Woodward, which infidelity will never be able to shake.

Population, 1811.

Bellerby	349
Harmby	202
Spennithorn	225
	<hr/>
	776

T H O R N T O N S T E W A R D.

In Tonentone ad g'ld vi car. & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. In Ascame Berwic hui' man' ad g'ld iiii car' & v caruc' poss' e'e'. Ex his i car. jacet in Soca de Witune.

In Tornentone h'b Gospatric man'. N'c idem ipse h't de Comite in d'nio i car' & v uill's & ii bord's cu' ii car' Eccl'a ibi e'. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xxx sol' m° xx sol'.



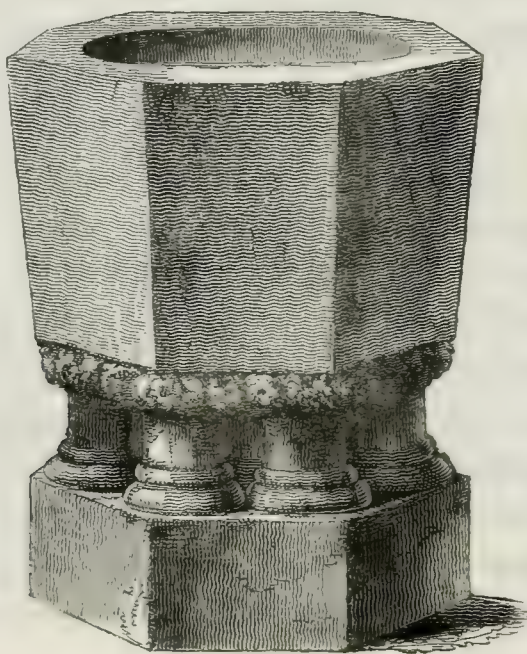
BEFORE the time of Kirkby's inquest this place had acquired the distinctive addition which it has ever since retained.

Thornton Steward.

Sunt ibidem 5 carucatae & 5 bovatae terrae, unde 14 faciunt feodum, &c. quarum una carucata & una bovata tenentur de Sibilla de Thornton, & Johannes de Saperton tenet 4 bovatas terrae de Johanne de Haseby, & idem Johannes de heredibus Ricardi de Layburne, & iidem hæredes de prædicta Sibilla, & eadem Sibilla de Comite Richemundiæ, & Comes de Rege.

This small but pleasant and healthful village is placed on the steep brow of a hill, commanding delightful views of the Ure, intersecting in many windings the fertile pastures of Witton, Jervaulx Abbey, &c. with a fine boundary of purple fell beyond. The little church is at a considerable distance beneath.

Obscure as Thornton Steward is, here was a church at the time of Domesday; and if there is a vestige left of pure Saxon architecture in Richmondshire, I should suspect it to be this. The small dimensions, thick walls, plain round arches without mouldings, and square piers, all indicate a very early period. The semicircular arch, in particular, over the entrance of the chancel, has that air of substantial simplicity which the Saxons, before they deviated into fantastic enrichments, or where they were too frugal to introduce them, so nearly copied from the then existing Roman models. The font also is cylindrical.



The external appearance of the church has been modernized, and the whole is in an extremely neat and creditable state.

H. S. E.
 Georgius Shillito, A. B.
 olim e Coll. Un. Oxon.
 hujus Ecclesiæ per annos 47 Vicarius.
 Vir humilitate conspicuus
 sincere probus amicus
 omnibus pastor fidelis
 et vere Christianus.
 Obiit 3^o die Martii Anno Domini 1767, Ætat. 78.

Ob amorem charissimi patris memoriæ
 posuit
 Richardus Shillito.

In Johnson's MSS. at Burton Constable are the following articles respecting Thornton Steward.

Bartholomew, Rector de Thornton Steward, comparuit coram Pris. S'ce Trinitatis & S'ci Andree Ebor & recognovit se promississe Abbati S'ce Mariæ Ebor' ii sol^s per annum. S. D.

Omnibus, &c. D'na Johanna de Thornton Steward, promisi D'ns Abbati Ebor, &c. quod clameum super advocacione ecclesiæ de Thornton Steward non ponam nec exigam. Dat. ap. Ebor. A. D. 1249.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1611.

Thornton Styward, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF THORNTON STYWARD.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarii Eccl'æ.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		A. D. Richm.	
30 July, 1362	D'ns Joh'es		p' mort.
2 Apr. 1370	D'ns Pet. de Gargrave	A. D. Richm.	
2 July, 1371	D'ns Robt. Cap.	iidem	
	D'ns Will. de Manham, Cap.	iidem	
	D'ns Robt. Sparrow	iidem	p' resig.
23 Oct. 1377	D'ns Joh. de Langewath, Cap.	iidem	
	D'ns Joh. Campsall	iidem	p' resig.
16 Febr. 1392	D'ns Jac. de Holme, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
18 Aug. 1409	D'ns Will. Hawxwell	iidem	
	D'ns Joh. Clapham		p' resig.
11 Sept. 1579	Joh. Peele, Cl.	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
17 Mar. 1549	Richard Hodesworthe	Lord Scroope	D. of R. H.
28 Nov. 1591	William Sergyantson		
31 Mar. 1615	John Pagett, A. B.		
23 June, 1617	Henry Pagett, A. M.	Lord Scroope	
5 Sep. 1618	Henry Pagett, A. M.	Lord Scroope	D. of H. P.
	Thomas Gaile		
13 Aug. 1670	Francis Dineley	Lord St. John of Basing	D. of F. D.
26 Sep. 1672	Richard Warriner	Lord St. John of Basing	D. of R. W.
11 Aug. 1711	George Place, A. B.	Bishop of Chester	
1 Aug. 1720	John Carter, A. B.	Bishop of Chester	D. of J. C.
10 Mar. 1767	George Sillitoe, A. B.	Bishop of Chester	D. of G. S.
30 Dec. 1779	Allan Penny	Bishop of Chester	
23 Feb. 1780	James Peake	Bishop of Chester	Res. of J. P.
5 June, 1786	Robert Wharton	Bishop of Chester	Res. of R. W.
	John Ewbank		

That this place acquired its distinctive appellation of Steward from some of the seneschals of the Earls of Richmond there can be little doubt; but neither Gale, nor any other authority which I have met with, throws any clear light on the subject.

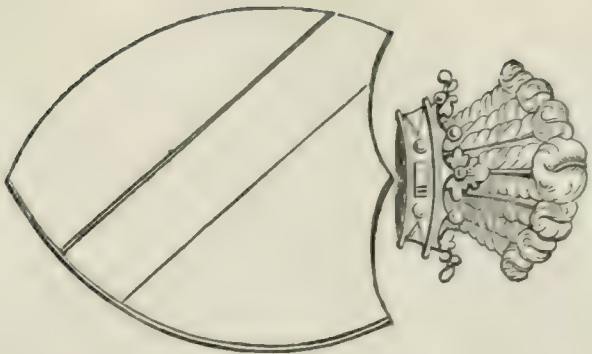
This parish has long given residence to the last branch of the illustrious name of Scrope, who having seen the vast estates of the two lines and baronies of the family (Bolton and Masham) transferred to other houses, have planted themselves on a fair and fertile domain washed by the Ure, as opulent and independent country gentlemen.

The house of Danby, their seat, is large and respectable, with an air of ancientry becoming the name and lineage of its inhabitants. The domain is adorned to a considerable extent with old and well-grown woods, and the whole has that aspect of present stability united with long continuance past, which is lost in decayed and abandoned residences, and cannot be exhibited for a century hence in those of modern date.

No interments of this ancient family seem to have taken place at their own parish church, their usual place of burial having been at Spennithorne, till one of the late possessors of the estate erected the shell of a catholic chapel near Ulshaw Bridge, which is yet unfinished, excepting a vault beneath, where the bodies of the later members of the family now deceased are deposited.

Population, 1811.

Thornton Steward parish 229



Henry Scroope of Spennythorne, Esquire, and of Danby upon Yore, jure uxoris.

Margaret, daughter and heir of Simon Conyers, of Danby upon Yore, in the wapentake of Hang West, Com. Ebor. Esquire.

Francis Scroope, Esq. of Danby, eldest son and heir, ob. S. P.

Dorothy, dau. of Anthony Cate-tick, of Stan-wick, Com. Ebor. Esquire.

Henry, 2d son, died without issue.

Christopher Scroope, 3d son, buried at Spennythorne 31 January, 1637.

Margaret, dau. of Beesley, of Skelton, Com. Ebor. buried at Spennythorne, 16 Dec. 1628.

Margaret, dau. of Margaret, wife of John Scroope, 4th son.

Margaret, dau. of Margaret, wife of John Wray, of Com. Ebor.

Anne, dau. and heir of John Scroope: married Edward Topham, of Agletorp, Ebor. Esquire.

Anne, 2d dau. of Henry Scroope, Esq. of Danby, born 14 Oct. 1605, ob. 1642.

Anne, dau. of Robert Scroope, of Wornesly, Com. Oxford, Esquire. 2d wife.

Francis Scroope, 2d son, ob. S. P.

Mary, third dau. of S. Edward Plompton, of Plompton, Knt. She re-married John Cottam.

John Scroope, and Joseph Scroope, died S. P.

Christopher Scroope, died at Spennythorne, 12 Sept. 1733. 2d wife.

John Scroope, 2d son, born 18 Sept. 1668.

Christopher Scroope, born 18 April, 1670, buried at Spennythorne.

Simon Scroope, of Danby, Esquire, 5th son; heir to his brothers. Aet. 50 ob. 22 Dec. 1691.

Mary, dau. of Michael Warton, of Beverley, Com. Ebor. Esq. buried at Spennythorne 29 July, 1674.

Catherine, eldest dau. born 13 Dec. 1663; married Nicholas Thorn-ton, of Nether Witton, North. Esq. Ebor.

Mary, 2d dau. wife of Nicholas Errington Stapleton, of Carlton, Com. Ebor.

Margaret, 3d dau. married John Messenger, of Fountains Abbey, Com. Ebor. Esquire, born 27 April, 1672; died 1743, aged 72; buried at York.

Mary, dau. of Robert Constable, Danby, Esq. eldest surviving son and heir, born 14 Nov. 1666, ob. 28 Feb. 1723, aet. 48.

Frances, dau. of Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley, Co. Worc. Esq. buried at Spennythorne, 12 Sept. 1733. 2d wife.

John Scroope, 2d son, born 18 Sept. 1668.

Christopher Scroope, born 18 April, 1670, buried at Spennythorne.

Catherine, eldest dau. born 13 Dec. 1663; married Nicholas Thorn-ton, of Nether Witton, North. Esq. Ebor.

Mary, 2d dau. wife of Nicholas Errington Stapleton, of Carlton, Com. Ebor.

Margaret, 3d dau. married John Messenger, of Fountains Abbey, Com. Ebor. Esquire, born 27 April, 1672; died 1743, aged 72; buried at York.

Christopher Scroope, aet. 11 Ann. 19 Aug. 1665.

Anne, dau. and heir of John Scroope: married Edward Topham, of Agletorp, Ebor. Esquire.

Anne Scroope, dau. and heir, married to Thos. Tempest, of Broughton, Com. Ebor. Esquire, brother and heir of S. Stephen Tempest, of the same place, Knt.

Edward Scroope, eldest son, ob. 1720, aet. 13.

Simon Scroope, of Danby, Esq. 2d son and heir, ob. 3 January, 1788, aet. 79 ann. buried at Ullshaw Chapel.

Ann Clementina, dau. of George, and sister and co-heir of George Meynell, Esq. both of Aldbrough and Dalton, Co. Ebor. by Elizabeth, his wife, only child of George Cockson, Esquire, living 1793.

James, 4th son, ob. 10 Jan. 1723, aet. 13.

Henry Joseph Scroope, 3d son, a merchant at Leghorn, died at Dunkirk 6 Feb. 1760, aet. 48.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Jackson, Esq. consul at Genoa.

Mary Dorothy, eldest dau. wife of Thomas Strickland, Esq. died A. 1737.

Frances, second dau. a nun at Dunkirk.

Catherine, 3d dau. wife of Roger Strickland, of Richmond, Com. Ebor. Esquire.

Simon Thomas Scroope, Esq. only surviving son and heir, married at Workall, Com. Ebor. 3 Mar. 1789. Living 1816.

Catherine, eldest dau. of Edward Meynell, of Kirkeconnell, Esq. in Scotland.

James Maxwell, Esq. daughter, died 10 March, 1815, without issue; buried at New Abbey, near Dumfries.

Elizabeth Scroope, 2d daughter, born at Leghorn 29 June, 1748; living at Richmond, Co. York, 1816.

Frances Scroope, only daughter and heir, born at Leghorn 29 June, 1748; living at Richmond, Co. York, 1816.

Mary Barbara, born 7 Aug. 1797.

Henry Scroope, third son, born 13 Oct. 1798.

Fredrick Scroope, fourth son, born 25 Dec. 1801.

Monica, born 16 June, 1803, died 6 July following; buried at Ullshaw Bridge.

Charles George Scroope, fifth and youngest son, born 21 March, 1805.

Simon Thomas Scroope, born at Danby 17 April, 1790.

Catherine Dorothy Scroope, born at Danby 4 Oct. 1791.

Anne Clementina Scroope, born at Danby 12 April, 1793.

Frances, born at Danby, 28 Novemb. 1794.

Edward Scroope, second son, 5 June, 1796.

Mary Barbara, born 7 Aug. 1797.

Henry Scroope, third son, born 13 Oct. 1798.

Fredrick Scroope, fourth son, born 25 Dec. 1801.

Monica, born 16 June, 1803, died 6 July following; buried at Ullshaw Bridge.

Charles George Scroope, fifth and youngest son, born 21 March, 1805.

W E N S L E Y.

In Bodelton ad g'ld vi car. & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Ghilepatric man'. N'c h't Ribald & wast' e'. Tot' ii leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In alia Bodelton ad g'ld vi car. & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'br iiii maneria iiii filii Balt. N'c h't A. Comes & wast' e'. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In Leborne ad g'ld vi car. & dim. & v caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi Aschil & Andulf h'br dua maneria. N'c h't Wihomare & wasta s't. Tot' i leug. l'g & i lat. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In Preston ad g'ld iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h't Torfin i man. N'c h't Bodin & wast. e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol.

In Ridemare ad g'ld v car. & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi fuerunt ii maneria Ghilpatric & Gamel. N'c h't a Comes & Ribald de eo & wast. e'. Tot. i leug' l'g et i lat. T. R. E. ual' xviii sol'.



N Kirkby's inquest the parish of Wensley is thus surveyed:

Wendesley & Ulveshow.

Sunt ibidem 9 carucatae terræ, quæ faciunt feodum i militis; de quibus 1 caruc. & dim. & 5 bov. terræ tenentur de Nichola de Wendesley, & idem Nicholaus tenet 1 carucam & 5 bov. terræ de Comite Richemundiæ, & idem Comes de Rege. Et 3 carucatae & 14 bovatae tenentur de dicto Comite & Comes de Rege.

What is wanting to make up nine carucates was probably the glebe of the church, which is frequently omitted in Kirkby's inquest. The Wensleys must have then been patrons of the church as well as lords of the town. The interest of the Scropes in this parish was then only in its infancy. The fertility of the soil at Wensley is strongly indicated by the fact, that only nine carucates constituted a knight's fee.

West Bolton & Parva Bolton.

Sunt in eisdem villis 6 carucatae terræ & dim. quæ faciunt feodum unius militis: de quibus Henricus de Bothis & Elena de Bolton tenent 2 bovatas terræ de magistro Sancti Leonardi & idem Magister de Wilielmo de Preston in puram eleemosynam, & idem Wilielmus tenet iii carucatas terræ de Maria de Neville, & eadem Maria de Comite, & Comes de Rege. Et Willielmus Scrop tenet iii carucatas terræ de Cecilia de Horneby & eadem Cecilia de Roaldo, filio Roaldi, & idem Roaldus de Maria de Neville, & Maria de Comite Richemundiæ, & Comes de Rege.

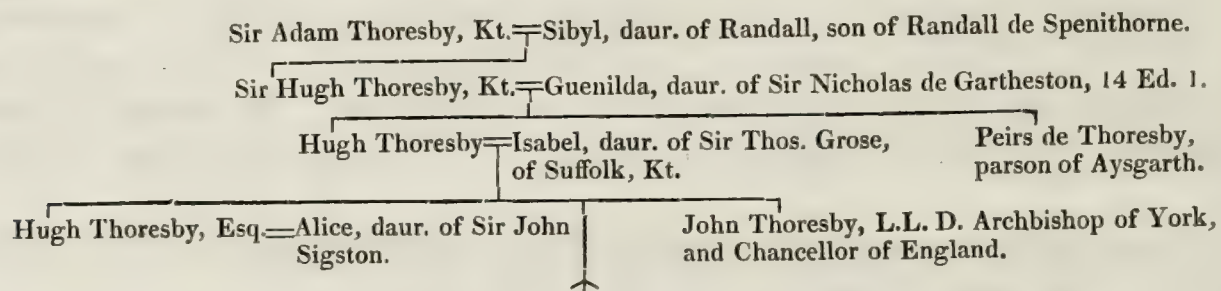
We have here one of the earliest notices of the Scropes, who in the long gradation of feudal holdings were then under-tenants of three carucates in the second degree from the Lady of Middleham Castle.

Thoresby.

Sunt in eadem villa iii carucatae terrae & faciunt quintam partem feodi unius militis: de quibus Petrus filius Hugonis tenet duas Carucatas & sex bovatas terrae de Wilielmo filio Nicholai Ebor. & hæredes ejus dem. de heredibus de Thorneton Stiward, & iidem hæredes de Comite Richemundiae, & Comes de Rege.

Et Hugo de Thoresby tenet de Petro de eadem 2 bovatas terrae, & idem Petrus de heredibus de Thorneton Stiward, & iidem heredes de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

This proves beyond a doubt that in the pedigree of this celebrated family, in which the author of the present work, for domestic reasons, has a near and lively interest, one generation has been omitted. In that compilation the descents about this period stand as follows:



Let it be observed, that Sir Hugh Thoresby, son of Sir Adam, and second in this line, either married or was living within a year of Kirkby's inquest, and had a son and a grandson both baptized by the name of Hugh. But it is evident from this original and contemporary authority that there was a Peter de Thoresby wholly omitted in the pedigree, the son of one Hugh, and father of another. It must also be remembered that the seat of this family and birth-place of the archbishop was Thoresby near Carperby, not the village of the same name near Spennithorn.

Preston.

Sunt ibidem iii carucatae terrae & faciunt quintam partem unius feodi militis: de quibus Thomas de Preston tenet i car. terrae & dim. de Wilielmo de Preston, & idem Wilielmus de Briano filio Briani & Hugone filio Henrici per æquales portiones, & prædicti Brianus & Hugo de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Est Bolton.

Sunt ibidem iii carucatae terrae & faciunt sextam partem unius feodi militis: de quibus Wilielmus de Scrop tenet medietatem de Johanne Comite Richemundiae & aliam medietatem tenet Wilielmus de Scrop de Ranulpho filio Ranulphi & idem Ranulphus de Maria de Neville, & eadem Maria de heredibus Thornton Styward, & iidem hæredes de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Redmer.

Sunt ibidem 5 carucatae terrae quæ faciunt terciam partem feodi unius militis: de quibus iii carucæ & dim. tenentur de Maria de Neville & hæredes Alani de Walkingham tenent de abbati de Jorevaulle i caruc. terrae, & idem abbas de Waltero de Egglescliffe, & idem Walterus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Layburne.

Sunt ibidem 7 carucatae terrae unde 14, &c.—& quarum 4 bovatae tenentur de Wili-

elmo de Leyburne & idem Wilielmus de hæredibus de Thornton Stiward & iidem hæredes de Comite Richemundiæ. Et 14 bovata tenentur de eisdem hæredibus & iidem hæredes de prædicto Comite. Et Cecilia de Layburne, Alicia, Isabella, & Agnes, tenent i carucatam terræ de Johanne de Aldburgh, & idem Johannes de prædictis hæredibus, ut supra. Et eædem Cecilia, Alicia, Isabella, & Agnes tenent 6 bovatas de Maria de Neville, & Maria de heredibus de Thornton, & hæredes de Thornton de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Ricardus de Woodington tenet 2 carucatas terræ & hæredes Ricardi de Rybof tenent dim. caruc. sed non dicitur de quo nec per quod servitium.

The character of this place, which closes the catalogue of townships within the parish of Wensley, differs from that of any other in the county of Richmond. Seated on the ridge of a high hill, at the termination of a reef of rocks, which extends through Preston, and almost to Bolton Castle, it commands a fine view of Wensleydale upward and downward, and looks as if with disdain on the grey majestic ruins of Middleham, which it has contributed to impoverish. In short, Leyburne is a flourishing, modern town of trade, where commerce has converted the ancient green of the village into a square, but happily without any of the annoyances which accompany manufactures.

TOWNSHIP AND PARISH CHURCH OF WENSLEY.

Though this village was at an early period of sufficient importance to denominate the whole valley, it is surveyed in Domesday merely as a bailiwick of Witton.

Wendreslaga iiii c & alia Wenderslaga iii car.

Neither is any church mentioned as existing there at the time of that survey; yet the head of a cross now remaining in the vestry, and inscribed in Saxon characters Domfrid,



proves beyond the possibility of a doubt, that there was a church or chapel at this place before the Conquest, of which the probability is that it was destroyed by the ravages of the Danes. The situation is beautiful. Sheltered by a long ridge of hills, alternately wood and rock, to the north, and gently elevated above the bank of the Ure, it overlooks a plain of the highest fertility, beyond which an irregular and pleasing tract of cultivated grounds, woods, and pastures ascends before the eye, and terminates in the bold and purple form of Penhill to the south. Upward, the landscape is at once soft and magnificent, and the opening of Bishopdale, where it falls into the vale of Ure, affords by its depth and mountain character a fine contrast to the luxuriant groves and meadows of the latter. From Aysgarth to the source of the Ure, Wensleydale assumes another character: its colouring is precisely a counterpart of Upper Wharfdale, but its outline is bolder, its expanse more wide, its features more diversified. The green meadows, the tufts of luxuriant wood, the grey stone fences, the longitudinal ridges of white rock, and, above, the calcareous strata of brown and purple fells which surmount the whole, give a sober and solemn colouring to a picture, which, especially when enlightened by a powerful sun, would otherwise be too light and garish.

On the whole, perhaps (for I speak with hesitation), Wensleydale, in one character, may be allowed the first place among the northern valleys. The lower portion indeed must yield in variety, in boldness of outline, and in the magnificence of its distances, to some parts of Lonsdale; but with the exception of Bolton alone, the upper portion is unquestionably superior to those parts of Wharfdale with which it may be properly compared.

But to return to our immediate subject. Besides its natural beauties, the parish of Wensley exhibits three most interesting objects: its parish church, the castle of its ancient, and the palace of its modern lords.

The first is spacious and handsome, but with many peculiarities in its architecture. The basis of the present building, of which the choir remains pretty entire, appears to have been of the age of Henry III. The priests' stalls and the lancet windows are rather whimsically adorned with hatched mouldings; the north doorway, a broad but pointed arch, is surmounted by a pediment moulding like a tomb of the same period, the only instance of the kind I have ever met with. About the time of Henry VII. the nave appears to have undergone a complete renovation. It was then probably that the middle aisle was lowered, and the clere-story windows removed; but there is still a separation between the lines of the middle and side aisles, which prevents the unpleasant effect produced by the unbroken and barn-like roofs of modern or modernized churches. Yet the defect of light produced by this injudicious retrenchment is very apparent within, more especially as the arches and columns of the nave are unusually bold and graceful; without, the buttresses have a very peculiar appearance—robbed of their crocketed pinnacles, if ever they had any, they have been made to terminate little above the parapet wall in square embattled finishings like the chimneys of the same period.

The benefactors to this second work are commemorated by the following arms carved on the respective buttresses, &c.

1. Scrope.
2. De la Pole.
3. Fitzhugh.
4. Scrope, with a label.
5. Neville.
6. Roos.



Bronze Plate in Waverley Church.

7. Neville, with a label, impaling three fishes, hauriant.
8. A saltire between four martlets.
9. Roos.
10. Scrope, impaling Clifford.
11. A bend, between three roses.
12. On a bend three lioncels, passant.

The church of Wensley is rich in sepulchral and other ornaments. Since the dissolution of monasteries it became the burial-place of its lords, the Scropes, and at that period the magnificent lattice work of their chantry at Easby Abbey was removed to this place; but the removal and the adjustment were injudiciously managed. Having been originally situated in an angle, only two sides of open lattice work were required, and neither of these attached to a wall. But here one side and part of another are applied to the north and part of the east wall, while the situation which the first ought to have occupied to the south is supplied by a wretched substitution of clumsy though elaborate wood work.

The arms and mutilated inscriptions on this fine remnant of ancient art are given below.

Within the altar rails is one of the most beautiful and perfect brasses of a rector I have ever seen.

On the wood work of the Scrope chantry,

.....e lyeth Henry Scrope, K.....e vii of that.....me th... ix Lorde of Bolt... and Mabell hisghter to the

..... Thirde of that name, and the righte Lorde Scrope of Bolton, and Elizab.....

The following more perfect copies of the above inscriptions are preserved in the College of Arms.

Here lyeth Henry Scrope, Knight, the viith of that name, the ixth Lorde of Bolton, ande Mabell, his Wife, Daughter to the Lord Dakers de Greys.....

Here lyeth Henry Scrope, Knight, the thirde of that name, and the right Lord Scrope of Bolton, and Elizabeth, his Wife, Daughter

On pannels below are the following names and arms :

- 1.
2. Henry the firste.
3.
4.
5. Philip the fyrst.
6. Symonde the first.
7. Henry the
8. Wylliem the fyrste.
9. Henry the thyrde.
10. Hen.....

Under each are the arms of Scrope.

11. fyrste of y^e Name.

12.
 13.
 14.
 15. } Quarterly, Scrope and Tiptoft, impaling Scrope of
 16. **Henry the seconde.** } Masham, also Scrope and Tiptoft encircled by a garter.
 17. **Thon Scrop y^e fyrst.** Quarterly, Scrope and Tiptoft, impaling, quarterly,
 Fitzhugh and Marmion.

Quarterly, Scrope and Tiptoft, impaling, quarterly,
 Percy and Lucy.

Quarterly, Scrope and Tiptoft, impaling Dacre, and
 five quarterings, supported by two ravens.

The account in the College of Arms gives also the following, which supply some of the
 vacant pannels.

11. Henry, the first Lord Scrope.....Scrope impaling Fitz Walter.
 12. William Scrope, the second.....Scrope impaling Ross.
 13. Richard, the first of that name.....Scrope impaling De la Pole.
 14. Roger, the first.....Scrope impaling Tiptoft.
 15. Richard Scrope, the second.....Scrope quartering Tiptoft, impaling Neville.

On a stone in the north aisle bearing the figures of the deceased,

**Hac teguntur humo Henric's Scrop Richard'que D'ni Henrici de
 Bolton et Mabelle uxoris sue minores natv liberi quor. alt. xxv die deces=
 sit Marcii, alt. 28 Julii, Anno Domini MDXXV.**



On a stone in the body of the church measuring eight feet three inches by six feet two inches,

Hic jacent Richardus Clederow et Johannes Clederow fratres quondam Rectores hujus Ecclesie unus post annum.....quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.

On another stone,

..... **Ille obiit A^o X^{li} M^oCCCC^oXXV^o.**

On pews or fronts to stalls in the chancel are these letters in shields,

**Hen-ri-cus—Ki-che-rd-son—hv'is—Eccli'e—Rector—hos—fecet su'p—tus
.....D'ni—M^o-CCCC^o-XX^o-VII^o—So-li—Deo—ho-nor—et—Glo-ri-a.**

Also the arms of Scroope quartering Tiptoft, and the same impaling Dacre. Crest, two feathers in a ducal coronet. Supporters, two ravens.

On a brass plate near the altar,

Oswaldus Dykes jaceo hic, Rector hujus Ecclesiæ xx annos reddidi animam 5 Decemb.
1607.

Non moriar sed vivam et narrabo opera Domini.

In the windows were formerly these arms :

1. Azure, a chief indented, or.
2. Argent, a lion rampant, azure.
3. Cressy.
4. Fitzhugh.
5. De la Pole.
6. Scrope.

The quarterings of Scrope and Dacre are all that now appear.

The chauntrye of o' Ladye in the p'yshe of Wenslagh.

Will'm Wryght, late incumbent therof, whiche dep'ted on All Soules Day last, so that the seyde chauntreye was in the kyng's ma'ties hands euer sens that daye; the same chauntrye is w'in the saide churche: the necessitie therof is to do divine s'uice & minist' sacraments, hauing to the nombr. of ccxl houselyng people w'in the sayd p'isshe: there is no lands, tenements, solde ne alienated sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. a^o. reg. R. nup. H. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye, as shall appere by the rentall of

the same cvi^s. viii^d.

Some of the sayde chantrye cvi^s. viii^d.

Goods, ornaments, and plate p'tening to the same, as shall appere by inventory, viz. goods ii^{li}. plate ii^{li}.

The chauntrye in the chapell of Redmyre, in the sayde p'yshe.

Robt. Kyrkby, incumbent there, of the aige of xlvi yeres, lerned, able to serve, one of honest conuersac'on and qualities, hauing noe other p'moc'ons but onelye the revenewe

of his sayde chauntrye; the same is dystante from the p'yshe church two myles; the necessitie therof is to do divine seruice, and minister sacraments afforsayde: there is no lands, tenements, solde sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. a°. reg. R. H. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii^m.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye, as shall appere by the p'ticlers

of the same vi^{li}. viii^d.

In reprises yerely going furth of the same xii^s.

And so remaneth clere cviii^s. viii^d.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same as apperith by inventory, viz. goods
..... plate ix ounces, p'cell gilte.

The chauntereye of o' Ladye in the p'yshe church of Wenslagh.

Will'm Wryghte, incumbent, the same is of the ffoundac'on of Richard, Lorde Scrope, who gave the manor of Brampton vpon Swale to the late monasterye of Seynt Agatha, to thentent that the said abbott shulde yerely paye to a chauntrye preste forth of the said lands cvi^s. viii^d. the incumbent to praye for the soule of the ffounder, & all x'pen soules, as apperith by compos. dat. ii^{do}. Septemb. a°. reg. R. Ric. s'cdi xxii^{do}.

The same is wythyn the p'yshe church abouesaid, the necessitie thereof is to saye masse, and other dyuine seruice in the sayd church, & to pray for all x'pen soules; the same is observed: there is no landes solde sithens the statute.

Goodes, ornamentes, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntrye, as apperith by inuentorye, that is to sey, goodes valewed at ii^{li}. plate ii^{li}.

Goodes ii^{li}.

Plate ii^{li}.

Ffirste, a certen yerely rent payd by the kinge's magestie forth of the
manor of Brampton, late of the possessions of the late monastery
of Seynt Agatha cvi^s. viii^d.

Paiaable to the kinge's maiestie for the tenthes x^s. vii^d.

And so remayneth iiiii^{li}. xvi^s. i^d.

The chauntrye in the chapell of Redmyre in the saide parysshe.

Robert Kyrkeby, incumbent, the same is without ffoundac'on; and the same incumbent doth sey masse and other dyvyne seruyce to the inhabitants thyther resortynge.

The same is wythyn the saide p'yshe of Wenslagh, and dystaunte ffrome the church iv myles; the necessitie is to saye masse & other dyvyne seruyce in the sayde chapell to the inhabytantes thyther resortynge, and in tyme of nede to mynister sacraments, the p'yshe lyeng wyde and large: ther is no landes or tenementes solde, alienated, put away, or entryd into by any p'son or p'sons sithens the iiiii of Febr. A°. reg. R. H. VIII^{ui}. xxvii^m.

Goodes, ornamentes, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntry as apperyth by inuentorye, that is to saye, goodes valued att viii^s. v^d. & plate xxxvi^s.

Goodes viii^s. v^d.

Plate xxxvi^s.

Ffirste, one house with the chappell annexyd to the same x^s. & the
half of a water milne at Redmyre xx^s. in thoccupac'on of Robert
Kyrkby, incumbent: i mesuage in tholding of Xpofer Hogeson,
Wm. Hogeson, Xpofer Cowpland, & Roger Cowpland xliiii^s.
i tente or cotage in tholdyng of the wyffe of Robt. Calverd vii^s.
i tente or cotage in tholding of John Hamonde vii^s. i cotage in
tholdyng of Richard Gayle v^s. i cotage in tholdyng of Will^m.
Cowpland v^s. i cotage in tholdyng of John Atkynson iiiii^s. i

close callyd Leye Flattes in tholdyng of James Brandrige xiiii^s.
 and a yerely rent comyng forthe of a ten'te in tholdyng of the
 wyffe of Symon Robinson, in Redemyre, iiii^s. viii^d. in all by yere
 at M't & Pent. vi^{li}. viii^d.
 Paiaable for the tenthes xii^s.
 And so remayneth clere cviii^s. viii^d.*

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1583.

Wensley, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF WENSLAW.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
29 Sept. 1361	D'ns Nic. de Crekesaw		p' mort.
	D'ns Sym. de Wenslay	Ric. le Scrop, mil.	
22 Sept. 1430	+ D'ns Joh. Alwent (obiit 16 Sept. 1430)		p' mort.
20 Sept. 1432	D'ns Peter Fryston, Cl.	Custos Henr. le Scrop, &c.	p' resig.
4 Nov. 1437	Mr. Tho. Scarceby	idem	p' mort.
	D'ns Robt. Stele, Pbr.	idem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
5 May, 1543	Oswald Metcalfe	Lord Scroope	Res. of O. M.
3 May, 1575	Reginald Hyndham	Lord Scroope	D. of R. H.
5 June, 1587	William Bennet	Lord Scroope	D. of W. B.
12 Sep. 1591	Oswald Dykes		
11 Dec. 1607	William Massie	Lord Scroope	D. of O. D.
14 July, 1643	Ralph Craytor, A. M.	Lord Scroope	
26 Mar. 1673	George Scott, A. M.	Lord St. John of Basing	D. of G. S.
29 Oct. 1683	James Clayton	Marq. of Winchester	Res. of J. C.
5 Mar. 1702	William Mason	James Clayton, S. T. P.	Res. of W. M.
22 Dec. 1746	John Clayton, A. M.	Duke of Bolton	D. of J. C.
3 April, 1750	Peter Chaliè, A. B.	Duke of Bolton	D. of P. C.
1 Jan. 1803	Jacob Costabadye, L.L. B.	{ Thomas, Lord Bolton, and Jean Mary, Lady Bolton }	D. of J. C.
	Jacob Costabadie, A. M.		
	The following names may be added from memorials in the church.		
	Richard Clederow		
	John Clederow		
	Henry Richardson, 1527.		

* Abp. Holgate's Return of Chantries.

+ This, I presume, is the Aylwin said by Leland to have built the bridge of Wensley, about 200 years before his time, but the period was not so great.



At the distance of three miles above Wensley is Bolton Castle, during three centuries the mansion of the Lords Scrope, in a high, bleak, and barren situation, without any advantage in point of security to counterbalance these inconveniences. It cannot be approached without a toilsome ascent, and without crossing the bed of an outrageous torrent, which, though it contributed little to its defence, must in such a climate often have rendered it inaccessible. Yet such was the desire of apparent safety, or such the aversion to change, that a great family, who had at their command all the warm and fertile plain beneath, chose for three centuries to take up their abode exposed to storms and tempests without, and to darkness and discomfort within. But the nakedness of Bolton cannot always have been what it is at present. It was surrounded by a park, and a park almost necessarily implied wood. Some shelter, therefore, and some ornaments it must have had, which are now no more. It was one of the prisons of Mary, Queen of Scots, but as the Lord Scroop, to whom she had been committed, was too nearly allied to the Duke of Norfolk, he was soon released from his unwelcome charge. Seventy years after it was vigorously defended by Col. Scroop against the parliament forces, and seems not to have been again inhabited by the family.

"Bolton village and castell is 4 miles frōm Middleham. The castell standethe on a roke syde, and all the substaunce of the lodgyngs in it be includyd in 4 principall towres. Yt was an 18 yeres in buildyng, and the expencis of every yere came to 1000 marks. It was finichid or Kynge Richard the 2 dyed.

"One thinge I muche notyd in the haulle of Bolton, howe chimeneys were conveyed by tunnells made on the syds of the wauls bitwyxt the lights in the hawll; and by this meanes, and by no covers, is the smoke of the harthe in the hawle wonder strangly convayed.

"Moste parte of the tymber that was occupied in buildyng of this castell was fett out of the forest of Engleby, in Cumberland; and Richard, Lord Scrope, for conveyance of it, had layde by the way dyvers drawghts of oxen to cary it from place to place till it cam to Bolton.

"There is a very fayre cloke at Bolton, cum motu solis et lunæ, and othar conclusyons.

"Ther is a parke waullyd withe stone at Bolton.

"Ther is a hille withe a leade mine 2 miles beyond Bolton."

Such is Leland's account of the place at a time when its erection was within the reach of recent tradition; yet can I not persuade myself that such a structure in the reign of Richard II. cost so large a sum as twelve thousand pounds sterling. Lime and stone were on the spot, and lead was near at hand, on the builder's estate. The conveyance indeed of wood from Englewood Forest, which proves the non-existence at that time of heavy timber in Wensleydale, and almost in the whole of Richmondshire, must have been very expensive; but it ought to be remembered that when the *shell* of an ancient castle was finished, expense was at an end. In a modern house when the shell is completed, one-third or more of the expense remains. Here, too, the walls are of no extraordinary thickness, the stonework is rude, and there is a remarkable absence of ornament in every part of the building. The great hall, of which Leland speaks, appears to have been along the south side, and the kitchens seem to have been below, and near the angle of the south-east tower; but the staircase is so broken that it is rather too perilous an adventure to explore the funnels and chimneys which Leland so much admired. On the opposite side of the court is another apartment with similar windows (the only ones about the castle which will admit more than a pencil of the rays of light). This also was with equal jealousy mounted aloft. The gateway is low and mean, but has had a portcullis. Bolton Castle has had no keep, no bailey, none in short of the constituent parts of a great fortress, but is merely a tower upon a very large scale. It has been, however, adapted to the reception of a large family, or rather a large garrison, for the apartments are small and very numerous. It is almost superfluous to add that the "fayre cloke cum motu solis et lunæ, and othar conclusyons," has long since disappeared.

Copy of a license granted to Richard, Lord Scrop, for the erection of Bolton Castle.

Rex omnibus ad quos refert salutem, sciatis quod de gra' n'ra speciali concessimus & licenciam dedimus p' nob' & heredib' n'ris dilc'o et fideli n'ro Ric'o le Scrop cancellario n'ro q'd ipse manerium suum de Bolton in Wencelawedale seu unam placeam infra idem manerium muro de petra et calce firmare & kernellare et man' illud seu placeam illam sic firmatum et kernellatum vel firmatam et kernellatam tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis imp'p'm sine acc'one vel impedimento n'ri vel heredum n'rorum justic. Escaetor' vicecomitum aut alior' ballivor' seu ministror' n'ror' vel heredum n'ro' quorumcunque.

In cujus rei T. R. apud Westm. quarto die Julii.

De man' kernellando R. Lescrop. p' br'e de privato sigillo.

The chapel of the village, which, notwithstanding its proximity to the castle, can never have been domestic to the family, is a simple but not inelegant little building, apparently of no inferior antiquity to the mighty mass which looks down upon it. As there was no independence in the village, there is nothing but an uniformity of meanness and poverty in its appearance. From every part, however, up and down, and athwart the valley, Bolton Castle has a very majestic and feudal aspect. Its vast bulk, of which the scale is apparently enlarged by the diminutive hovels which surround it, the absence of ancient wood to combine it with the scenery around, and, above all, the brown and dreary slopes which range without diversity and without interruption for miles on either hand, give it a kind of blank and melancholy distinctness which is very striking.

The piety of the Lords of Bolton, according to the principles of their times, was exemplary. Not content, as many of their equals were, with a single chaplain to officiate in a closet oratory, they had a chantry of six chaplains. Yet though the building *, with the exception of a single tower, is nearly entire, the staircases are so broken, and access to the upper apartments so difficult, that I have never been able to distinguish the chapel. But the same zeal which provided so splendidly for family devotion had once nearly ruined the benefice of Wensley, by converting it into a college of priests, which at the Reformation would have degraded an opulent living into a poor vicarage. The same munificence was conspicuous in the chantry, attached to the burial-place of the family in Easby Abbey.

This great family appear to have raised themselves from a plebeian rank rather by their intellects than their valour. The name of Scrope, though unquestionably Norman, does not appear among the first great feudatories of the Earls of Richmond. The researches of Dugdale have first traced it to Robert de Scrope, who in the 12th of Hen. III. certified for three knight's fees in the county of Gloucester. This Robert had Henry, father of William, who in the 24th obtained a charter of free warren in all his domestic lands at East Boulton, West Boulton, Fencotes, and Yarnewicke, in the county of York; and this appears to be the first footing which a family, afterwards so powerful and illustrious, obtained in Yorkshire; but whether it were acquired by marriage, purchase, or grant, does not appear. Here, however, the Scropes must have fixed their residence in an ordinary manor-house, till a great and rapid accession of wealth enabled them to build (and probably on the same site) the magnificent castle which still remains.

I abstain with due reverence from all interference with the office of genealogist, but may be permitted to observe, that the foundations of the greatness of the family were laid in the next generation, and in the person of Henry le Scrope, son of William; the period of whose active life extended, according to the dates of his transactions, and of his death, from the 21st Edw. I. to the 10th of Edw. III. This Henry was bred to the law, and thrived accordingly. His movements, by turns progressive and retrograde, through the honours of his profession, were singular. In the 2d of Edw. II. he was appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas; in the 10th of the same reign he was made chief justice of the King's Bench. For some political reasons, in the first of Edw. III., a period of great ferment at court, he was degraded to the office of one of the puisne

* This tower, which had probably been severely battered during the siege, suddenly gave way, and fell to the ground A. D. 1694.

justices of the Common Pleas, but paid his court so well to the new sovereign, that in about three years he was reinstated in the high office from which he had been displaced. He survived this event seven years, and the inquisition after his death will show how good an use he had made of his offices through a long life of court favour and professional emoluments. He died seised of the manors of Hodeford, Com. Middlesex; Little Casterton, Herts; Nappay, Little Boulton in Wensleydale, Warneby, Horneby, Fleteham, Fencotes, Ellerton upon Swale, Boulton upon Swale, Uckerby, Bretanby, Caldwell, Croft, and Edelington, Com. Ebor.; besides which he had purchased the great fee of Roald, Constable to the Earls of Richmond, which gave him a feudal superiority over many adjoining manors.

William le Scrope, son and heir of Henry, died without issue 19th Edward III. leaving Richard, his son and heir, a man even more distinguished for activity and talents than his father. This was the founder of Bolton Castle. His first years were spent in knightly exercises. In the 33d of Edw. III. he was actively employed in the French war; seven years after he was in the train of John, Duke of Lancaster. In the 45th of Edw. III. he was made treasurer of the exchequer; the next year he purchased the wardship of Melisent and Elizabeth, daughters of Rob. de Tibetot. In the second of Richard II. he was constituted chancellor of England, as also keeper of the great seal, which appears to have been at that time a distinct office. I omit many minor transactions recorded by Dugdale in which he was engaged, and only add, that he was one of the thirteen, who, in the 10th of Rich. II., were appointed as a committee of control to overlook all the transactions of government, a situation for which his firmness and intrepidity peculiarly qualified him, having once been deprived of the great seal for having refused to affix it to an improvident grant of his youthful and inexperienced sovereign. His acts of bounty were the proper employment of an honorable and opulent old age. In the 16th of Rich. II. he obtained licence to bestow an annual rent of 100*l.* issuing out of his lordships of Brignale, Caldwell, Clyf upon Teese, Thornton Steward, &c. for the maintenance of ten additional canons in Easby Abbey, and of two secular canons to pray for the good estate of him and his heirs, and for their souls after their decease. He obtained also a licence to endow within his castle of Bolton a chantry of six priests, one of whom was to be warden, to celebrate divine service daily for the soul of King Rich. II., and to endow it with a yearly rent of xliiii*l.* vi*s.* viii*d.*

Not content with these acts of bounty, he obtained licence in the 1st of Hen. IV., whose favour he had not forfeited by his attachment to his old master, to make the parish church of Wensley collegiate for as many priests as he should think proper; also to find a priest to celebrate in the chapel of St. Anne, and another in the chapel of St. Oswald at Bolton. Hence it appears that there were two chapels in the village, for the chantry of six chaplains in the castle certainly needed no addition.

This great man died May 30, 4th Hen. IV., having bequeathed his body to be buried in the abbey of St. Agatha (Easby) near Richmond, leaving two sons, Roger, who was aged thirty years at the time of his father's death, and Richard, Archbishop of York, whose zeal and unhappy end are known to every reader of English history.

Richard, Lord Scrope, who married the purchased daughter of Tibtot, died in the 5th of Hen. IV., the year after his father. The manor of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, which is still vested in a descendant of the Scropes through an heir female, came by this match.

Probacio etatis Henrici fil' & heredis Ric'i Lescrop de Bolton Ch'r in d'co b'ri no'iat capta coram Will'o Pudsey Esc' d'ni Reg' Dunolm' xxiii^{cio}. die Septemb' anno pont' d'ci

d'ni Epi' sedo' ap'd Dunolm' in Com' p'd'co virtute b'ris d'ce d'ni Epi' &c. p' sacr'm Joh'is Shapp, Joh'is Gildefurth, Henrici Ravenworth, Joh'is Blakehede, Joh'is Smalplayce, Willi' Jurdanson, Kyrkeby, Nich'i Stamford, Willi' Morgan, Willi' Bultefloure, & Thom' Wren de etate p'd'ci Henrici jurat', Qui dicunt sup' sac'm &c.

Joh'es Shapp etatis quinquaginta annos & amplius jur' & de etate p'd'ci Henrici diligent' examinat' d'ie sup' sac'm suu' q'd.....& heres p'd'ci Ri'ci Lescrop Chr' ap'd Bolton in Com. Ebor. natus & in capella ib'm baptizatus fuit & fuit etatis xxi annor' iiii^{to} die Junii ult' & hoc bene scit eo q'd ip'e equitavit die partus ejusdem Henrici p' Henrico Comite Northumb' uno Compatrum p'd'ci Henrici Lescrop Ebor.

vit pro Comite in forma p'd'ci elapsi sunt xxi anni & amplius bene scit & recolit q'd p'd'cus Henricus d'co iiii^{to} die Julii fui Joh'es Gildefurth etatis quinquaginta annor' & amplius bene recolit eo quod equitavit p' Johanna Comitissa ad essend' Co'matrem ip'ius Henrici Lescrop &c.

Henricus Ravenworth etatis liii annor' & amplius &c. recolit eo quod portavit pelvem & lavacrum ad capellam prædictam &c.

Joh'is Blakehede etatis lviii annor' Joh'es Smaylplace etatis liiii annor' Will's Jurdanson etatis lii annor' Rob'tus Allanson etatis lx.....etat lxiii annor' & Nich'us Stamford etatis lv annor' & amplius &c.....et hoc bene recolunt quod quilib' eo'r sep'atim portavit torticem ad capellam de Bolton p'd'cam quando p'd'cus Henricus baptizatus fuit &c.

Will'us Morgan etatis liiii annor' & amplius &c.....et hoc bene scit q'd eodem die fuit magnus ventus p' quem tectum d'co vento sufflat' fuit &c.

Will's Bultefloure etatis lvi annor' & Thomas Wren etatis lviii annor' & amplius &c.et hoc bene sciunt q'd piscaverunt in aqua de Yore eodem die partus &c.....et ceperunt clx pisces vo'c troutez & umber cum quodam *.....Quam probac'o'em &c.

The next generation was also short. Richard, Lord Scrope, died on St. John's day, 8 Hen. V., having bequeathed by will, dated at Roan, his body to be buried at St. Agatha's Abbey. He also endowed a college to consist of five priests, five clerks, and three poor men, each priest to receive twelve marks, each clerk five, and each poor man eleven, &c., and that his executors should erect the college at their own cost. But the executors were less bountiful than the testator.

This Richard married Margaret, daughter of Raphe Nevile, Earl of Westmoreland, and had issue John, who died 37 Hen. VI. seised of the manors of Burton upon Yore, West Bolton, Redmere, Preston, Wenslay, Wyburne, Horneby, Burton in Bishopdale, Aykesgarth, Fencotes, Fleteham, Uckerby, Caldwell, Thornton Styward, Staynton juxta Walborne, Jolby, and two parts of the castle and manor of Bolton, Com. Ebor. He left issue by Eliz. daughter of John, Lord Scrope, of Masham and Upsale, John, his heir, aged twenty-two. This John, whose portrait is still preserved, was a stout Yorkist, engaged to that party perhaps by the neighbourhood of Middleham Castle. He died July 12, 1494, seised of the manors of Caldwell, Brygnall, Uckerby, Ellerton, Aynderby, Askarth, Beraper, Kerperby, West Bolton and the castle there, Thoresby, Redmer, Preston, Wenslow, Horneby, Thornton Steward, Asker, Fencotes, Burton upon Yore, Sutton, and Howgrave, Com. Ebor., leaving by Joane, his wife, daughter of Wm., Lord Fitzhugh, Henry, his son, aged thirty years. This Henry, with the other northern nobility, distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden. He left issue by Mabel, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre, John, his heir, and two sons unnoticed by the genealogists, who

* This can scarcely be filled up by any other word than salmenes. A noble day's work with the line and fly it was, and deserved to be remembered.

were interred at Wensley. John, Lord Scrope, was engaged in the Pilgrimage of Grace, but seems to have found, what was very unusual, grace from his injured master Henry VIII. The precise time of his death is not known, but as he survived the fall of the religious houses, it must have been he who removed the beautiful lattice-work from Easby Abbey to Wensley church. He left by Catharine, daughter of Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, besides several younger children, Henry, his heir, who distinguished himself in suppressing the northern insurrection in 12th Elizabeth, and died knight of the garter, and warden of the west marches, A. D. 1592. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and sister of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Henry. His second wife was Eleanore, daughter of Edward, Lord North.

Thomas, Lord Scrope, married Philadelpha, daughter of Henry, Lord Hunsdon, and left issue Emanuel, Lord Scrope, president of the council at York, 16th Jac., created Earl of Sunderland, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Earl of Rutland, but left no lawful issue. This nobleman was the last inhabitant of Bolton Castle. Massy as it was, that pile had sustained a severe shock during the civil war, and the general state of security which succeeded the Restoration, together with a taste which the exiled nobility and gentry brought back with them for lighter and more commodious habitations, led them to regard the castles of their forefathers as uninhabitable dungeons.

The Paulet family, therefore, who succeeded by marriage to the estate of the Scroops, with great taste and judgment fixed the site of their future mansion in the vale below, at the distance of three miles from the castle, almost every step improving as they descended in warmth, fertility, and beauty. Accordingly, Bolton Hall, which appears to have been finished A. D. 1678, forms in every respect a perfect contrast to its bleak and frowning predecessor; the one a type as well as remnant of the gloomy ferocity of feudal manners, the other an emblem of the amenity and luxurious accommodation of modern and polished life. The park in particular, though not extensive, from the depth and fertility of its soil, is covered with so fine a verdure, and its woods are of so rich a luxuriance, and is placed besides at the low point, which, in the midst of mountain scenery, is so peculiarly favourable to picturesque effect, that I have seldom traversed a small tract of ground with more delight. The hall is a good ordinary nobleman's house, with a centre and two wings, rather too high for exact symmetry in its proportions, and now undergoing a thorough internal repair by its noble owner, Lord Bolton. Here, however, are preserved the most valuable relics of the old castle in the following portraits, some of them extremely well painted, for the time, of the Scroops and their alliances.

1. John, Lord Scroop, large, and full faced, with a black beard, dressed in a brown furred gown, embroidered doublet, bonnet of Henry VIII.'s time, with tags, and a double gold chain with jewels.

2. Henry, Lord Scroop, and the daughter of Lord Dacre. He has a slashed doublet, a double chain with jewels, and a jewel in his cap. She is young and handsome, and is adorned with a gold chain pearl and necklace, with three drops of pearl.

3. Helen Clifford, daughter of the Earl of Cumberland, wife of Henry, Lord Scroop: handsome features.

4. Lady Scroop, supposed to be a duplicate of Helen Clifford, taken about forty years after. She has a large ruff, high hair, and features then become plain.

5. Mary North, daughter of Lord North, first wife to Henry, fifth Lord Scroop, is a plain woman, dressed in the style of Queen Mary I.

6. Thomas, Lord Scroop of Bolton, son to Henry, last Lord Scroop, aged twenty-two, and Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, wife to Henry, Lord Scroop, aged twenty-two. Motto, *Nec tecum nec sine te*. He has ear-rings, a large ruff, and a green ribbon round his neck, and is dressed in black. She has a light complexion, flaxen hair, and is profusely decorated with jewels.

7. "Harry Scroop, Baron of Bolton Castle," in tilting armour as he appeared at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, 1558, ætat. 22. He has an open helmet, with a crest and plume.

8. Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland, has a thin elegant face, light complexion and beard, and a standing turnover. This portrait is painted on canvas.

I have always been anxious if possible to introduce my readers into the interior of great and ancient houses, and to show their owners, after the lapse of centuries, acting and speaking in public life. Original documents of this nature are so rare, and, when existing, often so carefully concealed, that the search is too frequently unsuccessful. The following relics, however, of a correspondence relating to the domestic concerns of the Scroops, which contains some curious traits of character, are given from an original MS. now before the author.

A Letter from Maud, Lady Parr, to —, Lord Dacre.

Most honorable and my very good lord, I hertly reco'mend me vnto you. Where it pleasid you att your last beyng here to take payn in the mater in consideracion of marriage between the Lord Scrop's son and my doughtor Kateryne, for the whiche I hertly thank you; at which time I thought the matter in good furtherance. Howe bee yt, I perceyve that my seid Lord Scrop is nott aggreable to that consideracion, as more playnly may appere vnto you by certeyn articles sent to me from my seyde lord, the cobby of which articles I send you herein inclosyd. My lord's pleasour is to have a full answer from me before La'mas next comyng, wherefore it may please you to bee so good to have this mater in yo'r remembraunce, for I perceyve well this matter is not lyke to take effecte except it be by yo'r helpe. The joyntour is lytle, for xi^c m'rcs whiche I woll nott passe, and my seyde lord wyll nott repay after marriage hadd, and cc marcs must nedys be repayd yf my doughter Kateryne dys before the age of xvi yeres, or ells I shuld breke Master Parr's wyll, whiche I shold be lothe to doo; and ther can be no p'fytte marriage vntill my lord's son com to the age of xiiii, and my doughter to the age of xii, before whiche tyme if the marriage shuld take none effect, or be dissolved, either by deth, wardshipp, disagreement, or otherwyse, whiche may bee before thatt tyme, notwithstandinge marriage solemnysed, repayment must nedes be hadd of the hole, or ells I myght fortune to pay my money for nothings. As for the daye of payment, I am content with the first day, and the resydue of his days of payment bee too shortt for me. Gladd I wold be to have the mater goe forthe yf itt myght be conveyently; yff it please you to call to remembraunce the co'icacion before yow at Greenewiche was that I shold paye att yo'r desyre xi^c marcks, whereof c marcs in hand, and every yere after c marcs, which is as muche as I may spare, as yow knowe; and for thatt my doughto' is to have c marcs joyntour, whereof l marcs I to have for her fynding vntil they warre able to lye together, & then they to have the hole c marcs, & repayment to be hadd yf the marriage took nott effecte. My lord, itt may please you to take so muche payne as to helpe to conclude this matter yf it woll bee; and yff you see any default on my partt I

shall be ordred as ye shall deme good, as knoweth Jh'u, who preserve your good lordshipp. Wrytten at the Rye the xiiii day off July. My lord, it may please your lordship to gyff credence to this berer.

Your cousyn,

MAUD PARRE.

*To the Right Honorable and my singuler
good lord, my Lord Dacree, this bee
delyvered.*

Articles for the p'te of Henry, Lord Scrop of Bolton, for Mariage between the Son and Heyre apparent of the said Lord Scrop, and Kateryne Parre, Doughtor of Dame Maude, Lady Parre.*

Fyrst, the seid Lord Scrop is content for xi^c marcs of money to gyffe a xl^l ffeofment, whereof x^l to be taken yerely for the ffynding of the seid Kateryne Parr, daughter to the seid Dame Maude Parre, and the residue of the seid ffeoffement to enter to y^m when the seid Lord Scrop's son & heire shalbe come to the age of xviii yeres, and after the death of the seid Lord Scrop to make the ffeofement furth c marcs.

Item. Yf the Lady Parre wyll pay xii^c marcs in money the ffeofment to be c^l after the deth of the seid Lord Scrop, so that the hole ffeofement remayne in the seid lord's hands to his seid son & heire come to the age of xviii yeres.

Item. Of the aforeseid xi^c marcs vi^c marcs to be payed att the synyng of the indentures of covenante, & v^c marcs to be payed in the ii yeres nexte following, by even porcions. And yf the seid Lady Parre wylle paye xii^c marcs, vi^c marcs to be payed at the synyng of the indentures of covenante, & vi^c marcs to be payed in the 2 yeres nexte followyng by even porc'ons.

Item. The seid Lord Scrop wyll not agree to repay no money after the marriage to be solempnyzed & executed, ne to enter into no covenante by especyaltie for the governaunce of the children duryng the nonage of them.

Lord Dacre's Answer to the above Letter and Articles.

Madame, in right hartie maner I reco'mend me vnto you, and by thande of yo' servant, berer hereof, I have receved yo' writing, dated at Rye the 14th daye of this instant moneth of July, and to me delivered yesternight, to gidres w' copie of certain articles to youe sent fro my Lord Scrope touching the marriage to be had betwene his son and your doughter Katheryne, by the contents whereof I doo perceyve ye think that the seid mater in communicac'on of mariage, which ye thought had beene in good furtheraunce, is like to go bak, bereason that my said Lord Scrope is not agreable to suche co'municacion as was had of the same at my last being w' youe, for even so and many causes specified in yo' said l're and articles at length. Cousin, sens my dep'ture from you I assure you I was not two nights to giddres at myne owne howse, bereason whereof I had never leisour to labour in thes matres. And I do think, seing my Lord Scrope cannot be contente w' the communicac'ons that was had at my last being w' you, whiche was thought reasonable to me, and as I perceve semblably to his counsell, that

* Destined in due time to a higher station than wife to Lord Scrope of Bolton.

this matter cannot be brought to no p'f'cte end w'out mutuall comunicacion to be had w' my said lord, aither by my self, my son, or my brother. Wherefore, as sone as conveniently any of us may be spared this matter shalbe laboured, trusting veryly that I shall bringe it to a good pointe, and as I shal do therein ye shalbe advertised at length. I have promise of my said lord, and of my doughter, his wif, that they shal not marie their son w'out my consent, which they shall not have to no p'son but vnto youe; and undoubtedly my said lord must nedes have some money, and he has nothing to make it of but onely the marriage of his said son, wherefore my full counsaill is, that ye be not over hasty, but suffre, and fynally ye shalbe well assured that I shall doo in this mattre, or in any other that is or may be aither pleasure, profite, or suyrtye, to you or my said cousin, yo' daughter, that lieth in my power.

At Newcastle, the penult Daye of Julii, A°. xv° H. VIII.

Right honorable and my singular good lord, I recommend me unto you: I have receyved your l're dated at Newcastle the penult day of July, and by the same I perceye your pleasure, and also what payn ye intend to take in the matter betwene my Lord Scrope and me, for the whiche I hartely thank you. The Lord Scrope seid to a servant of myne that he wold no longer drive tyme in that matter with me, but he would be at large, and take his best advantage as with the lord treasurer, whiche had made moc'ons to be in communicac'on with him. Therefore it may please you at your convenyent leysour to have this matter in your remembraunce, and thus I am always bold to put yo' lordship to peyns and busines, which I pray God I may some p'te defray, which shuld not be failed if it lyeth in my poure, be the grace of Jh'u, who preserve your good lordship. Wrettyn at Esthamsted, this xxij daie of August.

Your

MAUD PARRE.

*To the Right Honorable and my syngler
good lord, my Lord Dacre.*

My lord and son, I reco'mende me unto you in right hartie manner, and by thande of your servant, bringer hereof yesterday, I receved your writing dated the xth daye of this instant moneth, I onderstanding therby that for suche communications as has been had and moved betwene my Lady Parr and yowe by your counsells concerning the marriage of your sonne and myn according to the teno' thereof, ye have now sent w' your servant, this said bringer, the articles of the same, wherein ye desire that ye may knowe my aunswer in writing; and, further, that ye wold be sorry for any suche consideracions that any long drife were made therein, as further your said writing purporteth. My lorde, your son and heire, is the gretest jewell that ye can have, seeing that he must present your owne p'son after your deth, vnto whome I pray God len long yeares. And yf ye be disposyd to marie him, or he be com to full age, when he may have som hym self, I cannot see, w'out that ye wold mary him to one heire of land, whiche wolbe

ryght costly, that ye can mary hym to so good a stok as my Lady Parr, for divers considerations, first, is remembring the wisdome of my seid lady, and the god wise stok of the Grenes whereof she is comen, and also of the wise stok of the Pars of Kendale, for al whiche men doo looke when they do mary their child, to the wisdome of the blood of that they do mary w^t. I speke not of the possibilitie of my Lady Parr's daughter, who has but one child betwene her, and viii^c marcs land to inherit thereof. Such possibilities doth oftyntymes fall, and I speke it because of the possibilitie that befelle vnto myselfe by my mariage, and therefor, in myn opinion, the same is to be regarded. My lord, to declare vnto you trewely, I assure you your copie of articles conteyning your demands, which ye have now sent, and my ladi's demaunds, is so far in sundre, that in manner it is vnpossible that ever ye shall agree in that behalf; wherefore, if ye can be content to go groundlye to work, and go to a short conclusion, I think it best that ye goo after the co'mon course of mariage, that is to sey, to geve c marcs joynt' for the payment of xi^c marcs, that is to sey, iiii^c or v^c marcs to be peyed at the making vp of the covenante, and c^l yerely, vnto suche tyme as the som be fvlly ron, the one child to be in the kepinge of my seid lady; and if it fortune the said p'sons one or other of them to die befoer carnall copulation had betwixt them, or before thage of consentment, then the som receyved to be repayed at suche dayes and after suche forme as it was delivered, w^tout new mariage may be had w^t the yong child, for I think it is not convenient nor prouffitable that c marcs should go out yerely of your land to so yong a p'son as my said lady eldest doghter, if it fortune, as God defend, that y^r said son and myne die. And thus, my lord, I assure you thys is theeffecte of my opynyons; and if ye can thus be content, the matter shall shortly take effect. Also, I think it good, but I wold not have it comprised in the covenante, that during the tyme of 3 yeres, by whiche tyme my seid son and yours woll com to consentment, that he shold be with my said lady if she kepe her wedowhede, and ye to fynd hym clothing, and a servant to adwate vpon him, and she to find hym mete and drink, for I assure you he mought lerne w^t her as well as yn any place that I knowe, as well norture, as Frenche and other language, whiche me semes were a comodious thinge for hym.

At Morpeth the xvii day of December A° XV° H. VIII.

Right honorabull and my syngler good lord, I hertly reco'mend me vnto you, thankyng you of your manyffold paynes takyn between my Lord Scropp & me, and concernyng the same I have receyved your lettres, and my Lord Scropp's also, and right well p'ceyve the contents of the same; wherein I have takyn advice of my Lord of London, and dyvers other of my husband's ffriends & myn, who thinke thatt my seid Lord Scropp's offer, as well concernynge the joynter as the repament off my money, is so littill & so farr from the customs of the countre, and his demand is so greatt & so large off me, with the shortt paymentt, that my seyd ffrends woll in no wyse thatt I shall medle with the seyd bargane after my seid Lord Scropp's offer & demand.

My lord, seyng this matter hathe beyn so longe in co'itac'on, I am ryght sorie on my p'tie it can nott take effecte, for in good faith hetherto I never had co'icac'on for no maryage to herr, for thatt I wold haue beyn so gladd shuld have goon forward as this, or ells I wold not have made so large offers for the forderaunce of the same as I have.

My lord, I beseche you to be good lord vnto my cousin, the berer, in suche cause as he hath to do in y^r p'ties, that the rather through your good helpe he may obteyn his right of suche thinges as his father gave hym in his bequest, the whyche shalbe hard for him to obteyn w^{out} your favor. And thus the Holy Goost preserve your good lordship to his pleasure.

Your

From the Court at Greenwiche, this xv Daye of Marche.

MAUD PARRE.

*To the Right Honourabell my Lord of Dacres
thys be delyvered.*

Copie of a L're to my Ladie Parr.

Madame and cousin, in right hertie wise I reco'mend me vnto you. I have receved your writing dated at Greenewich the 15th daye of Marche instant, by the contents whereof I do perceyve that upon the sight of my late writeing sent vnto you concerning the mariage of my Lord Scrop's son and myn & my cousin, your doughter, ye have taken advice of my Lord of London and other of yo' ffrends, who thinke that my Lorde Scrope's offre, as well concernyng the joyntour as the repayment of yo' money, is so litell and so farr from the custome of the countrie, and his demaund so grete, that yo' seid ffrendes will in no wise that ye shuld medle w^t the seid bargane afre my seid Lord Scrope's offre and demaund, whereof ye bere semblaunce to be sory, and that ye had never no co'icac'on of mariage towards her that ye wold have benne so glad shuld have gon forwarde as more at large yo' seid l're specifyeth. Madame, for my p'te I am sory that ye be thus converted in this matter, seyng the labour that I have made in it, whiche was moost for the strengthe of my frendship for my seid cousin, your daughter, assuring you that ye shall not marye yo' doughter in any place that had benne so good and comfortable to my seid cousin, your doughter. And concerning my Lord Scrope's demaunds, he demandit nothing but it that ye were content without the medling of any p'son to give, which was xi^c marcs, and concerning his offre, whiche was c marcs joyntour, it is not far from the custome of the countrie, for from the highest degree vnto the lowest it is custome, and is used alwes for every c marcs of money ten marcs joyntour. But, fynally, Madam, seyng that ye are thus mynded, whereat I am sory as nature constreyneth me; as it doeth pleas you in this busynes soe shall itt please me. And thus hertely fare ye wele.

At Morpeth, the 25th Daye of Mey, A^o. xvi^o.

*A Letter from Henry, Lord Scroope of Bolton, to the Earle of Shrewsbury, Lord
Lieutenant, &c.*

Right hon^{ble}.

My most singuler and especiall good lord, after my humble commendations remembred unto your good lordship, these may be to advertise the same, that understanding it was demanded of your lordship, how it chaunced that noblemen were commaunded now to serve, and not I; and your lordship, as I am informed, did answeare that upon my owne suite I came to the Borders, and upon myne owne head I did returne, wherefore taking your lo'pp to be my speciall good lord and cheef friend, I cannot but marvaill thereof not a littel, least your lo'pp should conceave evill opinion in me,

whereof I wold be most sorie, for I have deserved none such to my knowledge since my first receipt of the Queenes Ma^{ties} l^res to put my self in readiness, I have ever since, according to my most bounden duty, remained in a readines, and yet doe, and as readie and willing to serve to the uttmost of my power as any subject that her grace hath, according as I shalbe commanded, and so I beseech your lordship to take me, and therein your lo'pp shall find me most diligent and readie to my whole power, by the grace of Almightye God, vnto whose tuition I committ your goode lo'pp, with mucche encrease of honor long to continue.

Your lo'pp's assured to command,

HENRY SCROOPE.

Written at Bolton the fourth Day of October, 1557.

*To the Right Honorable my singular speciall good
lord, the Earl of Shrewsberry, Lord Lieutenant
from Trent northwards, &c. &c.*

Coats of arms quartered by the family of Scroope of Bolton :

1. Scroope. Azure, a bend, or.
2. Delapole. Azure, a fess between three leopards' faces, or.
3. Hastange. Azure, a chief, gules, over all a lion rampant, or.
4. Wingfield of Wingfield. Argent on a bend, gules, three pair of wings, or.
5. Tiptofte. Argent, a saltire engrailed, gules.
6. Badlesmere. Argent, a fess, and two bars, gemelles, gules.
7. Fitz Barnard. Vaire on a chief, gules, two mullets, or.
8. Clare. Or, three chevronels, gules.
9. Marshall. Parted per pale, or and vert, over all a lion rampant, gules.
10. Fitzmorris. Argent, a saltire, gules.
11. Scroope of Upsall. Azure, a bend, or, and a lambeaux, argent.
12. Wanton. Argent, a chevron, and an annulet in the dexter point of the escutcheon, sable.

Crest. Two feathers, azure, in a coronet, or.

Supporters. Two ravens proper, beaked and armed, gules.

Motto. Non hæc, sed me.

The parish of Wensley, though neither populous nor extensive, has been the parent of several illustrious men. We have already seen that it produced within three generations a Chief Justice, a Chancellor of England, and an Archbishop of York. But this is not all.

About half a mile beneath Bolton Castle is the village of Thoresby, vulgarly called Thuresby, now reduced to a few scattered houses. This, from the period of Domesday, was the lordship of a family, who afterwards assumed the local name, and long before the name of Scrope was known in Yorkshire, maintained a parity, and contracted alliances with, the Fitzhughs, and other feodatories of the first class under the Earls of Richmond.

Of this house, and born, according to universal tradition, at this place, was John de Thursby, or Thoresby, who, through a train of inferior preferments, became Archbishop of York, Chancellor of England, and cardinal*. Though this man sleeps without any

* Of St. Praxis.

written memorial, yet so long as the unparalleled choir of York cathedral, which was begun and almost completed at his expense, or under his auspices, continues to exist, he will not want a monument. But he has left behind him a written and still more memorable record in his English exposition of the Decalogue, composed for the use of his province at a time when the efforts of the clergy were anxiously employed, not to enlighten their people in the knowledge of saving truth, but to keep them in mental servitude and darkness. Wicliff was his countryman as well as contemporary, and it is no small honour to the county of Richmond that the first dawn of evangelical truth burst in two points, nearly contemporary, from that remote and benighted region. But darkness returned, and maintained its reign almost two centuries longer.

Population, 1811.

Bolton Castle Township	265
Leybourn	593
Preston under Scar	345
Redmire	393
Wensley	273
	<hr/>
	1869

PARISH OF AYSGARTH.

In Echescard ad g'ld iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Cnut man'. N'c h't Gosfrid de Comite. Tot. i leug' lg' & dim. lat'. T. R. E. ual' viii sol'.

In Ascrie ad g'ld x car' & v caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Archil M'. N'c h't Gospatric & wast' e'. Tot' i leug' lg' & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol'.

In Burton ad g'ld vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e' hanc t'ram h'b Turchil. N'c h't Goisfrid & wast' e'. In Ecinton Berewic' de Burton ad g'ld iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Totu' Burton ii leug' lg' & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In Chirprebi ad g'ld viii car' & vi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor. M'. N'c h't Emsan & wast' e'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'. i leug' lg' & i lat'.

In Tvroldesbi ad g'ld v car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Bernulf man'. N'c idem h't & wast' e'. Tot' i leug' lg' & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In Toreton ad g'ld vi car. & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tvrot man'. N'c h't A. Comes & wast' e'. Tot. i leug' lg' & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol'.



THE state of property in the parish of Aysgarth is thus recorded in Kirkby's Inquest:

Aykescarth.

Sunt ibidem 3 carucatae terrae & faciunt quartam partem feodi unius militis: de quibus Rogerus Oysel tenet i car. & dim. de Maria de Nevile, & eadem Maria de Thoma de Burgo, & Thomas de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et Ranulphus filius Ranulphi tenet i car. terrae de Nicholao Gertheston, & idem Nicholaus de Thoma de Burgo, & Thomas de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et Rogerus Oysel tenet 2 bov. de dicto Nicholao, & idem Nicholas de Thoma, & idem Thomas de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Hugo de Kirkby tenet 2 bov. terrae de Thoma de Burgo, & Thomas de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

The glebe of the church, which can scarcely have been less than a carucate, is omitted in this and several other instances which occur throughout Kirkby's Inquest, for what reason I do not know.

Thorneton Rust.

Sunt ibidem 6 carucatae terrae, unde 18, &c. quarum una carucata tenetur de heredibus Wilielmi de Redmer & dim. car. & 5. bovatae tenentur de Thoma Tempersnape & idem Thomas de Roberto de Tatersale, & idem Robertus de Sibilla de Thorneton Stiward, & eadem Sibylla de Comite Richemundiæ, & Comes de Rege.

Askerig.

Sunt ibidem 6 caruc. terrae, unde 14 faciunt feodum militis, de quibus Ranulphus

filius Ranulphi i car. terræ de Henrico de la Wodhall, & idem Henricus de Hugone filio Henrici, & idem Hugo de Comite Richemundiæ, & Comes de Rege in capite.

Et Wilielmus Banastre tenet i car. terræ & Abbas de Joreval tenet i car. & dim. & Wilielmus Toke dim. caruc. terræ & Petrus Grossetest 1 car. terræ & Thomas de Thorneton i car. de Hugone filio Henrici, & idem Hugo de Sibilla de Thorneton Stiward, & dicta Sibylla de Comite Richemundiæ, & Comes de Rege. Et reddit villa prædicta ad finem prædictum 5^s. 6^d.

Thoraldeby.

Sunt ibidem 9 carucatae terræ, unde 13 faciunt feodum i militis: de quibus Rogerus Oysel tenet dim. car. de Roberto de Tatersale, & idem Robertus tenet 8 caruc. terræ & dim. de Comite Richemondiaë, & Comes de Rege.

Kerparby.

Sunt ibidem 9 carucatae terræ quæ faciunt quartam partem feodi unius militis, de quibus Petrus filius Hugonis de Thoresby tenet 18 bovas terræ de Avicia Marmyon, & eadem Avicia de Comite Richemundiæ, & Comes de Rege.

Et Elena domina de Kerparby tenet totum residuum de Rogero de Lascelles, & idem Rogerus de Roaldo filio Roaldi, & idem Roaldus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Baynebrig.

Idem Johannes (Com. Richemund) tenet eandem villam de Rege in Capite.

Here was the boundary of the ancient country of Wensleydale, terminated by the Bain on one side of Ure, together with the nameless Roman station, and by Meerbeck, as its name imports, on the other. All beyond, and up to Hell Gill, was a wild forest, containing at least eighty miles in extent. In Domesday the same termination was marked by Burgh, the Roman station of Brachium, and the reason of it was, that a village on the forest side of Bain was afterwards established for the accommodation of the foresters, of which the following is an original account.

De Forestaria de Wendesleydale.

Robertus filius Radulphi, pater Radulphi filii Roberti de Midelham mortuus erat tempore H. Regis (secundi) & Helwisia de Glawmville uxor prædicti Roberti superstes fuit, & Ranulphus de Glawmville pater prædictæ Helwisiae fuit Justitiarius totius Angliæ, & habuit Wardam Castri de Richemunde & Forestæ de Wendeslawedale ex parte regis.

Et post mortem Ranulphi de Glawmville habuit Wilielmus filius Gamelle wardam forestæ & totius terræ Helwisiae usque ad mortem ejusdem Helwisiae.

Inter hæc mortuus est Henricus rex & successit ei Ricardus rex & Hubertus Walter fuit Justiciarius Angliæ, qui habuit ex parte domini regis wardam forestæ cum duobus filiis Helwisiae scil. Radulpho & Ranulpho. Mortuo Radulpho remansit Ranulphus in warda & tunc tradidit prædictus Hubertus wardam prædicti Ranulphi cum foresta de Wendeslaydale & cum tota terra sua Theobaldo de Valoynes.

Et notandum quod a die quo Conanus (Comes) dedit forestam Roberto filio Radulphi usque ad tempus istius Theobaldi de Valoins non fuerunt in Baynebrig nisi 12 forestarii & 2 grasmanni, & quilibet forestarius habuit 2 acras ad arandum inter Goldmyresyke & villam & averia eorum qualibet nocte redierunt ad villam. (There was good reason for this precaution, as they would otherwise have been eaten up by the wolves.)

Servicium 2 grasmannorum fuit ut malefactores quos invenerunt in foresta ducerent



W. H. Smith del.

ad Castrum Richemond. Horm. Shope & Wil. filius ejus & Ricardus Prat ducti fuerunt transgressione ad prisonam Richemondiaë.

Post constructionem grangiaë & villaë de Baynebrig, tempore Roberti filii Radulphi fuerunt isti forestarii. Fynehorn, Horm vicinus ejus, Astin, Walterus Hunsbain, Rogerus filius Roberti, Rogerus Porcarius, Uilredus Rufus, Meldredus, Will. Nobill, Thorphin Calvecape, Hervicius Longus, Walter Wyclons, 2 grasmans. Ricardus Schorthose & Robertus Scoryffe.

This extensive tract, which constitutes the whole valley of Ure upward from the termination of the parishes of Wensley and West Witton to the confines of the county of Westmoreland, is not less than eighteen miles in length, and on an average six in breadth. As it is neither mentioned in Domesday, nor bears any vestiges of Saxon antiquity, the presumption is, that it was taken out of the parish of Wensley, which had certainly existed before the conquest, though it was not restored till after the date of that great national record. To ascertain the etymology is a matter of some difficulty and more curiosity. In Domesday it is spelt Echescard; in records of a later date most commonly Aykescarthe; by Camden Attscar; and by those who affect to write or speak correctly at present Aysgarthe. The vulgar pronunciation Escar, or Ayscar, leads to the true meaning of the word. To account for this, let it be understood, that in the line of the Ure, and immediately beneath the parish church, the course of the river lies over a rocky and irregular channel of limestone, broken into two deep and beautiful descents, one above and the other beneath the bridge, which is a bold and single arch flung over the stream in the reign of Hen. VIII. from two natural piers of the same durable material. Scarthe in Danish is the modern Scar, and had the nature of the soil indicated that this beautiful scene had ever been overhung by the king of forests, I should cheerfully have acquiesced in the conjecture that it was the Scar of oaks. Scarthe, at all events, must stand, for Garthe is of no authority or antiquity; but some characteristic property of the place still remains to be described in the first syllable, and that is the Saxon ea, pronounced *ay*, which is water. Ayscarthe, therefore, is the rock of the water.

In a charming situation above these falls, whose solemn roar alone interrupts the stillness of the scene*, stands the spacious and handsome church of this large parish, at a distance, as is usual in Richmondshire, from the village of the same name, and from any human habitation. The earliest appearances in its architecture are, I am fully persuaded, those of the original church, and not earlier than the reign of Hen. III.† These consist of the very elegant single columns of the nave, surrounded by the slender shafts peculiar to that period, while the square piers at the entrance of the choir are remarkable for similar shafts placed at their angles. In the reign of Hen. VIII. the whole building underwent a general renovation, not greatly, perhaps, to its advantage. The clere-story was taken away, and thereby the nave darkened; a disproportionate length of line extended from the tower to the east end, and the original windows replaced for the most

* In my progress through this district I beheld many ruins with pleasure, but none, perhaps, with equal satisfaction to that which I experienced in the sight of a ruined cotton mill, which had once intruded itself upon this beautiful and sequestered scene. I beheld it not only as the removal of a single nuisance, but as a fortunate presage that the tide was receding, and that an evil (the greatest which ever befel this country) is gradually declining. Richmondshire, however, though abounding in falls of water, has been fortunate on the whole, as in a tour of nearly three hundred miles I saw only two other defilements of the same sort.

† In fact, they are evidently contemporary with the first foundation of the church.

part by the plain round-headed lights introduced in the latter end of that reign. At the same time a noble roof of oak, finely moulded, was laid over the whole; but even this, durable as it appears in itself, is in many places indebted for its support to props, in consequence of neglect in attending to flaws in the lead above. Such a roof, however, will it never see again. It is evident from the uniformity of the nave, side ailes, and choir, that this work of restoration was carried on by common consent of the abbot and convent of Jervaulx with the parishioners; and the north chapel of the chancel, now the vestry, bears this inscription, "A. S. Abbas, Anno D'ni 1536," which is the last year of the existence of the abbey; Abbot Adam Sedber, who is here meant, having joined the Pilgrimage of Grace, and been attainted that very year. Now let the reader mark how appearances correspond with events.

One of the most magnificent and elaborate rood lofts I ever saw is now placed between the nave and choir, and is proved by the repetition of the same initials *J. M.* which appear on the abbot's stall, to have been brought from Jervaulx. The gilding is so rich and embodied, that it retains almost all its original lustre. Some fragments of the stalls, also, and particularly the abbot's stall, remain in the choir; the last of which, though half concealed by vile modern wainscot, displays enough to show that it has been richly and elegantly carved.

On one of these stalls are the letters *h m* in a shield, with a crosier and mitre; on another a hazel bush in a tun, the rebus of Abbot Heslington.

The tower, which was of the original fabric, handsome and well proportioned, was raised one story at the time of the general restoration of the church, probably on account of its low situation, and that the bells might be heard over a larger portion of this large parish.

The church of Aysgarth has one feature, which, though common enough elsewhere, is almost singular in Richmondshire—that is, side ailes to the choir.

As the great property of the Scroopes and of Jervaulx Abbey has prevented more than one noble and one considerable untitled family from rising in the parish, and one of those (the Metcalfs) have uniformly been interred at Askrig, there are no monumental stones or brasses of any antiquity. The few modern inscriptions which merit preservation are these:

Here lieth interred the Body of Joseph Harrison, Vicar of Aisgarth, who died the 28th Day of October, Anno Domini 1709.

Here lieth the Body of Shiloh Rudd, late Vicar of Aisgarth, who died June the 23rd, 1733.

Here lieth the Body of the Rev^d. John Dupont, who was Vicar of Aisgarth 30 Years, and Chaplain to the Right Honorable Thomas, Earl of Kinnoull.

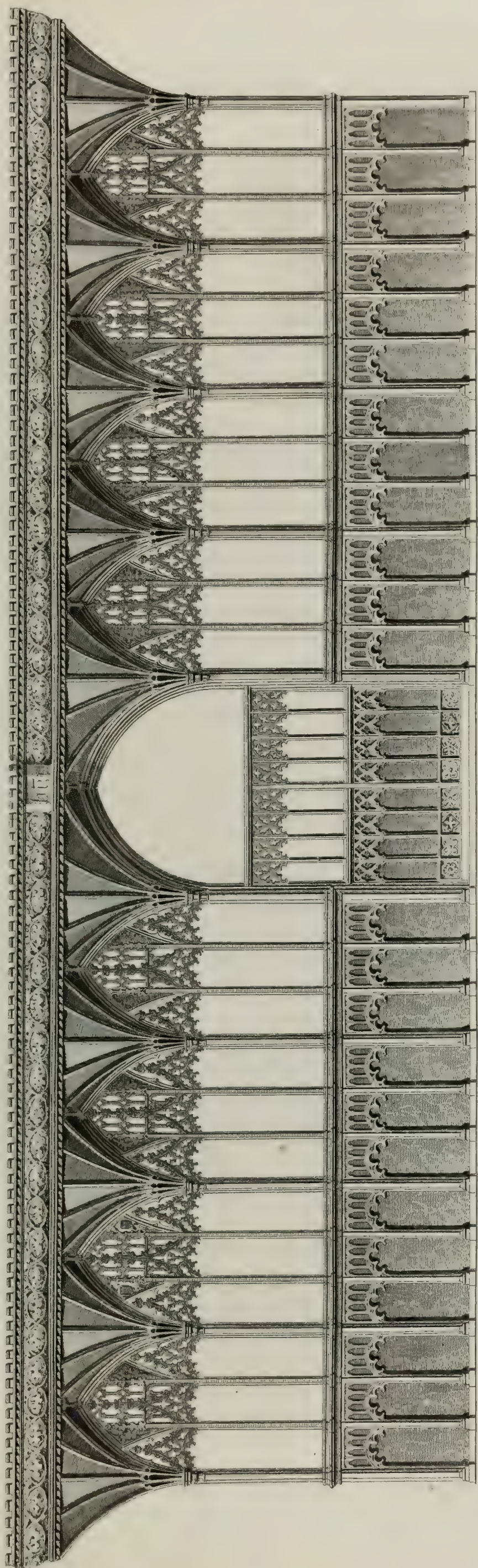
He was an unknown Loss to his Friends, and a great Benefactor to the Poor.

Obiit Dec. 22, A. D. 1768, Æt. 63.

M. S.

Reverendi Johannis Taylor, A. M. nuper Coll. de Trin. Cantab. alumni
qui obiit 31 Die Martii, 1800, Annoq. Ætatis 31.

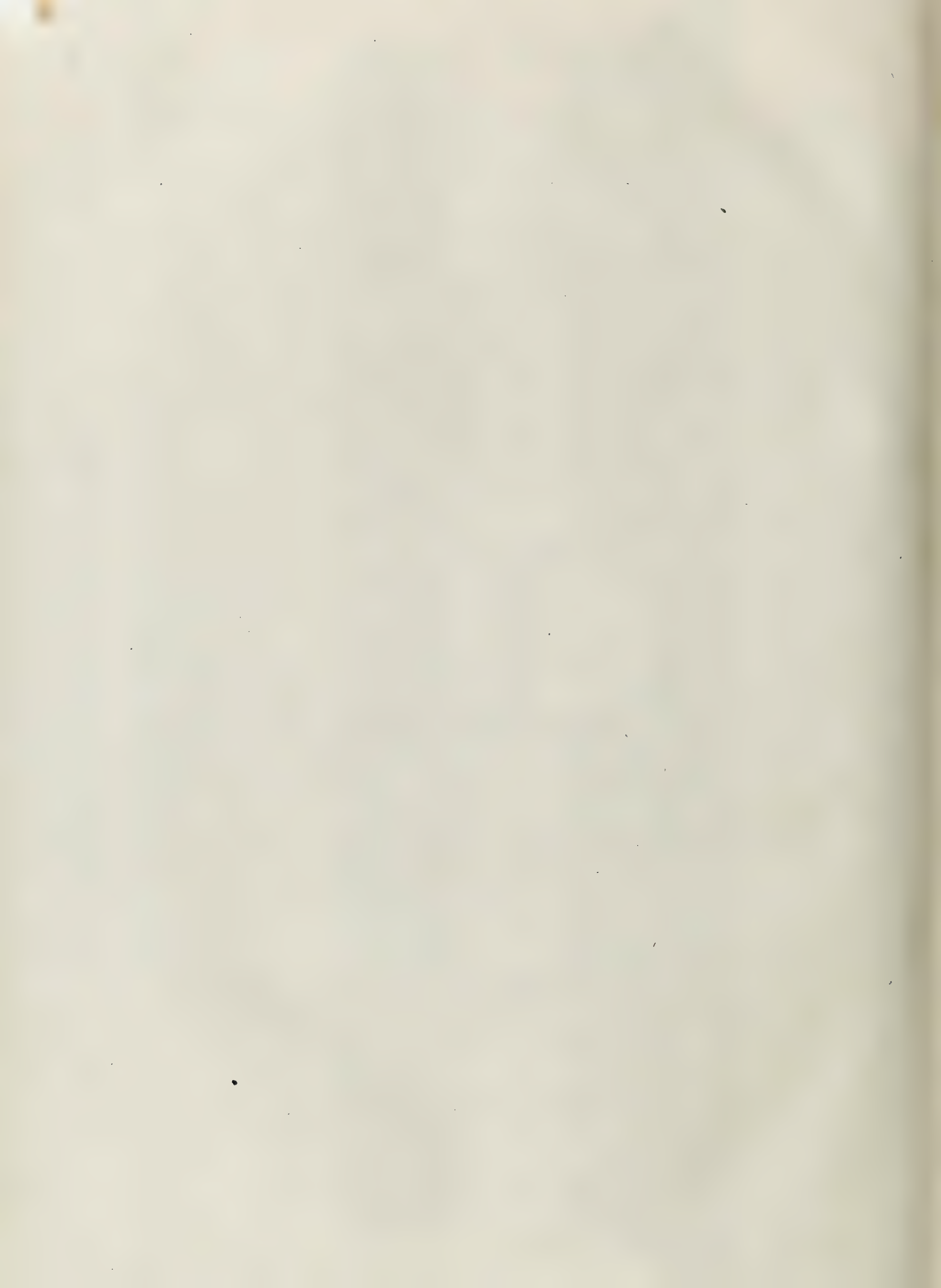
To Thomas Fawcett Wray,
Son of George Wray, Esq. of Town head Thoraby,



Choir of St. Severus in Spinquith Church.

W. H. St. John del.

Engraved by W. H. St. John and J. H. St. John, from a drawing by W. H. St. John.



who in the 25th year of his Age, when Lieutenant in the 7th Fuzilleers,
gallantly fell on the 2nd of April, 1812, in a storming Party
at Badajoz.

This Marble is erected in Token of Esteem and Regret
by his Brother Officers of the Loyal Dale Volunteers.

For the same reason there are no blazonings of arms in glass, excepting that in the east window appear the shield of Scroope impaling Nevile, and argent, three calves, sable, for Metcalfe. As the former refers to Richard, Lord Scrope, who died 8th Hen. V. it must have been preserved out of the wreck of the former church.

Of the present one I cannot take leave without an earnest wish, that, by a judicious and timely repair, the fine wood work of the roof may be preserved, of which, by means of corbels properly applied, and a careful restoration of the decayed parts, it is very capable; that the plumbi sacra flames may never infect the parish of Aysgarth; that the fine carved work of the stalls may be exposed by removing the obstructions with which they are now surrounded; in short, that the whole fabric may be delivered down to posterity, as it was in the reign of Henry VIII., untouched by the rage of modern innovation,—or by that of tasteless destruction.

On the whole, it is evident that the restoration of this church, which had been begun immediately before the attainder of the house to which it was appropriated, was not finished when that event took place, so that the parishioners of Aysgarth embraced the opportunity of adorning their new fabric with

“ The wrought remnants of the shattered pile.”

Had the example been oftener followed, we should have had less to deplore in the outrageous demolition of those noble structures.

Pensions to Incumbents of Chantries, 1593.

To Christopher Dixon, of De la Strange's chantry, 4*l.* 10*s.*

To Robert Kendal, of St. Anne's chantry, 4*l.* 10*s.*

George Doddesworth by will, dated 8 April, 1548, ordered his body to be buried before the chancel door.

The advowson of this valuable rectory was obtained from Ralph, Lord Nevile, in the 20th of Richard II. by the abbot and convent of Jervaulx in exchange for the barony of Wurton and other lands. The incumbent then appears to have been the unfortunate Alexander Nevile, who voided it by promotion; and having spent some years in the station of Archbishop of York, was compelled to quit that high rank, and become a schoolmaster in Flanders for his bread.

The following is the agreement of exchange as preserved by Madox in his *Formularium Anglicanum* *.

Ceste accorde endente faite perentre Rauf sire de Nevyll dune parte & Labbe & covent de Gerveux dautre parte tesmoigne, qe le dit Sire Rauf donera & grantera a ditz abbe & covent lavouson de Ayscharth, a tenir a eux & a leur successours en pure & perpetuelle almoigne a tous jours al entente & a fyne, d estre approprie a eux en leur propre oeps, par quelle done & graunte les ditz abbe & covent doneront & granteront a

dit Sire Rauf ou es autres persons a nomer par le dit Sire Rauf, leur manour & baronie de Wurton, cest assavoir Cravenholme, deux closes appellees Borughsclos, cessure ove tous autres terres tenementes, rents, services, profitez, comoditez, & libertez en queconque manere as ditz manori & baronie regardantz ou appurtenantz & auxint leur vacherie de Blegne* ova toux les appurtenances & auxint tous leur terres & tenementz rentz & servicez queux ils ont en Askryg, Newbegging, Nappay, Rydmer ova toux les appurtenances & auxint leur entertenement appelle Brathegwate†, selonque les metes & bountez & devisez que sont merchez & usez de auncient temps, perentre la ville de Estwyttton & le dit tenement appelle Brathegwaite & auxle leur vacherie de Wyddale, savant tout dys a eux leur commune q'els ount en le charcore de Wyddale grauntez a eux come un gros, &c.

Et auxi les ditz abbe & covent graunteront a dit Sire Rauf q'els trouveront perpetuellement un chaplein chauntant en leur Eglise de Gerveux pur les almes de peir & miere de dit Sire Rauf & da ma dame sa compaigne (que Dieu assoile) & pur les almes le dit Sire Rauf & de Dame Jane ove sa compaigne qant de ceste monde posserount, & pur les almes de toux Christienez: ceste assavoir chescun jour un masse de la Trinite, la quele chaunterie serra fait solonc lavise & ordennance du dit Sir Rauf & lez ditz abbe & covent. Et en outre sont accordez qe le dit Sir Rauf avera a ferme toux les manoir, baronie, terres, tenementez, rentz & servicez & vacheries ove toux lez appurtenances, tanq. lez ditz abbe & covent ount purchasez leur licence de nostre seigneur le Roy & de toux autres seigneurs, &c.

Rendant annuellement as ditz abbe & covent la ——— partie de value de rent des manoirs, terres, tenementz & vacheriez susdits, tanq. la dit aglise soit a eux approprie & si aveigne qe le person du dit eglise morest, ou le person qe serra, resigne le dit eglise, per issuit qe soit approprie pernant un annual pension per sa vie, adonqe le dit Sir Rauf rendra & paiera annuellement durant la vie le dit person, un annuelle rent as ditz abbe & covent come il purra estre accorde per les counselles dambepartez eiant consideration a la quantite de l'annuelle pension grante a dit person come dit ist & apres le mort le dit person le dit rent cessera en tout; des queux dons & grauntz & lez suretez sur y ceux, serront faitz per avisez du counseile dambpartz.

En tesmoignanze du quele chose, a la partie de cest endenture demorant envers les ditz abbe & covent, le dit Mons. Rauf ad mys son seal, et al autere partie de cest endenture demorant envers le dit Mons. Rauf, les ditz abbe & covent ount mys leur common seall.

Don a Gerveux, le quintisme jour du Marce, l'an du regne le Roy Richard second puis le conquest vyntisme.

This was a transaction of greater importance than may at first appear; for in the Extenta feodorum de Richemondshire A°. regni Edw. 2^{di}. undecimo, the rectory of Aysgarth was valued at no less than 200*l.* per annum, equal to the whole barony of Middleham, then belonging to the well known Maria de Nevile. This is to be accounted for from three causes: first, the great extent of the parish, amounting to 119 superficial miles. 2ndly. To a much larger proportion of grain produced within it than has been grown in later times. And, thirdly, to the dearth of grain in that particular year‡. But it must be confessed, that in that extent the value of all the benefices in Rich-

* Blayne. † Qu. Whether Braithwait in Coverdale.

‡ See Fleetwood's Chronicon. Pretiosum eo anno.

mondshire seems to have been overrated; if not, the devastations of the Scots quickly after reduced them to less than half.

Still there are considerable difficulties in this account. I will suppose a carucate of glebe land to be worth ten pounds per annum; this will reduce the tithes to 190*l*. Wheat was indeed at one time in this year two pounds four shillings per quarter, and at another time fourteen shillings. It is not to be supposed that in this high and cold valley any corn was grown for exportation; and, as all the villages in the forest have arisen since, the population can scarcely have exceeded 2000 souls. Allow to each, including children, half a quarter per annum, which will leave 1000 quarters for actual consumption. But the greater part of this would be oatmeal, at not more than half the price. The tithe of 1000 quarters is 100, which, at ten shillings per quarter, amounts to 50*l*. only. On the whole, it is evident that the valuation was taken when the price of grain was at the highest point.

It may not be unamusing to compare the valuations of the benefices in Richmondshire, which are mentioned in this extent, some of which exceeded the computed amount of the manors, or even entire fees to which they were regardant.

Patrons.

Dna. Maria de Nevile, 200 <i>l</i>	{ Aysgarth, 200.
	{ Middleham, 20.
Dns. Tho. de Burgo, 68 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i>	Langton, 20 ^l .
	{ Bedale, 100.
Dns. Brian Fitzalan, 200 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i>	{ Melsonby, 20.
	{ Rokeby, 10.
Dns. Rogerus de Lascelles, 120 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i>	{ Kirkby Wisk, 100 ^m .
	{ Scurveton, 20 ^l .
Dns. Joh. de Breton, 19 <i>l</i> . 15 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i>	Finkele, 30 ^l .
	{ Tanfield, 40 ^m .
Dna. Avicia Marmyon, 80 <i>l</i> . 14 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i>	{ Wath, 50 ^m .
	{ Manfeld, 60 ^m .
Rob. de Musters, 31 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i>	Kirtlington, 50 ^l .
Dns. Hugo fil. Henrici, 112 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i>	Romaldkirk, 120 ^l .

Ordinatio vicarie de Aykescarth appertin. abbati et conventui de Joreval. 27 April', 1423. Vicarius instituatur per Dominum Archidiaconum Richemond. ipso pleno, vacante per Dominum Archiepiscopum Ebor. Vicarius recipiat de abbate et conventu predicto annuatim.....& xvi acras terre in campis de Aykescarth prope eandem ecclesiam, &c. Item quod habeat mansu' competens edific'. sumptibus suis.....

Et ipse vicarius tenetur ad eam sustentandam in posterum & inveniet panem, vinum cerum et....quemcunque in Capella de Askerigge* et inveniet capellanum deservientem in eadem, et omnia onera & ordinaria (denar. S'ci Petri et.....1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Archidiacono Richmundie et successoribus duntaxat exceptis) supportet abbas & conventus.

* Askrig, therefore, alone, of the chapels in the parish, excepting the magna Capella de Thoraldby already settled, was then in existence.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1567.

Ayskarth, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF AISGARTH.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
13 Aug. 1366	Mr. Alex. de Nevill	Dns. Rad. Nevill. Dns. de Rabij	p' resig.
26 Sept. 1368	Dns. Tho. de Wakerfeld, Cap.	iidem	{ P' Consecr. in Alpu' Ebor. }
13 Sept. 1374	Mr. Alex. Nevill	Dns. Joh. Nevill de Raby	
10 Jan. 1381	Dns. Joh. de Fordham, Pbr.	iidem	
24 Dec. 1392	Dns. Guido de Romclyffe, Cap.	iidem	
	Dns. Tho. More, Pbr.	Dns. Robt. Willoughby de Eresby	p' mort.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF AYSKARTH.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} de Jorevalle.	
22 May, 1428	Dns. Joh. Baynbrig	iidem	p' mort.
4 Oct. 1430	Dns. Robt. Knayton, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
	Dns. Joh. Walker, Cap.	iidem	
8 Junij, 1435	Dns. Joh. Bedale		p' mort.
	Dns. Robt. del Seraa, Cap.	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
26 April, 1554	John Backhouse	The crown	
7 May, 1573	Thomas Wilkinson		
27 June, 1617	Tristram Janson	Trinity Coll. Camb.	Deprivation of T. W.
18 Oct. 1627	Samuel Janson	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Resignation of T. J.
13 Feb. 1667	Edward Wennington, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Death of S. J.
3 Mar. 1682	Christopher Lancaster, A. B.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	
27 Nov. 1709	Timothy Lancaster	Trin. Coll. Cam.	D. of C. L.
29 Oct. 1733	Simon Rudd, A. B.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	D. of T. L.
26 May, 1769	John Dupont, A. B.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	D. of S. R.
8 Dec. 1781	Owen Dimsdale, A. B.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	D. of J. D.
4 Dec. 1782	John Wilson, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Cession of O. D.
3 Nov. 1783	John Marsh, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Cess. of J. W.
10 Jan. 1797	Richard Ellis, A. B.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Cess. of J. M.
7 Nov. 1797	Kingsman Baskett, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Cess. of R. E.
31 May, 1802	Matthew Raine, B. D.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Cess. of K. B.
14 June, 1804	Joshua Ruddock, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Cess. of M. R.
2 June, 1806	Matthew Murfitt, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Res. of J. R.
26 June, 1812	Gilbert Malcolm, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Res. of M. M.
	James Blackburne, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Res. of G. M.

Opposite to the parish church, but a little higher on the course of the river, is the ancient house of Beare Park (corrupted to Beaper), long the residence, but I conjecture not the property, of the oldest line of the Metcalfs; for in the last compotus of Marrick Nunnery it appears that the tutors of that house received a rent of four pounds per annum for Beare Park. Rents under the religious houses were little more than acknowledgments, and if the Metcalfs had possessed a large freehold in the place, I should not

know where to find another estate which would then have paid even that consideration. Neither did these good landlords or ladies often change their tenants, and there was little difference between a tenant right and an estate in fee. Supposing the first fact to be proved, namely, that the Metcalfs were only lessees, the second will be illustrated by showing how long they continued to be such.

First, then, James Metcalfe, of Beare Park, was with King Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, married a Gibson, and had issue Thomas, Brian, Nicholas, and Reginald. Thomas was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Richard III., and married the heiress of Hartlington. He seems to have removed to Nappay from Beare Park, where his next brother Brian continued, and became the progenitor of a younger line upon the old site.

This Brian, from every circumstance of time and place, appears to have been "the Brian of Beare," one of the champions in the story of the Felon Sow; but this neighbouring and contemporary personage has disappeared under the magical touch of the late ingenious editor, who thinks proper to read "brim as Beare."

This Brian had a son Richard, of Beare Park, who had issue, beside two other sons, Nicholas Metcalfe, D.D. the third Master of St. John's College, Cambridge: a benevolent and beneficent man, who, though neither very learned nor possessed of much classical taste himself, warmly patronized a rising race of scholars, the revivors of ancient literature in the college, from some of whom he seems to have received no very grateful returns. But whatever they may have to answer for, that great and wealthy college ought not even yet to forget, that after Henry VIII. had violently torn from the young foundation almost all the estates left to them by their foundress, this good man, who had brought with him out of the north the northern qualifications of economy and activity in business, augmented the revenues of the house to the amount of 400 marks per annum.

A very animated portrait of Dr. Metcalfe is given by Dr. Caius, the historian of the university of Cambridge, who had been contemporary with him in his earlier years of academical residence.

Tertius (præfectus) Nicholaus Medcalfe, qui ejus collegii annum censum auxit, quadringentis, ut aiunt argenti marcis, sua quidem diligentia & procuracione, sed aliorum hominum bonorum pia liberalitate, quo nomine nostra tempestate fuit clarissimus.

Is, ut erat homo non indoctus, ita diligebat viros doctrina & probitate claros, mirum in modum & literarum studiosos promovebat.

Sed ecce! ita quod dici solet, in laboris præmium pro thesauro carbones exactâ ætate, hoc fructu pro labore, abstulit odium; ætate enim ingravescente collegæ expulerunt: hoc enim est luporum aut canum * catulos alere.

Verum observatum id erat postea omnes: qui Metcalfi excludendi auctores extitere, multis adversæ fortunæ procellis, sive divina ultione, sive fato suo, per vitam jactatos & de gradu dejectos & deturbatos inglorios mortem obiisse memorabili exemplo †.

Thus expelled, the poor old man quietly withdrew to a country benefice, where he died and was buried ‡; but in the north wall of the ante-chapel of St. John's College is

* It had been better to have said *vulpium*, and the impropriety is the more remarkable, because no man was better acquainted than Dr. Caius with the generous and grateful qualities of the dog.—See Caius de Canibus, passim.

† Historia Cantabrigiensis Academiæ, ed. 1574, p. 76.

‡ Mr. Baker, in his MS. history of the college, mentions the place, but after an interval of thirty-eight years since I have seen that book, I may be excused for having forgotten the name.

a brass plate, which his merits extorted from the gratitude or penitence of his survivors, inscribed as follows :

**Nicolaus Metcalfus, hujus Collegii
Magister viginti annos, quarto die
Julii Magistratu excessit et vestras
ad Deum preces vehementer expetit
Anno D'ni M°, CCCCC°, XXXVI°.**

Of this singularly constructed name (Metcalf), once so widely diffused, and still so common in Wensleydale and Craven, I have been not a little perplexed to give any rational etymology. Though many families have submitted to the imposition of ludicrous and even disgraceful surnames, yet I can scarcely persuade myself that, notwithstanding the high authority of the heralds, who have bestowed upon this house the honourable bearing of three calves, the latter syllable was really intended to denote that stupid and contemptible animal. Some attribute of place may rather be expected in such a combination. There is another name, Duncalfe, which greatly resembles it, and is probably a contraction of Dunkenhalgh, a well known local name in Lancashire—the low and watery flat of Dunken. Metcalfe is vulgarly pronounced Mecca, and I think is to be resolved into Mechalgh, of which the latter syllable is already explained, and Mec is a Saxon monosyllabic personal name. But enough of this.

The enclosure of Beare Park, though it is noted in Speed's maps, has long been destroyed, and of the woods nothing remains excepting stunted bushes. But the house, of which the shell, that of a house with a thorough lobby, hall, and two wings, is still a venerable old farm-house. In the north wall is placed a large stone, very elaborately wrought with the instruments of the passion, the crowned monogram of the Virgin, and the letters J. H. S., which so exactly resemble in the peculiar style and flatness of their sculpture the carved and lettered remains at Coverham Abbey, that the removal of this ponderous block from that place may be considered almost as certain, and may fairly be imputed to the curiosity or the superstition of some of the Metcalfes after the dissolution of that house.

Pedigree of Metcalfe of Bear Park.—From Hopkinson's MSS.

Brian Metcalfe, of Bear Parke, second sonne of James, married daughter and co-heire of Mr. Raughton, had issue Richard, Leonard, second sonne, Nicholas, third sonne, who had issue Nicholas, Doctour in Divinitie, and John, Master of the Revells at Court, Roger, fourth sonne, who had issue Marmaduke Metcalfe, of Hutton, married daughter of widow of Mr. Coniers of Hutton, George Metcalfe of Anneskirke, second sonne of Roger, married and had issue William and Anthony, Leonard, third sonne of Roger, married daughter of Mr. Redman, of Twisleton, had issue John, Brian, Roger, who had issue John.

Richard Metcalfe, of Beare Parke, sonne and heire of Brian, married and had issue
* Nicholas, Doctor of Divinitie, Anthony, a priest, and Simon.

Simon Metcalfe, of Askrigge, third sonne of Richard, but his heire, married and had issue Lucas.

Lucas Metcalfe, of Bedall, sonne and heire of Simon, married Katherine, daughter of Mr. Rafe Jackson, of Bedall, had issue Thomas, Nicholas, a clerke in chancerye, Lucas, Simon, Margaret, married to Mr. John Smelt, sonne of Mr. John Smelt, of Ainderbye,

* But vide supra.

Jane to John Stapleton, of Bedall, Mary to Mr. Bartholemew Stringer, burgesse of Richmond.

Thomas Metcalfe, of Bellerby, sonne and heire of Lucas, married Dorathy, daughter of Mr. Dransfeild, had issue Marke, John, merchant of Yorke, married Alice, daughter of Mr. Thomas Herbert, alderman of Yorke, had issue Thomas, Matthew, Ursula; Richard, of Louth Parke, in Lincolneshire, third sonne of Thomas, had foure wives, and left issue Thomas and Miles; Matthew Metcalfe, fourth sonne, married Lucye, daughter of Mr. Wm. Parkinson, of Burneston, had issue Francis, Lucas, Nicholas.

Marke Metcalfe, of Bellerby, sonne and heire of Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Anthony Tomlinson, of Gateside, near Newcastle, had issue Marye, 1525, Martha,

Before we quit the immediate environs of Aysgarth I must not forget that at this village was born another ornament of St. John's College, James Tunstall, fellow of that house, public orator of the university, chaplain to Archbishop Potter, D. D. and lastly vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire.

THORALDEBY.

Of the village of Thoraldeby I know nothing worthy of record but the foundation of a chantry here by Maria de Neville, the memorable Lady of Middleham Castle, and patroness of the rectory of Aysgarth, A. D. 1316.

It was amply endowed, as will appear by the following charter, to which it is remarkable that the rector of the parish is not made a party.

Hoc scriptum, &c. inter Dominam Mariam de Neville Dominam de Myddleham ex una parte & religiosos viros abbatem & conventum de Coverham ex altera parte testatur quod cum dicta Maria pro salute anime sue & animarum patris & matris sui ac Domini Roberti de Neville quondam viri sui * & omnium antecessorum & heredum suorum d. & c. Deo & Ecclesiæ Beatae Mariæ de Coverham &c. l acras dimid. rodam & xv perticatas terræ in villa de Magna Crakehall & iii acras prati in villa de Magna Crakehall & duo messuagia & iv bov. terre quæ Wilielmus filius Alani & Radulphus filius Wilielmi tenuerunt in bondagis in prædicta villa ac etiam prædictos W. & R. nativos suos cum omnibus catallis & tota sequela sua & cum omnibus serviciis eorundem. Et unum messuagium & v acras terre quas Wilielmus filius Symonis tenuit in eadem &c. & unum messuagium & xii acras terræ & dim. & ii pert' terre & 1½ acram prati quæ Alicia Steel tenuit in eadem &c. Ac eciam illud messuagium quod Galfridus de Ecclesia & Matilda Lotrix tenuerunt in villa de Thoraldby, cum omnibus serviciis ejusdem tenementi. & totum pratum in circuitu Magnæ Capellæ de Thoraldby sitæ & pasturam ad iv vaccas in communi pasturæ ejusdem villæ & xx ligatas turbarum singulis annis imperpetuum capiendas in turbaria prædictæ villæ per servicium inveniendi plenam & perpetuam cantariam per duos capellanos sæculares in Magna Capella in villa de Thoraldeby sitâ.

Supradicti abbas & conventus concesserunt pro se et successoribus suis, quod ipsi illos prædictos duos capellanos inveniunt imperpetuum divina celebraturos cotidie in prædicta capella de Thoraldeby. Qui quidem capellani singulis septimanis in per-

* This lady had more compassion for the soul than the body of her husband; but perhaps she repented of the dreadful vengeance which she had taken upon him for his infidelity.

petuum celebrabunt divina de S. Trinitate per unum diem, de S. Spiritu per unum diem, de beata Maria Virgine per duos dies, & pro defunctis per tres dies, &c.

Et si contingat dictam cantariam per communem guerram impediri quominus in prædicta capella fieri poterat—tunc solvant & faciant idem abbas & conventus arreragia missarum quæ aretro fuerint infra abbatiam suam de Coverham. Et sciendum est quod prædicti abbas & conventus, &c. ex reverentia dictæ Dominæ Mariæ, & hæredum suorum venire faciant coram dicta Domina Maria & hæredibus suis, si ipsam vel hæredes suos apud Middleham vel Thoraldeby inveniri contigerit, quemlibet capellanum, qui cantariam prædictam facere, quociens aliquis de novo ibidem celebraturus & moraturus apponi debeat & hoc infra xv dies. Et prædicti abbas & conventus & eorum successores omnia in prædicti scripto chirographato contenta in capitulo generali Præmonstrensis ordinis quam citius fieri commode poterit faciant confirmari. Et sciendum est, quod dicta Domina Maria & hæredes sui domum capellæ prædictæ in qua fieri debet prædicta cantaria sumptibus suis propriis rationabiliter in omnibus sustentabunt & prædicti abbas & conventus & successores sui omnia alia ad prædictam capellam necessaria plenarie invenient, &c.

In cujus rei testimonium uni parti præsentis scripti cyrograffati penes prædictam Dominam Mariam residenti prædicti abbas & conventus commune sigillum conventus sui apposuerunt, cujus alteri parti penes ipsos abbatem & conventum residenti, dicta Maria sigillum suum apposuit.

Hiis testibus Dominis Henrico filio Hugonis, Johanne le Marmion, Thoma de Rychemond, Henrico le Scrop, Ricardo de Berningham, Militibus Galfrido le Scrop, Wilelmo de Burgo, Johanne de Hunton, Roberto de Egliscrif, Alano de Stodhaogwe, Hugone filio Petri de Thoresby, Ranulpho Pigot, & aliis.

Datum apud Middleham in Octavis Epiphaniæ Domini, anno Graciæ millesimo tricentessimo sexto decimo.

This foundation stood till the general dissolution of chantries, when it was thus returned by Archbishop Holgate.

The chauntrye or chapell of All Hallowes in Thoralbye in the p'yshe of Askarthe.

Adam Myddelham, incumbent there, of the aige of xlvii yeres, well lerned, of honest conv'sac'on and qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but onelye the revenewe of his sayde chauntrye; also there is twoe prysts at the ffynding of the vicare there, the one at Askerthe, the other at Askrigge, w'in the sayde p'yshe, ov' and besides thre chauntrye prests as apperith; the same is distante from the p'yshe church two myles; the necessite thereof is to do dyvine s'uice, and minist' sacraments in the sayde chapell & p'yshe church, hauing MⁱMⁱXX howselyng people in the sayde p'yshe: ther is no lands, tenements sold sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. A^o. reg. R. nup' Hen. VIIIth. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye as shall appere by the p'ticlers

of the same iii^{li}. xv^s. iii^{li}.

Some of the sayde chauntrye iii^{li}. xv^s. iii^{li}.

Goods, ornaments, and plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods, plate vi ounces, p'cell gilte.

An other chantrye at the Dale Grange, w'in the sayde p'yshe.

X'pofer Dyxson, incumbent there, of the aige of xlvi yeres, well lerned, of honest conv'sac'on and qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but the onelye stypende or annuitye of c^s. as shall appere hereaft'; the same chauntrye is w'in the sayde church; the necessitie therof is to do dyvine s'uice in the sayde p'yshe church, and to minist' sacra-

ments there as affore is mencioned: there is no lands, ten'ts solde, ne alyenated, sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nuper Hen. VIIIth. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye, as shall appere by the p'ticlers

of the same c^s.

In reprises yerely out of the same x^s.

And so rem. clere iii^{li}. x^s.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the sayde chauntrye, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods ii^{li}. plate ii^{li}.

The chauntrye of Seynt Anne in the sayde p'yshe.

Roger Kendall, incumbent, of the aige of lxiiii yeares, of meane lerning, beyng of honest conv'sac'ons and qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but onelye the revenewe of his sayde chauntrye; the same chauntrye is w'in the sayde churche; the necessite thereof is to do dyuine s'uice as affore is mencyoned: there is no lands, ten'ts solde, ne alienated, sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. Henrici octavi xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye, as shall appere by the p'ticlers

of the same iii^{li}. xiii^s. iii^{li}^d.

In resoluts yerely going furthe of the same ix^s. iii^{li}^d.

And so rem. clere iii^{li}. iii^s.

Goods, ornaments, and plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventory, viz. goods plate ii^{li}.

The chapell of All Hallowes in Thoralbeye, in the parysshe of Askerthe.

Adam Myddelham, incumbent; the same was ffounded by Lady Mary Nevill, to thentent to say dyvyne s'uice in the said chapell, and to pray for the soule of the ffounder, & all x'pen soules, & to mynister sacraments to thenhabyttantes there in tyme of nede, not charged to the payment of the tenthes.

The same is wythyn the said p'yshe of Askerth, & distaunte ffrome the churche ii myles; the necessitie is to pray, say dyvyne seruice in the said chapell to the inhabitants there leying ffarr ffrome the said p'yshe churche: ther is no lands or ten'ts solde sithens the statute.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntrye, as apperyth by inuentorye, that is to sey, goodds valewed att xxvi^s. & plate xvi^s.

Goods xxvi^s.

Plate xvi^s.

Ffirste, one ten'te & one garth, wheryn the said chapell standyth, in

holdyng of John Myddelham viii^s. i ten'te in Walden in the tenure

..... John Robynson xxx^s. i ten'te in Redmyre in the tenure of ...

Robynson xx^s. A yerely rente of the Lorde Scrope iii^s. ... ii^s. ...

X'pofer Metcalff, Knyghte, xii^d. John Tomlyn of one lytell

cotage in Askerth viii^d. in all

The chauntrye of Seynt Anne, in the p'yshe churche of Askrygge.

Roger Kendall, incumbent; the same is of the ffundac'on of James Metcalff, to thentent to praye for the soule of the ffounder, and all x'pen soules, and to do dyvyne seruice in the churche at ffestyvall dayes, as apperith by Compos. dat. ult. Jul. A^o. reg. R. E. IIIIth. viii^{mo}. The same is wythyn the saide p'yshe churche; the necessitie is to praye for all x'pen soules, and to do dyvyne seruice in the sayde churche, & the same is observed; and there is no lands or tenements solde sithens the statute.

Goodes, ornamentes, & platte p'teynyng to the same chauntrey, as ap- perith by inventorye, viz. goodes	xiiii ^s . iiii ^d .
Plate	xvi ^s .
Ffirste, a yerely rent comyng oute of the possessions of theyres of Metcalf, paid to said incumbent	iiii ^{li} . xiii ^s .
Paiable yerely for the tenthes	ix ^s . iiii ^d .
And so remayneth	iiii ^{li} .

It may, I think, be inferred, that this chantry was founded in a chapel, called the Great Chapel of Thoraldeby, which was already in being. Whether the building itself continued standing after this endowment was taken away does not appear. It is marked indeed in Gale's map of Richmondshire as then existing, which assuredly at that time it was not. The site only is now remembered, and called Chapel Garth; and some of the large foundation stones are occasionally turned up. The last person who officiated there was named Adam Gordon, from which it may, I think, be inferred, that the chapel subsisted as a place of worship long after the dissolution of chantries.

At the adjoining village of Thornton Rust is a more recent tradition of a chapel, which must have been dedicated to St. Restitutus, of which Rust is known to be a contraction. Some circumstances are also handed down indicating great simplicity in the manners of the inhabitants. The chapel bell was carried about and rung by the hand, so that when any of the individuals died it was rung as a passing bell in the middle and at each end of the village. This was considered as a public invitation to one member of every family in the place to attend the funeral, which was announced by another peal rung as before.

Perhaps it was owing to the vicinity of the parish church, or of the parochial chapel of Askrig, that these foundations have been left to decay; while, from the opposite reason, Hawes, Hardraw, and Lundes, as population extended itself upward in the valley, have arisen within the forest of Wensleydale.

BISHOPDALE.

From the extremity of the parish of Aysgarth to the east, and from the junction of Leybeck with Ure, a wide and pleasant valley forks off to the south-west: this is Bishopdale, a name of which I can give no account, unless that in the Saxon times, for later it could not be, this valley was part of the domains of the Archbishops of York. The little capital of this tract is Burton in Bishopdale, which alone, and not the valley, is mentioned in Domesday.

In Burton ad g'ld vi car. & iv car. possunt esse. Hanc terram habuit Turchil: nunc habet Grilf & vasta est.

In Femton, Berewic de Burton, ad g'ld iii car. & 2 car. possunt esse.

Totum Burton 2 leuc. l'g & i lat. R. Edw. valebat xx^s.

From this state of devastation Femton, or Fenton, wherever it may have been, never revived, as it is heard of no more.

In Kirkby's Inquest 15 Edw. I. the place is distinctly called

Burton in Bishopdale.

Sunt ibidem 6 carucatae terrae, quae faciunt dim. feodi militis, de quibus Robertus de Tatersale tenet 14 bov. terrae de Joh. Com. Richemondiae, & Magister Temple tenet 2 bov. terrae de eodem Roberto, & idem Robertus de praedicto Comite.

Adam, filius Galfridi, tenet i car. de Thoma de Burgo, Roger Oysel dim. car. de

eodem Thoma, Johannes Bigot 3 bovatas de Galfrido de Scot, & idem Galfridus de eodem Thoma, & Thoma Totty tenet 2 bov. terræ de hæredibus Wilielmi le Bulure, & iidem de hæredibus Thomæ de Burgo, & Hugo de Kirkby tenet 2 bov. terræ de hæredibus prædicti Wilielmi, Robertus de Tatersal tenet i car. de Roberto de Raneyt, & idem Robertus de heredibus prædicti Wilielmi de Bulur, & iidem de Thoma de Burgo, & Michael de Harelm tenet 3 bov. terræ de hæredibus ejusdem Thomæ, & idem Thoma de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

At this time it is plain that the De Burghs were the principal proprietors of Burton in Bishopdale. However, the right of free warren in these and several other neighbouring villages, though not mentioned in the above inquest, was in the 7th of the same reign vested in Robert de Tateshale, as entitled by marriage to a portion of the demesnes of Middleham Castle. This is proved by the following document.

Clameum Roberti de Tateshale de libera warrena apud Thoraldeby & Well & West Witton cum parco et libera chacea in Bishopdale.

Robertus Tateshall summonitus fuit ad respondendum Domino Regi de placito, quo warranto clamat habere liberam warrenam apud Well, Thoraldeby, West Witton, & parcum ibidem & liberam chaceam apud Bishopdale.

Et Robertus venit, et quoad warrenam apud Welle, Thoraldeby, & liberam chaceam in Bishopdale, dicit quod tenet tenementa in Welle, Thoraldeby, & Bishopdale, in partem cujusdam Johannæ uxoris suæ.

Et quoad warrenam in West Witton et parcum ibidem, dicit quod Dominus Rex, pater Domini Regis nunc, concessit et carta sua confirmavit cuidam Roberto de Tateshale avo suo, cujus hæres ipse est, quod ipse et hæredes sui habeant liberam warrenam in perpetuum in omnibus dominicis suis in West Witton.

But in the year of Rich. II. it is evident from an ancient perambulation, quoted by me in the History of Craven, that the Earls of Westmoreland were become lords; and in the roll 4 and 5 Henry V. is a charter of free warren granted to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, for his lands in Burton and Walden, a small collateral valley near the head of the former.

Rex, &c. Sciatis, &c. quod concessimus & confirmavimus Radulpho Comiti Westmorelandiæ quod ipse & hæredes sui in perpetuum habeant liberam chaceam in omnibus terris suis in Burton in Bishopdale, Walden, West Witton, & Penhill.

Hiis testibus, H. (Chicheley) Cantuariensi episcopo, carissimo Avunculo nostro Henrico Wintoniensi cancellario nostro.

Penhil is a very conspicuous feature in low Wensleydale, almost opposite to Bolton Hall, but I know not that it has any remains of the peel or castlet mentioned by Leland.

“There standeth the ruine of a castlet or pill in the top of an hille, and is callid Penhill.

“It standythe a 2 miles from Midleham. It longed to Ralph Fitz Randol as Midleham did.”

In Leland's time this chase was vested in the crown; for, saith that well-informed antiquary, “Bishopsdale longeth to the king, & yn the hillas about hit be redde deer. In faire winters the deare keepe there; in shrap winters they forsake the extreme cold & barennes of them.”

In another place we are told by Leland, that there is in Bishopdale “a praty car or pole.” Of this, however, there are at present no remains.

“Bishopsdale lyeth by Ure in ripa citer, & conteyns a sorte of grete felles with dere,

lyeth south-west within a quarter of a mile of Nappe. So that this dale lyeth upward weste betwixt the upper partes of Uredale & Swaledale."

In this last assertion, however, our antiquary is mistaken, as Bishopdale lies in the contrary direction from Uredale, and is in fact interposed betwixt that and the upper parts of Coverdale. His next paragraph on this subject is more correct in one respect, and less so in another.

"Bishopsdale lyeth right weste at the hedde of Coverdale, more up into Westmerland, having no corn, but deere. In these dales, & the greate hilles aboute them, is very little or no woodde."

Up this valley, and along a wild and mountainous tract beyond, is one of the two great lines of communication betwixt Richmondshire and Craven, both meeting at Kettlewell, and connecting two countries very congenial in appearance, habits, climate, and dialect. Thus much for Bishopdale.

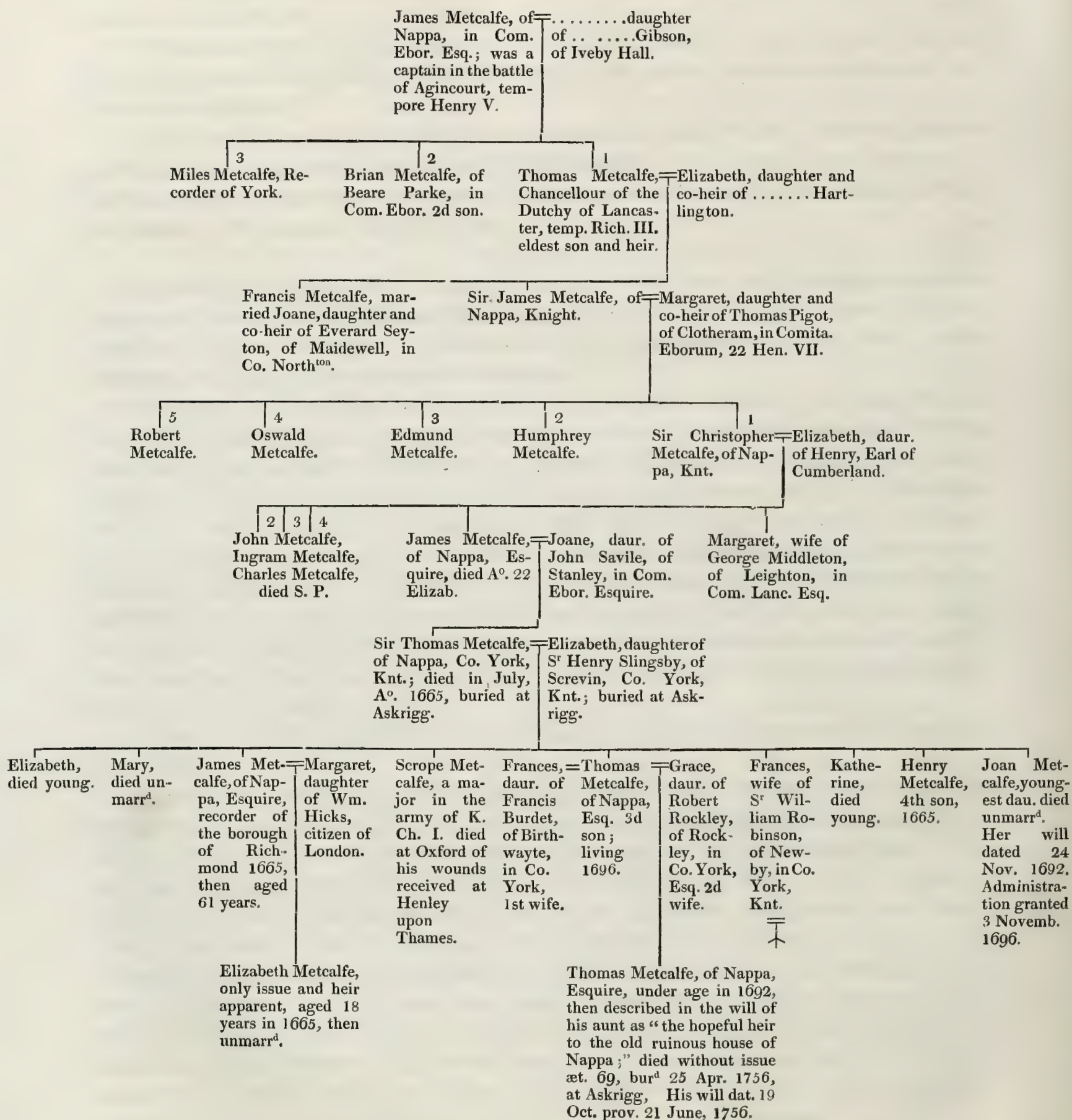
Ascending the valley from Aysgarth, amidst noble views of Wensleydale, where, though still fertile in the bottoms, it grows at every step more alpine above, the next considerable object is Nappa; of which, and of the first generations of the family which inhabited it, Leland gives this distinct account.

"Knappey, in Yorkshire, now the chifest house of the Metecalfes, was bouthe by one Thomas Metcalfe, sunne to James Metcalfe, of one of the Lordes Scropes of Bolton, and then it was a peace of ground of a iiii poundes by the yere; and on it was but a cotage, or litle better house, ontill this Thomas began ther to build, in the which building 2 toures be very fair, beside other logginges. Thomas had Jamis, and Jamis had — that now is heyre. The 3 firste were men of great age; and Thomas was yn those quarters a great officer, as steward surveier of receyver of Richemont landes, wherby he waxed riche, and able to builde and purchase. At this tyme many other smaul peaces of landes be adnexid to Knappey, and the uplandisch toune thereby caullid — and other places there aboute be able to make a 300 men yn very knowen consanguinite of the Metecalfes.

"Nappe is abowt a vii miles west from Vensela market, but comunely it is caullid No-Castel."

The architecture of the building exactly corresponds with the æra to which our first antiquary has assigned it. It is a fine old house, embattled, except the hall, and covered with lead. The whole consists of a centre, and two towers of unequal magnitude. The walls are not more than four feet thick. The entrance, as usual, is into a screen or lobby, which leads to a hall on the left thirty feet long, and open to the roof, which, though handsomely moulded, is not very elaborate. The skeleton and part of the wainscot of the canopy over the high table remain. Beyond, and in the principal tower, was the great parlour; and, above, three large bed-chambers, to which the approach is a winding stone staircase. In the plaster-work are several shields of the Metcalfs, with their several impalements. The lower tower, which is now converted into a good farmhouse, was originally destined to offices. The windows (and they have been generally preserved entire) are trefoil lights of the age of Hen. VI. or thereabouts.

The situation of this place is, or rather might be rendered, beautiful and striking; but our ancestors, who had no eyes for landscape, though more hardy than we are, because there was no other principle to encounter their love of shelter, courted it more than we do. Accordingly, the Metcalfs shut out all the foreground of their landscape by a high garden wall directly in front, and to the west completely excluded all the wild



WILLIAM RADCLYFFE, Rouge Croix.

and diversified views of upper Wensleydale by a long range of barns and stables. It is impossible not to muse on what might be done for this fine old place at a moderate expense. The shell of the building is perfect, and should so remain without any modern tamperings. The hall might be restored to its primitive state at a small expense; the great parlour would easily be converted into a dining-room, and the chamber above into a drawing-room. Bed-chambers alone would be wanted; but without these, of what is not this place capable?

Immediately beyond the house, and higher than the towers, is a perpendicular rock of limestone higher than the house, and ranging at least a mile in length; at the foot of which a terrace walk exhibits the charms of the valley many a mile to east and west. A lawn of the richest soil and verdure, already spotted with trees of the finest growth, might be laid open to the bank of the Ure. The skirting groves near the house, of the same antiquity, might admit of some judicious openings, and modern delicacy might perhaps endure the continuance of a rookery, the loquacious inhabitants of which have survived so many generations of the ancient owners.

The Metcalfs seem for several generations to have been a declining family. The first impulse towards their fall seems to have been given by the ostentatious shrievalty of Sir Christopher Metcalf*, A. D. 1556; for in three years after I find that he sold the manor of Hartlington for 1200*l*. At the death of the last owner of Nappay in the direct line, A. D. 1756, little, I believe, remained of their numerous estates but the demesne itself, which seems to have been the original estate described by Leland as of the value of 4*l*. per annum.

Letter from Sir Thomas Metcalfe.

My Lord Scrope, being high steward of the libertyes of Rychmond and Rychmondshire, by pattentt from his ma^{tie}, did ordeyne S^r Thomas Metcalffe, Knight, his deputy stewarde of the comaundes and offyces under him in that place, synce w^{ch} tyme one Rychard Besson hath procured a restraint and warrant under yo^r lordshipp's hand and seale, by force of w^{ch} he hath much wronged my Lord Scrope, and comytted many and severall outrages of me and my servantts. My humble sute to your honor ys, y^e you would be pleased to call in his warrantt grawnted by yo^r hono^r, and that if yt be yo^r lordshipp's pleasure any such restraint should be, yo^r commaund might be dyrected to myself by word or warrantt, as in yo^r wisdom yo^r honor shall think fytt, and most humbly I will obey ytt.

THO. METCALFE.

(Indorsed) 13 Decemb. 1607.

*S^r. Thos. Metcalfe's Note to
be sent to Mr. Hildyard.*

The following grant of the office of keeper of the game is extremely curious, and probably assigns the true reason for Richard's bounty.

1 Ric. III. James Metcalfe, Esq. the king's sergeant, &c. for his great paynes, &c. in this parte of the kingdom and in Scotland, and *especially lately about the acceptation* of the crowne and royall dignity of this kingdome, hath for life y^e office of M^r. Forester,

* Camden has recorded that three hundred *equites* of the name of Metcalf accompanied their chief on this occasion. This, though somewhat marvellous, is far from being incredible; but Bishop Gibson has inadvertently converted the story into an impossibility, by translating *equites*, knights: they were merely horsemen.

or M^r. of the game of the king's forests of Wynsladale, Rodale, and Bishopdale, and the office of keeper of the king's parke of Woodhall, Com. Ebor. with an annuitie of 10^l.

Here Wynsladale and Bishopdale are sufficiently intelligible. Rodale, now Raydale, disforested, is on the banks of Semerwater.

At a small distance upward in the valley is Askrig, a small market town, with a parochial chapel, in the parish of Aysgarth. This, however, bears marks of antiquity not inferior to the parish church, for the columns are cylindrical. It appears also from appearances of the roof to have been enlarged about the same time with the other, and like that has side ailes to the choir, one of which (on the south side) has been the burial-place of the Metcalfs of Nappay, of whom however there are no memorials but a marble, from which the brass has been torn off; but which, from the groove still remaining, has contained the figure of a man in a kneeling posture, with a label issuing from his mouth, and the following epitaph over the last of the family, which is said to want one quality for which epitaphs have become proverbially and perhaps deservedly infamous.

25 April, 1756,
was interred under this Stone
the Remains of the worthy Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappa, Esq.
aged 69 years.

Askrig, or Aysgarth, was the ridge of Ask, a name familiar in those parts, though we do not know particularly at what time or on what occasion it arose. The chapel of this place seems to be the oldest within the parish of Askrig, the antiquity of Thoraldby being exactly ascertained, and the several chapels higher in the valley being evidently of much later date. The first distinct mention of the chapel is in a patent pro cantaria de Askrigge in Com. Ebor. 7°. Edw. 4th. The Metcalfs were then a rising family, and it is to their bounty or principally to their assistance that the erection is to be traced. It is of middle gothic, of the original structure; and the chapel and burial-place of the family is on the south side of the choir. There is one groove, from which the brass has been despoiled, which has probably lain over and commemorated the founder.

Askrig seems to have been an early manor of the Fitzhughs; for I find that by a bill indented and dated at Ravensworth, May 5th, A°. 4th. Edw. 4th. Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, fermed (let to farm) to Abraham Metcalfe, of Askrig, all his demesne lands of Askrigge, and all the tenants of the said lordship, for seven years.

At a small distance up the valley, and close to Meerbeck, is the original site of Jorevaux Abbey, since its abandonment long known by the name of the Dale Grange, and now by that of the Grange alone. It was denominated Fors Abbey, from a beautiful little waterfall which projects itself within a short space of the site, about thirty feet from the face of a rock, and then glides clear as crystal along a marble channel to meet the Ure. As the actual site of this ancient foundation may be soon forgotten, and has already been mistaken by myself, it is become necessary to state that the abbey of Fors, or de Caritate, stood almost on the brink of the Meerbeck, about a hundred yards south from the road leading from Askrig to Bainbridge. Some recent alterations having been made in a barn which occupies the spot, I discovered one round-headed light, a genuine remnant of the original building; and there still remains in the wall a single trefoil window, from which I infer that the monks of Jervaulx, out of reverence to the place of their origin, maintained a small cell upon the site long after, and perhaps to the dissolution.

The curious circumstances which accompanied the first years of this ancient foundation shall next be abridged from the diffuse and too prolix story of a contemporary and a party.

In the reign of Stephen, one Peter de Quincy, a monk of Savigny, who, like many other ecclesiastics of that day, professed and practised physic, frequented the court of Conan, Earl of Richmond. Among the dependents and relations of this man was Akar, son of Bardolph, who held large possessions under that earldom. Peter was accompanied by some brethren of the same order in want of an establishment, and the fraternity by their united influence prevailed upon Akar to bestow upon them three carucates of land in Wurton, and one and a half in Fors*, as the site and domain of a future monastery. The situation was unpromising, high in the valley, cold and exposed to mountain fogs, and therefore, though not unfit for pasturage, ill adapted to the ripening even of barley and oats, for wheat was then rarely cultivated even in low districts north of Trent. It was the best, however, that could be obtained. Akar's grant was soon after confirmed by Conan himself as the chief lord of the fee, in a charter which to Fors and Wurton adds terram in Burtonica, meaning, I suppose, Burton in Bishopdale, and a grant from himself of common pasture for an unlimited stock of cattle. Their range was probably on those extensive slopes to the north of Askrig and Fors, still called Abbot Side. By a subsequent charter the same benefactor granted to these brethren the right of mowing hay grass in his forest (for enclosed meadows were then extremely rare), as well as throughout his forest that of felling timber for their buildings within the same, and of working any mine of lead or iron which they might happen to discover. To this was added another, which places the discomforts of their situation in a very striking point of view—the privilege of taking by themselves or their servants the remains of the deer which had been killed and only half devoured by the wolves. At the time of the foundation the earl was at Richmond, and so much interested in the work, that he desired to be present when the groundwork was laid. He came accordingly, attended by several knights, to whom he merrily said, “Now are we all mighty men, and men of great possessions; let us, therefore, stoutly lay to our hands, and aid it with lands and rents.” To this proposal, so powerfully urged, part of the company cheerfully assented, while others showed some reluctance. This day, however, the foundation of a wooden oratory was laid†. In the next place, Roger de Mowbray, Lord of Masham, and founder of Byland, desiring to partake of the prayers of Peter and his brethren, gave them a tract of land reaching from Brigwath to Witebercuade (Whiteberkwade), and a right of fishery in Higlamar.

Not long after the foundation, Earl Alan having crossed the sea to visit his territory in Bretagne, informed the abbot of Savigny, as superior of the order, what had been done, and invested him with the title to the foundation. This, however, was reluctantly and ungraciously accepted by that great man, who disapproved of the dispersion of his monks into remote provinces, and their settlement in wild and barren situations.

Peter, on the contrary, anxious for the success of his own plan, urged the abbot with letter after letter on the subject. The superior was not only inexorable but enraged. He wished to be divested of the donation, swore by the holy city that he would never

* Fors and Werton, or Wurton, are both mentioned in Domesday, but are now forgotten. The latter lay betwixt Dale Grange, the real site of Fors Abbey, and Askrig. In Saxton's excellent map of Yorkshire, it is, by an error very unusual with him, spelt Horton, which is faithfully copied in Speed, about thirty-six years after.

† A. D. 1141.

permit the erection of an abbey at Fors, and in his answer told Peter in plain terms that he had acted like a fool *. This was neither very brotherly nor very parental language. Peter, however, persisted about five years with all the obstinacy of enthusiasm exasperated by contradiction.

At length the period of the next general chapter of the order arrived, when after much altercation, the settlement at Fors was assigned to the abbey of Byland. At Easter following the abbot of Quarrera visited Fors, and announced his unwelcome message to Peter, and his two companions Conan and Himbert. Peter eloquently pleaded his tender care of the infant foundation. "Blessed be God," said he, "within a few years from our first establishment we have now five carucates under the plough, forty cows with their followers, sixteen mares with their foals, the gift of Earl Conan, five sows with their litters, three hundred sheep, about thirty hides in the tannery, wax and oil which will supply our lights for two years, and I am very certain that we shall be able to raise a competent supply of ale, cheese, bread, and butter, and that we shall be able to sustain a regular convent out of such beginnings until it shall please God to provide better for them."

Peter's rhetoric prevailed: he had never aspired to the government himself; he merely wished that a place which he had cultivated with so much labour should not be abandoned. The visitor stipulated that a colony should be sent from Byland, and Peter with his brethren, one only excepted, made profession of obedience to that monastery, as to their parent house. The abbot, however, was slow in fulfilling his engagement; perhaps his monks were unwilling to exchange their warm and sheltered vale for the cold and bleak exposure of Fors. Another general council took place: St. Barnard, the oracle of his order and of his age, was consulted as to the validity of the transfer, and at length the removal was undertaken in earnest. Lanric, the cellarer, was directed to convey the best bell of the old parish church of Byland to Fors. From Christmas to the Purification, Abbot Roger, of Byland, remained at Fors to put things in order. Peter and his brethren were required to attend to the election of an abbot at the parent house, when the abbot's choice (for it seems to have been wholly his own) fell on John de Kinstare. Instantly the elect was borne on the shoulders of the convent to the high altar, amidst a loud and general cry, "Thou art Abbot of Joreval." The father abbot then delivered to him a copy of the rule of his order, with a box containing relics. On the eighth of the ides of March, he and his convent, consisting of twelve monks, of whom Peter and his companions were three, set out on their way to Fors. What befel, or what they supposed to have befallen them on their journey, shall next be told. The first night they rested in a village, of which unfortunately the relator had forgotten the name. Here the abbot dreamt that he was at Byland, where in the cloister he beheld a woman of a beauty surpassing human, and in her left hand a boy, the lustre of whose countenance was as that of the moon in her brightness. The boy plucked a beautiful branch from a tree in the midst of the cloister, and vanished.

Proceeding on their way they quickly found themselves entangled among bushes and rocks. The abbot exclaimed, "Since we are thus impeded, let us repeat our hours and the gospel." Immediately the virgin with her child appeared again; to whom he cried, "Fair and tender woman, what doest thou with thy son in this rugged and desert place?" To whom the woman replied, "I am a frequent inmate of desert places, but now I have come from Rivaulx and Biland, with whose abbots I am familiarly acquainted,

* Stultissime egit.

and am going to the new monastery," (Fors.) Then said the abbot, "Good lady, I implore thee to conduct me and my brethren out of this desert place, and lead us to the new monastery, for we are of Biland." She replied, "Ye were late of Biland, but now of Jorevale." Then she said, "Sweet son, be their leader; I am called elsewhere," and disappeared. The boy, holding in his hand the branch plucked from the cloister of Biland, cried aloud, "Follow me." At length they arrived at a barren and uncultivated place, where the boy planted the bough, which was instantly filled with white birds, and having exclaimed, "Here shall God be adored for a short space," disappeared also. Reflecting on this vision, the abbot quickly discerned that they were not long to remain at Fors. Before daybreak the convent arose, and pursued their way by the light of the moon and stars. Passing through a certain village, the barking of the dogs awoke the inhabitants, who perceiving the procession of monks in their white clothing, one said, "These are the abbot and monks passing from Biland to Jorevale;" and another, looking to the stars, exclaimed, "They have chosen a fortunate time, for within thirty or forty years they shall attain a state of worldly glory, from which they shall never fall." The abbot accepted the omen, and pursued his way. The allegory is well supported, and the story well told.

With these encouragements, however, real or imaginary, they arrived at Fors, and were met by Akar, their founder, and other noble persons, who received them with due reverence. The first step which Abbot John took in the exercise of his government, was to constitute Edwald his prior, and Peter, the first promoter of the work, cellarer; together with other officers. Here, however, four years were spent in great distress, which the fifth brought to a crisis; for at Michaelmas, (Michaelmas old style!) the expected season of harvest, all their crops perished. After some inadequate supplies from Byland, their next resort was to Earl Alan, who was then in France, to whom the faithful and indefatigable Peter conveyed their petitions in person. Long, however, it was, and longer it seemed, before his return. Meanwhile five monks were remitted to Byland, and three were sent to Furness.

After two years, however, or thereabouts, Conan returned, and hunted in the forest of Wensleydale six days together, detained by the unusual number of harts and hinds for the bow and the chase. But he was greatly displeased with Scolland, his sewer, and Rolland, his constable, for the great increase of wolves which their negligence had occasioned. On his return through the valley he turned aside to the new abbey, where he took some refreshment. The abbot failed not to urge his wants, and conducted his patron to the humble offices which alone they had been enabled to erect. Alan saw and heard with compassion, but contented himself with granting a large pasture in Wensleydale, which would afford little relief to the scarcity of grain. But he carried away Brother Peter, who thenceforward appears to have resided in the earl's court. Alan died not long after, and was succeeded by Conan, his son; if not a more sincere, at least a more active and zealous friend to the house of Fors. To Conan they were indebted for an ample tract, then uncultivated, in the more genial climate of East Witton, and thither, after twelve years of sorrow and suffering, this short-lived and ill-fated house was transferred.

Almost opposite to this place is a remain of much higher antiquity—the Roman Bracchium, now called Brough. This was traced by the indefatigable research of Camden, to whose discoveries, after a very strict inquiry on the spot, I have been able to make no addition, excepting a very rude but apparently Roman sculpture of a

mermaid over the door of the school. The whole outline of the castrum on an adjoining hill is still very conspicuous. Had not a vestige remained, the site is precisely such as would have been pointed out by a skilful antiquary, immediately adjoining to the confluence of a rocky torrent, called the Bain, with the principal river of the valley.

I cannot discover that there are any remains of trenches on the summit of Aggleborough, where Camden found or was told of such remains; but, though unfortified, it may in times of security have been the castra æstiva of Bracchium. But there is still on that elevated spot a cairn, called Stone Raise, about 120 yards in circumference at the base, to which the usual tradition of its containing a treasure of gold having been attached, two persons were several years ago induced to make the experiment; but having penetrated to the centre, found, to their great disappointment, what an antiquary would have prepared them to expect, namely, a kist vaen of flag stones, with the remains of a human skeleton, the teeth of which were still pretty perfect.

Bainbridge, now a considerable village, is not mentioned in Domesday, and is distinctly related to have been built by the herdsmen and foresters of the earls of Richmond.

About three miles above, the Bain issues out of a beautiful little lake, called Semerwater, so named perhaps by the first settlers in this far inland valley, from its fancied resemblance to another expanse of waters which *they* had never beheld, or perhaps from the sea-like impetuosity with which its waves are driven by gusts from the mountains against the shore,

Teque
Fluctibus & fremitu assurgens Benace marino.

The fishery of this lake must in ancient times have been of considerable value, as in one of the oldest surveys of the county of Richmond (the first instance in which I have observed it to be mentioned,) the Piscaria de Semer is valued at forty shillings per annum.

The scenery which environs this pool, though superior to that of its neighbour, Malham Tarn, is not to be compared with the meanest of the great Cumberland lakes; still, such an appendage to an estate is a rare felicity, and never to be rivalled by any artificial diffusion of waters.

On the banks of this lake is Rodale, the valley of the Roe, which two centuries ago was possessed by a family of the name of Robinson, nearly allied to the Asshetons of Downham, in Lancashire; and in the hand-writing of Nicholas Assheton, Esq. I had the good fortune to discover an account of a most extraordinary attack made in the year 1617 upon this house by Sir Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappay, with a number of armed followers, who, in the absence of the owner, basely laid siege to it with fire-arms, when the lady, her children, and domestics only were within. No violence appears to have been offered or intended to the female part of the family, and what was the origin of the quarrel does not appear. But the siege continued several days; during which, besides several persons wounded, two were killed, and until the lady's nephew, Mr. Assheton, had time to march with a few stout men to the relief of the family at least fifty miles. This is perhaps the latest instance of private war which ever took place in Great Britain south of the Tweed*.

At Meerbeck the domains of the abbey of Fors ceased, and the forest of Wensleydale

* See an extract from the Journal itself in my last edition of the History of Whalley.



J. M. W. Turner R. A. del.

W. J. Smith sculp.

Summer - Lake near Aberg.

W. J. Smith sculp.

W. J. Smith sculp.



Engraved by J. M. W. Turner R.A.

Engraved by R. Kiddleman.

Engraved by John Day

Waterfall

Published by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. and J. M. W. Turner, R.A. and J. M. W. Turner, R.A. and J. M. W. Turner, R.A.



J. M. W. Turner, R. A. del.

H. M. D. del.

High Gate Hall.

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commenced, a wild but interesting tract, where, under the dominion of the first Earls of Richmond, man and the wolf contended for the same prey. Many a wild and furious encounter must then have taken place, when men hunted in troops, and wolves in herds; and when the gigantic greyhounds, then in use, had to cope with two enemies almost equally formidable, the stag and his wild antagonist. The solitary grouse shooter alone is now heard to disturb the silence of the scene and the repose of the game by his frequent explosions.

Scattered about the forest are still found fragments of the beams of stags, which, as portions of the skull are frequently attached to them, can neither have dropped off in their annual course, nor can the animals to which they belonged have been well killed by man. The probability, therefore, is either that they have been washed down, and drowned by sudden torrents, or overwhelmed by snow.

Of the existence of wolves in this forest there is no tradition.

At Bainbridge, the limit of ancient population and the seat of the ancient foresters, is still kept up one relic (a humane and charitable once, though now become unnecessary) of forest usages. Every night at ten o'clock from Holyrood (September 27) to Shrove-tide, a horn is blown, called the forest horn; of which tradition, which in this instance can scarcely be erroneous, affirms, that it was intended as a signal to the benighted traveller to direct his footsteps to the nearest point which could afford him shelter and accommodation. How naturally does danger prompt to acts of humanity!

The appearance of this last portion of Wensleydale corresponds with its ancient and present character. From Meerbeck upward the appearances of fertility and verdure gradually diminish: there is little alluvial land; long and sweeping surfaces of mountain pasture range from the immediate vicinity of the Ure to the foot of the highest fells; the river diminishes to a beck, and the beck to a sike. The collateral features shrink in proportion, and the traveller finds himself on a level peatmoss, suddenly appalled by a dreadful and perpendicular disruption in the rock, where a stream is heard to murmur at a vast depth beneath. This is Hellgill, the Stygian rivulet of Camden, which forms a striking natural boundary to the counties of York and Westmoreland.

Yet is this not like some of the Lancashire forests, a mere unfeatured scene of desolation. The junction of the Ure with Mossdale Beck exhibits two waterfalls, one in each stream, seen from the same point, and enclosed within noble boundaries of dell and rock, happily uniting at an oblique angle to the eye.

At Hardraw is another waterfall of a character almost peculiar to itself. It is a grand column of water projected from the edge of a rock, so as to detach itself completely from the strata beneath, and to plunge without dispersion or interruption into a black and boiling cauldron below. This singular and happy effect has been produced by two causes: first, the bed of the torrent above is a stratum of rock, broken off at the point from which the projection takes place, so hard that the perpetual attrition of a violently agitated current has made little impression upon its edge. And, secondly, the strata beneath are schistus, perpetually decomposing by the action of the air, and widening the interval between the face of the rock and this vast column of liquid crystal, which may easily be surrounded and viewed in its ever varying refractions on every side.

In the great frost of 1739-40, the fall of Hardraw became a hollow column of ice; a fixed and stately object; during which the unfrozen current was distinctly seen to precipitate itself through a tube in the centre, while the country people, surprised and delighted by so novel an appearance, danced around it.

Hardere is a common Saxon name, and Hardraw appears to be nothing more than Hardere-aw, the water of Hardere, perhaps the first Saxon possessor of the estate.

Hawes, a populous village of this district, with a chapel, appears to have arisen since the time of Saxton and Speed, in whose map it is unnoticed; and at Helbeck Lundes, very near the source of the Ure, is another diminutive place of worship, subject to the mother church of Aysgarth, in a bleak and solitary situation.

Population, 1811.

Abbotside High, consisting of	
Cotterdale	132
Hardrow	79
Litherskew	85
Lund	82
Sedbusk	119
Show	48
Simonstone	40
Abbotside, Low	195
Askrig	745
Aysgarth	293
Bainbridge	813
Bishopdale	79
Burton with Walden	453
Carperby	262
Hawes	1185
Newbiggin	130
Thoraldby	310
Thornton Rust	120
<hr/>	
5170	

This great parish, by far the most extensive in Richmondshire, covers an area of 119 superficial miles; and as the upper parts, particularly those within the forest, abound in curious plants, while Semerwater is frequented by many curious birds, a catalogue of each will not be unacceptable to the reader, more especially as the author has not received any other communications of the same nature respecting the rest of Richmondshire. This, however, is the less to be lamented, because the enumeration here given may be considered as extending in some degree to all the mountainous parts of the district; while the lower and more cultivated portion of it contains probably little that is peculiar or interesting to the botanist. For these, however, and for the substance of some miscellaneous observations which will be prefixed to them, the author is in justice bound to acknowledge his obligations to Mr. Fothergill, an ingenious surgeon at Askrig.

Semerwater covers at a medium 105 acres of land; but as the banks are low, when the feeders are swollen by rains, its surface extends to twice that measure. Its greatest depth is forty-five feet.

The following species of fish, insects, and vermes, are indigenous in this lake.

Trout,	Salmo fario.	Minnow,	Cyprinus phoxinus.
Bream,	Cyprinus brama.	Loach,	Cobitus barbatula.
Roach,	—— rutilus.	Bullhead,	Cottus gobro.

INSECTS.

Order Apteræ.

Crayfish, Cancer astacus.

VERMES.

Order Testacea.

Freshwater muscle, Mytilus cygneus.

A few pike and gudgeons have lately been introduced; the former very likely to injure the fishery of the lake. Some graylings also (*salmo thymalus*) have been tried, but there is reason to believe that they have all descended into the Ure, where none were found before. But though Semer cannot be said to be rich in varieties of fish, it amply compensates for that deficiency by the number of rare and curious birds which visit its shores, and of which the following is an exact catalogue.

Osprey,	<i>Falco haliæetus.</i>	Crested grebe,	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Water ouzel,	<i>Turdus cinclus.</i>	Dusky grebe,	——— <i>obscurus.</i>
Kingsfisher,	<i>Alcedo ispida.</i>	Rednecked do.,	——— <i>rubricolis.</i>
Red sparrow,	<i>Emberiza schæniclus.</i>	Small do. or dobchick,	——— <i>minutus.</i>
Sand martin,	<i>Hirundo riparia.</i>	Imber diver,	<i>Colymbus Immer.</i>
Grey wagtail,	<i>Motacilla boarula.</i>	Speckled diver,	——— <i>stellatus.</i>
Sedge bird,	<i>Sylvia salicaria.</i>	Red-throated do.,	——— <i>septentrionalis.</i>
		Common tern, or sea-swallow,	<i>Sterna hirundo.</i>
		Lesser sea-swallow,	——— <i>minuta.</i>
		Common gull,	<i>Larus canus.</i>
		Black cap gull,	——— <i>ridibundus.</i>
		Great black-backed gull,	——— <i>marinus.</i>
		Goosander,	<i>Mergus merganser.</i>
		Dun diver,	——— <i>castor.</i>
		Smew,	——— <i>albellus.</i>
		Weasel coot,	——— <i>minutus.</i>
		Wild swan,	<i>Anas cygnus (ferus).</i>
		Grey lag goose,	——— <i>anser.</i>
		Bernacle goose,	——— <i>erythropus.</i>
		Brent goose,	——— <i>bernicla.</i>
		Velvet duck,	——— <i>fusca.</i>
		Scoter,	——— <i>nigra.</i>
		Common wild duck,	——— <i>boschas.</i>
		Shield drake,	——— <i>tadorna.</i>
		Shoveler,	——— <i>clypeata.</i>
		Wigeon,	——— <i>penelope.</i>
		Pochard,	——— <i>ferina.</i>
		Garganey,	——— <i>querquedula.</i>
		Golden eye,	——— <i>clangula.</i>
		Tufted duck,	——— <i>fuligula.</i>
			——— <i>nyroca</i> *.
			——— <i>cruca.</i>
		Teal,	<i>Pelicanus carbo.</i>
		Corvorant,	——— <i>cristatus.</i>
		Crested shag,	
		Montagu says the shag never frequents fresh water; but that is a mistake, as I lately had an opportunity of examining a fine specimen shot near Hawes.	

WATER BIRDS.

Common heron,	<i>Ardea cinerea.</i>
Bittern,	——— <i>stellaris.</i>
Curlew,	<i>Scolopax arquata.</i>
Whimbrel,	——— <i>phæopus.</i>
Woodcock,	——— <i>rusticola.</i>
Great snipe,	——— <i>major.</i>
Common snipe,	——— <i>gallinago.</i>
Jack snipe,	——— <i>gallinula.</i>
Cinereous godwit,	——— <i>canescens.</i>
Green shank,	——— <i>glottis.</i>
Red shank,	——— <i>calidris.</i>
Lapwing,	<i>Tringa vanellus.</i>
Green sand-piper,	——— <i>ocropus.</i>
Common sand-piper,	——— <i>hypoleucos.</i>
Purre,	——— <i>cinclus.</i>
Dunlin,	——— <i>alpina.</i>
Red sand-piper,	——— <i>islandica.</i>
The red sand-piper is a very rare bird. I have not yet seen either a good figure or good description of it in any author.	
Golden plover,	<i>Charadrius pluvialis.</i>
Dottrel,	——— <i>mocinellus.</i>
Sea lark, or ringed Dottrel,	——— <i>hiaticula.</i>
Oyster catcher,	<i>Hæmatopus ostralis.</i>
Water rail,	<i>Rallus aquaticus.</i>
Land rail,	<i>Gallinula crex.</i>
Common water hen,	——— <i>chloropus.</i>
Small spotted hen,	——— <i>porzana.</i>
Coot,	<i>Fulica atra.</i>
Great coot,	——— <i>aterrima.</i>

While on the subject of birds, I cannot omit mentioning, that on the 6th of September, 1805, during a tremendous thunder-storm, a beautiful and perfect specimen of the swallow-tailed falcon (*falco furcatus*) was taken alive near Hardraw, about a mile from

* I know no English name.

Hawes: it was exhibited to the curious for a month, when it accidentally made its escape. It was observed to rise in a spiral direction to a great height, then went off horizontally to the south, and was not heard of afterwards. This, I believe, is the only instance of this bird being seen in Great Britain: it is a native of America.

In April, 1807, was shot by John Humphrey, Esq. of Wensley, on the banks of the Yore, near that place, the rallus pusillus, a bird so scarce as to be unknown to Linné; was first discovered and described by Pallas, the great Russian naturalist, and is mentioned by Latham in his excellent Index Ornithologicus, and, I believe, in Gmelin's Systema Naturæ. I have not heard of any other instance of its being seen in Great Britain.

A few years ago was found in a dying state near Apperset the stormy petrel (*procellaria pelagica*), the least of web-footed birds, and may be added to the few recorded instances of its being met with far inland, or even near any shore, except at the period of incubation.

CLASS DIANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

<i>Ciræa lutetiana</i> ,	Enchanter's nightshade.
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> ,	Yorkshire sanicle.

CLASS TRIANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

<i>Valeriana officinalis</i> ,	Great wild valerian.
———— locusta,	Corn salad, or lamb's lettuce.
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> ,	Yellow water-flag.
<i>Criophorum polystachion</i> ,	Cotton grass.
———— vaginatum,	Hare's tail rush.

CLASS TETRANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> ,	Less field scabious.
<i>Aspirula odorata</i> ,	Woodroof.
<i>Galium pusillum</i> ,	Least lares bedstraw.
<i>Plantag maritima</i> ,	Sea plantain.
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i> ,	Lady's mantle.
<i>Euonymus Europeus</i> ,	Spindle tree.

Order Tetragynia.

<i>Potamogeton crispum</i> ,	Great water caltrops: in Semerwater.
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CLASS PENTANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

<i>Primula farinosa</i> ,	Bird's eye.
<i>Atropa belladonna</i> ,	Deadly nightshade: near Burton in Bishopdale. Scarce.
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> ,	Willow herb, or loose strife: near Semerwater.
<i>Campanula latifolia</i> ,	Giant throatwort.
———— glomerata,	Little throatwort: near Aysgarth.
<i>Ribes rubrum</i> ,	Red currants.
———— alpinum,	Mountain currants: near Hardraw Scarr.
———— nigrum,	Black currants: Raydale wood.

Order Digynia.

<i>Gentiana amarilla</i> ,	Autumnal gentian, or fellwort.
<i>Hydrocotele vulgaris</i> ,	Marsh pennywort.
<i>Carum carui</i> ,	Caraways.
<i>Athamanta meum</i> ,	Spignel: Mossdale head. Very scarce.
<i>Scandix odorata</i> ,	Sweet cicely.

Order Tetragynia.

<i>Parnassia palustris</i> ,	Grass of Parnassus.
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Order Pentagynia.

<i>Statice armeria</i> ,	Thrift, or sea gillyflower: near Wood Hall.
<i>Linum perenne</i> ,	Perennial blue flax: near Wensley.
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> ,	Round-leaved sundew.

CLASS HEXAGYNIA.

Order Monogynia.

<i>Allium vineali</i> ,	Crow garlic.
<i>Anthericum ossifragum</i> ,	Bastard asphodel.

Order Trigynia.

<i>Colchicum autumnalis</i> ,	Meadow saffron: near West Witton.
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CLASS OCTANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> ,	Rosebay willow herb.
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> ,	Black whortleberries, or bilberries.
———— uliginosum,	Great bilberries, or cowberries.
———— vitisidæa,	Red whortleberries.
———— oxycoccus,	Cranberries.
<i>Crica cinerea</i> ,	Fine-leaved heath.
———— tetralix,	Cross-leaved heath.

Order Trigynia.

<i>Polygonum bistorta</i> ,	Great bistort.
———— viviparum,	Small bistort: near Semerwater.

Order Tetragynia.

- Paris quadrifolia, Herb Paris, true love, or one berry.
 Adoxa moschatellina, Tuberous moschatel, or musk-wood crowfoot.

CLASS DECANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

- Pyrola rotundifolia, Common winter green : Raydale wood. Scarce.

Order Digynia.

- Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Common golden saxifrage.
 Saxifraga autumnalis, Autumnal sengreen.
 ——— granulata, White sengreen, or saxifrage.
 ——— hipnoides trifida, Sengreen.
 ——— aizoides, Yellow mountain sengreen.

Order Trigynia.

- Arinaria verna, Mountain chickweed.

Order Pentagynia.

- Sedum villosum, Marsh stonecrop.

CLASS DODECANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

- Lithrum salicaria, Purple spiked loriestripe : near Semerwater.

Order Trigynia.

- Resida lutea, Base rocket.

CLASS ICOSANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

- Prunus padus, Bird's cherry.

Order Trigynia.

- Sorbus aucuparia, Mountain ash.

Order Polygynia.

- Rubus idæus, Raspberry bush.
 ——— casius, Small bramble.
 ——— saxatilis, Stone bramble.
 ——— chamaemorus, Cloudberry, or knoutberry.
 Potentilla verna, Spring cinquefoil : near Carr End. Scarce.
 Cornarum palustræ, Purple marsh cinquefoil.
 Geum rivale, Purple mountain avens.

CLASS POLYANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

- Nympæa lutea, Yellow water lily : in Semerwater.

- Actæa spicata, Herb Christopher, or baneberries : Whitefell Gill, near Askrig.

- Cistus marifolius, Hoary dwarf cistus.

Order Pentagynia.

- Aquilegia vulgaris, Columbine.

Order Polygynia.

- Thalictrum alpinum, Mountain meadow rue.
 Ranunculus lingua, Greater spearwort : ditches near Semerwater.
 Trollius Europæus, Yellow globe-flower.

CLASS DIDYNAMIA.

Order Gymnospermia.

- Origanum onites, Pot marjoram.

Order Angiospermia.

- Melampyrum sylvaticum, Yellow cow wheat.
 Lathræa squamaria, Toothwort : in Raydale wood. Very scarce.

- Antirrhinum linaria, Yellow toadflax.
 Digitalis purpurea, Foxglove.

CLASS TETRADYNAMIA.

Order Siliculosa.

- Draba inæana, Hoary whitlow-grass.
 Cochlearia officinalis, Common scurvy-grass.
 ——— Greenlandica, Greenland scurvy-grass.
 Cardamini amara, Bitter lady's-smock, or cress.

CLASS MONODELPHIA.

Order Decandria.

- Geranium moschatum, Musk crane's bill.
 ——— sylvaticum, Mountain crane's bill.
 ——— pratense, Crowfoot crane's bill.
 ——— lucidum, Shining dove's foot crane's bill.

CLASS DIADELPHIA.

Order Octandria.

- Polygala vulgaris, Milkwort.

Order Decandria.

- Anthyllis vulneraria, Kidney vetch, or lady's finger.
 Astragalus tuberosus, Wood pease, or heath pease.

CLASS SYNGENESIA.

Order Polygamia æqualis.

- Carduus helinoides, Melancholy thistle.
 ——— nictans, Musk thistle.

Order Polygamia superflua.

- Solidago virgaurea, Golden rod : near Aysgarth Forse.

- Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,

Great daisy, or oxeye.

- Achillia ptarmica,

Sneesewort.

Order Monogamia.

- Jasione montana, Hairy sheep's scabious.
 Viola odorata, Purple sweet violet.
 ——— grandiflora, Yellow violet.

CLASS GYNANDRIA.

Order Diandria.

- Orchis bifolia, Butterfly orchis.
 ——— ustulata, Little purple orchis.
 ——— conopsea, Red-handed orchis.
 Ophrys ovata, Common twyblade.
 ——— cordata, Least twyblade.
 ——— insectifera, Bee orchis.
 ——— monorchis, Yellow, or musk orchis.
 Serapias helleborine, Bastard hellebore.

CLASS MONOECIA.		<i>Order Enniandria.</i>	
<i>Order Triandria.</i>		Mercurialis perennis,	Dog's mercury.
Typha latifolia,	Great cat's tail, or reed mace :	<i>Order Syngenesia.</i>	
	in Semerwater.	Graphalium dioicum,	Cat's foot.
Spargarium erectum,	Great burr reed.	CLASS CRYPTOGRAMIA.	
<i>Order Diandria.</i>		<i>Order Filices.</i>	
Salix pentandria,	Sweet willow.	Ophioglossum vulgatum,	Adder's tongue.
— helix,	Yellow dwarf willow.	Osmunda lunaria,	Moonwort.
— caprea,	Common sallow.	Asplenium ruta muraria,	White maiden's hair.
— reticulata,	Mountain dwarf willow.	— scolopendrium,	Hart's tongue.
<i>Order Triandria.</i>		<i>Order Musci.</i>	
Empetrum nigrum,	Crow, or craneberries.	Lycopodium selago,	Fir clubmoss.
Valeriana dioica,	Marsh valerian.	— alpinum,	Mountain fir clubmoss.
Rumex acetosella,	Sheep's sorrel.		

As early as the 4th of John it appears from a fine that the manor was in the De Burghs; for Evu, late wife of Elias, complains against Thos. de Burgh, tenant, of her reasonable dower, which falls to her of the free tenements which belonged to the said Elias in Aykesgarth, the right of Thomas and of his heirs for ever.

But in the 7th Edw. II. by whatever means, the manor of Aysgarth was become the property of Fitz Randolph; for in that year it appears that Ranulph, son of Ralph (Fitz Randolph), hath free warren in all his demesne lands of Wodehall, Speningthorne, Swainby, Newton Pigots, and Aikiscarth, Com. Ebor.

7 Edw. II. Robert de Nevill was rector of Aykescarth.

12 H. 3. Ranulph, son of Robert, was summoned to answer to Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincolne, by what warrant he hath made towns and raised edifices in the earl's forest of Wensleydale. Answer was, that the towne of Beyntbrigg was of the ancestors of the same Ranulph, by the service of keeping that forest, so that they should have there abiding 12 foresters, and that every forester should have there 1 mansion, and 9 acres of land within these bounds, viz. Westgaldesunte to the chimin, or path of Camber, and so overthwart by a strait line from that path or chimin to Beyn, and from Beyn descending into Yor, and from Yor, &c.

Camber appears to be Camb, the descent from which still arrives in Wensleydale, near Bainbridge; the origin of which, once the extremity of the original property of the dale, corresponding with Meerbeck on the opposite side, is plainly to be traced to the houses of the foresters anciently constructed here for the defence at once of the forest and its inhabitants.

The existence of the fortress here corresponds remarkably with the existence of similar encampments at the extremities of the vales in this country from west to east, as ex. gr. beginning westward, the nameless station at the head of Winandermere, the equally unnamed encampment on the Lune at Borough Bridge, and, lastly, the unconnected and solitary fortress which closed and defended the valley of Wensleydale.

Spiritualia pertinentia nuper monast. de Jarvaux in Com. Ebor.

Rectoria de Askarth. Comp. Mich. Wentworthe, ffirmar. D'ni R. ibid. per temp. predictum. Arr.—Null. ult. comp. ann. prox. p'cedent. prout in pede eiusdem plenius cont.

Ffirm decimar. Rectorie.—Scil. red. comp. de clx^{li} de firm. omnium decimar. garb. & feni vuacu agn. vitul'. lan. oblac. & decimarum p'rmat. tam maior. quam minor. eidem rectorie p'tin. sive spectan. ad firmam sic dimiss. Mich. Wentworthe per literas paten. D'ni R. quarum dat. est apud Westm. xiiii^o. die Feb'. A^o. regni p'd'ci D'ni R.

nunc Hen. VIII^{ui}. Dei gracia Anglie & Franc. reg. &c. &c. xxix^{no}. habend. & tenend. rectoriam predictam ac tota premissa cum suis pertinen. prefato Mich. Wentworthe executor. & assign. suis a festo S. Mich. Archangeli ultimo preterito usque ad fin. et term. xxi annor. extunc proxim. sequen. et plenar. complend. reddend. inde annuatim d'co D. R. & hered. suis ad man. Rec. ejusdem D. R. tempore predicto sive ad man. thes. camerarie R. pro tempore existen. clx^{li}. prout extend. per super^{is}. Ric. Pollard nuper per don. d'n. reg. ad hoc assign. ad festa ibidem usual. sol. per equales porciones prout in dictis literis paten. plenius liquet. Sum. clx^{li}. e quibus.

Annual pencio.—Idem comput. in annual penc. hoc anno solut. X'pofero Kendall, vicar. de Askarth iuxta tenorem compos. coram sup. thes. D. R. allocat. et sic in allocacione hujusmodi pro uno anno integro finito ad fest. S. Mich. Arch. hoc anno xxx^{mo} prout in ann. preceden. xix^{li}. vi^s. viii^d. Summa xix^{li}. vi^s. viii^d.

Stipend. curat.—C^s. in annual. stipend. in capell. sermone cur. infra capell. de Askeryg cvi^s. viii^d. Dale Graung c^s. & Ayskarth cvi^s. viii^d. pen. rect. de Ayskarth annex. hoc anno iuxta compos. coram sup. thes. D. R. &c. &c. Summa xv^{li}. xiii^s. iii^d.

Summa. Allocat. xxxv^{li}. et debt. cxxv^{li}. e quibus lib. Tristrano Teshe rec. gen. D. R. de exit. firm. huius anni ad divers. vic. infra temp. hujus comp. ex recon. ejusdem. rect. super hunc comp. cxxiii^{li}. Et debt. xl^s. Qm.

Allocant.—Ei vt. p' tot. denar. per predict comp. hoc anno solut. exeunt. de rect. pred. viz. Archidiac. Richm. p' annual. penc. sibi debit. ad festum S. Mich. Archangeli, infra temp. hujus comp. xxvi^s. viii^d. & pro sinodal. ad dictum festum debit. xiii^s. iii^d. in toto ut supra.

The towns in this parish besides Aysgarth itself, and the four chapel towns, are West Bolton, Thursby, Carperby, Ballowfield, Thornton Rust, Thoraldby, Newbiggin, Burton, Bainbridge, Cutterside; and the parish itself is divided into four quarters, viz. Aysgarth and Thornton Rust; 2d. Carperby and Thursby; 3d. Thoraldby, Newbiggin, and Bishopdale; 4th. Burton and Walden.

But, beside these, Askrig alone contained twenty-four villages, or three quarters, namely, Askrig, Newbiggin, Nappay Scar, Ballowfield; 2d. Bainbrig, Worton, Cutrah Blear, Stallen Bursk, Marset, Counterset; 3d. Abbaside quarter, containing Dale Grange, Bowbridge Helm, Shell Gill, Low Coat, Shawcrat, Lambhouse, Holehouse, Litherskew, Setbusk, Simonstone, Hardraw, Jorsdale, Newhouses, Cotterdale, Helbeck Lundes.

This parochial chapelry has three chapels of ease under it, viz. Hardraw, Helbeck Lundes, and one at Stallenbusk, ruinous, but rebuilt A. D. 1722.

At Dale Grange are some remains of an oratory or chantry.

Askrig is dedicated to St. Oswald.

The chantry of St. Anne, in the parochial chapel at Askrig, was founded by James Metcalf.

Hardraw has lately been rebuilt (A°. 1722,) and enlarged. Beside this is a chapel belonging to the township of Hawes.

Stallenbusk built A°. 1 Jac. I. has been ruinous many years, but was rebuilding A°. 1722.

E A S T W I T T O N .

In Witton ad g'ld xii car' & viii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Glumer i man. N'c h't a Com' in d'nio ii car. & xi uill' & ii bord' cu' v car' P'tu' i leug' l'g & i q' ¼ lat' silua minuta. Tot' i leug' & dim' l'g & t'ud' lat'. T. R. E. ual' iiii lib m°. xx sol'.

Ad hoc man' adjacent berwic' Toresbi, ii. c. Witun, v. c. Wendreslaga iiii. c. & alia Wendreslaga iii. c. simul ad g'ld xiiii car' & x caruc' poss' e'e' wast' s't. Tot' ii leug' l'g & ii lat'.

In Toresbi ad g'ld i car' & i caruca potest e'e' h'c h't Gospatric & n'c h't iterum de Comite & wasta est.



T the time of Domesday this place was merely a berewick under West Witton, consisting of five carucates of land. The next mention of this place is in the grant by Conan, Earl of Richmond, of East Witton, very particularly described by its boundaries, to the monks of Fors; and henceforward the history of East Witton is nearly that of the great foundation by which it was absorbed. In the 18th of Edw. the abbot and convent of Jervaulx had a grant of free warren here, and by a charter bearing date 35 Edw. the abbot had a grant of a fair to be holden at East Witton on Martinmas Day, and a market every Monday. In Earl Conan's grant, however, no mention is made of the parish church; nor does it appear, so far as I know, by whom or when it was conferred upon the monks. Whenever it were founded, it continued a presentative rectory about a century and a half from the translation of the abbey; for it was not before the ides of May, A. D. 1301, that Sir Wm. de Somerset, the last rector, resigned, in order to make way for an appropriation, which was ordained by Gerard de Wippeys, then archdeacon of Richmond, who decreed that the abbot and convent should present a fit vicar, with a yearly pension of 5*l.* sterling, and assign to him a mansion-house built in a convenient part of the town, with an acre and a half of arable land, common of pasture for six cows and their followers till three years old, and for sixty ewes with their lambs. This appropriation was confirmed 6 Kal. Sept. in the same year by Archbishop Corbridge. What evidence in the silence of written documents the architecture of the former church would have afforded as to its antiquity, I do not know; but it has now disappeared to make way for a very complete and elegant gothic structure, which does great honour to the munificent founder.

Over the west door is the following inscription :

In the Year of our Lord 1809,
When the People of the united Empire,
grateful for the Security and Happiness
enjoyed under the mild and just Government
of their virtuous and pious Monarch,

returned solemn and public Thanks to Almighty God,
that by the Protection of divine Providence,
His Majesty, King George the Third,
had been preserved to enter on
the fiftieth year of his Reign,
The Right Honorable Thomas Bruce Brudenell Bruce,
Earl of Ailesbury,
in Commemoration of that Event,
first designed,
and thence carried into effect
the Building of this Church.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1574.

E. Witton, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF E. WITTON.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarii Eccl'æ.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} de Jorevalle.	
31 July, 1361	D'ns Hen. de Cristwayte	iidem	
22 Aug. 1362	D'ns Will. Scott, Cap.	iidem	
	D'ns Ric. de Dighton	iidem	p' mort.
20 Mar. 1426	D'ns Ric. Saunderson, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
5 Apr. 1431	D'ns Rob. de la Wraa, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
19 Aug. 1435	D'ns Joh. Alton, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
14 Febr. 1438	D'ns Tho. Fleschever, Pbr.	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
8 April, 1542	Thomas Patrick Thomas Squire	The crown	
29 Mar. 1586	Leonard Craven	George Forest	Cess. of T. S.
5 June, 1602	Francis Bulfield	Anne Forest	
19 Jan. 1639	Christopher Beverley	George Forest	D. of F. B.
20 July, 1671	John Barnett		
20 Sep. 1703	John Barnett	Tobias Hodgson, Gent.	D. of J. B.
6 Feb. 1754	Leonard Howson	Charles Hodgson, Gent.	D. of J. B.
2 Nov. 1811	William Jones, A. M. To these may be added William de Thornton.	Earl of Ailesbury	D. of L. H.

At the distance of somewhat more than a mile eastward from Witton stood that great house, which, with proper confidence in its own title to the appellation, assumed the name of Jorevall, Gervaux, Jervaulx, or de Valle Uri; for in the height of its splendour one half of the valley of Ure upward from the abbey to its source was included in the temporal or spiritual possessions of the monks. It stood on a gentle elevation southward from the Ure, on a tract of most fertile ground, of which about 100 acres formed the close, but of a more unequal and diversified surface than is usually seen in the immediate site of religious houses. The valley too is more open, and the views are

more extended and cheerful than those which were generally courted by monastic taste or feeling in the twelfth century. The lofty and purple Fell to the south frowned indeed upon its possessors with some degree of severity; but it excluded little sunshine and less warmth, and the whole scene might perhaps be too garish for the mortified abstraction of its first monastic owners. But if they courted gloom, they abhorred cold and damp: they remembered their sufferings at Fors, and would endure the uncanonical and scandalous cheerfulness of their new situation, consoled by finding that from the same cause their crops never failed to ripen, and that the lean and half-starved cattle, which descended from Worton and Abbotside, when turned into the pastures of Jervaulx would in a few weeks become fat as bulls of Basan.

Over the entrance to the ruins is the following inscription:

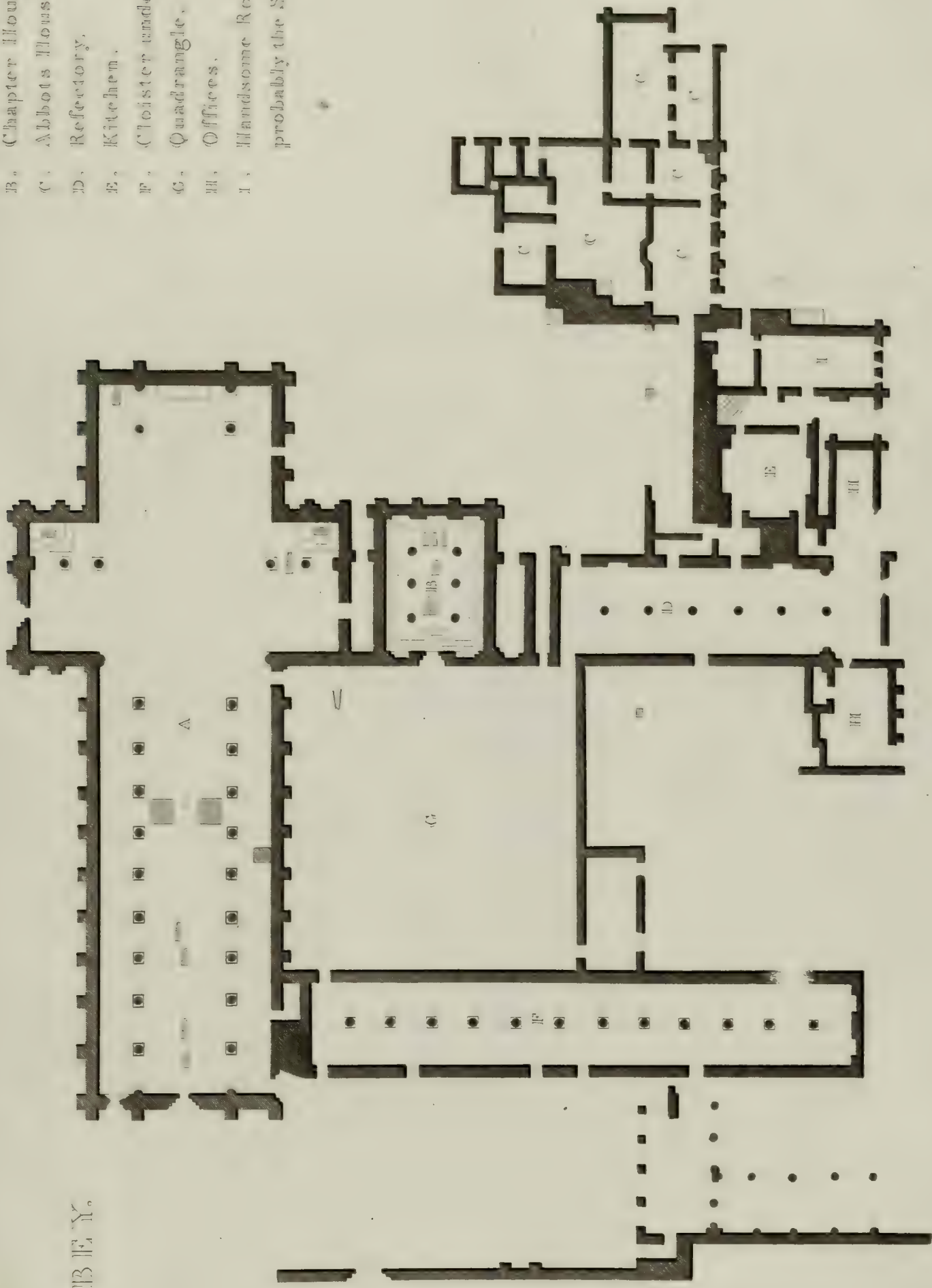
**Dorevale Abbey,
founded Anno Domini 1141;
demolished Anno Domini 1537.
The ancient Ruins were traced out
and cleared, by Order of
The Right Honorable Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury,
Anno Domini 1807.**

No monastic ruin in this kingdom is preserved in the same state; none has been retrieved from a condition so nearly approaching utter demolition to one so gratifying and satisfactory as that of Jervaulx. Yet there are many houses now buried in their own rubbish, which, by management equally judicious, might, after the elevation has been destroyed for ever, be made to exhibit a perfect ground-plan, and disclose the tombs, altars, and other remains on the original surface, which reforming violence or subsequent dilapidation had overwhelmed.

Thirty years ago the ruins of Jervaulx were precisely in this state; the state to which (as we know from the testimony of an original letter) they had been reduced immediately after the forfeiture of the house. The church had been demolished apparently to the foundations; the west end of the cloister-court was in the same state; the groined vault of the chapter-house had been broken down, while the side walls remained; and of the offices and habitable parts of the house, some had merely been unroofed, and others destroyed with great perseverance to the first floor, when satiety of mischief, and a conviction that they were become incapable of restoration, caused the destroyers to desist from their work. From this time the general level had disappeared, and here and there a wrought stone obscurely told the story of what might remain beneath. In the west cloister a cylinder, nearly four feet thick, appearing just above the surface, by being mistaken for a millstone, led to the first idea of removing the rubbish. At the first attempt it was found to be immovable, and on exploring a few feet downwards, was found to be a fine cylindrical column still erect on its base. The late Earl of Aylesbury now gave directions to remove all the rubbish with which the work of destruction had encumbered the building, and the whole outline of the demolished parts now displays the appearance which it did when the building had first advanced about six feet above the surface, with the addition, however, of many curious remains, which were subsequent (some of them subsequent by several centuries) to its completion. In the midst of these are piled up with great taste and judgment all the rich fragments of architecture, groinings, mouldings, capitals, &c. which had been tumbled

GROUND PLAN OF JERVAUX ABBEY.

- A. Church.
- B. Chapter House.
- C. Abbot's House.
- D. Refectory.
- E. Kitchen.
- F. Cloister under Dormitory.
- G. Quadrangle.
- H. Offices.
- I. Handsome Room with 3 pointed Windows probably the School.



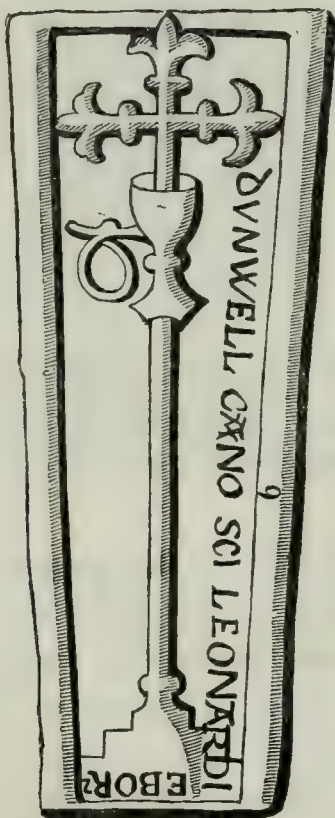
Scale of Feet.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

promiscuously upon the pavement. The bases of the columns are entire. Many grave-stones, though all more or less shattered by the fall of heavy masonry upon them, have their inscriptions still legible; the steps and foundations of several altars still appear, and two altars themselves still remain entire and uninjured.

Before the high altar lies the cumbent and cross-legged figure of Lord Fitzhugh in link mail, and a shield bearing the arms of Fitzhugh*, and another of the same family, in which the remains of the body on being opened appeared to have been mixed with charcoal and cinders, lies in a state of much greater mutilation to the south. The high altar itself, though gone, is still marked by its foundations; and, like those of the great cathedrals, has stood forward from the wall, so as to allow space for the "Circuibō altare tuum Domine."

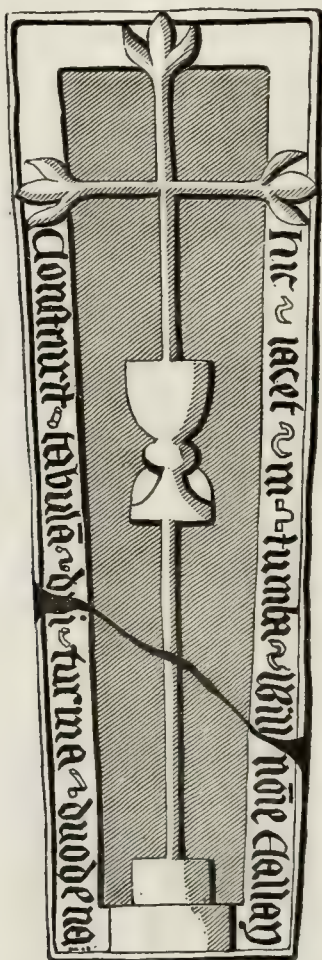
It is very remarkable that every inscription in the church and chapter-house, with one exception in each, is in Longobardic characters. Of these, one inscription only, that of Brian Aysgarth, can be later than the latter part of the reign of Edw. III. From that time forward the abbots themselves are of course generally unrecorded. The principal inscriptions in the church are these.

On a stone in the middle aisle of the nave with a cross and chalice, T. Dvnwell Cano^s. Sci Leonardi Ebor.



* The same arms impaling Marmion are seen on another fragment.

Behind the high altar, and beneath the east window of the south aisle, is a stone with a cross and chalice, thus inscribed,—*Hic jacet in Tumba Willⁱ. nomine Callay Construxit tabulam Dⁿⁱ. turma duodena.*



This was evidently meant to record a monk who was an artist of no common merit. The tabulæ were pieces of highly adorned workmanship, sometimes of wood, but frequently of gold and silver adorned with jewels, which on high festivals were placed before the altar.

Tabula, non quæ altari superponitur, sed ea quæ solida & figuris exornata ipsi Altari prætenditur.

Tabulam quoque unam ex auro & argento & gemmis electis artificiose constructam. Vitæ Abb^m. Sci Albani.

Again,

Facta est magna tabula, cujus pars est de metallo, pars de ligno artificiosissime perfecta, quæ est ante majus altare in ecclesia nostra. Ib^m.

It appears too that these were frequently wrought by the more ingenious monks, or even by ecclesiastics of higher rank; for it is said of a Bishop of Verdun,

Tabulam ex auro purissimo quæ in diebus festis arcta altare ponitur, fabрили opere compegit*.

The turmæ in the greater houses were small companies of monks, who succeeded each other in performing divine offices without intermission. Of these it may be inferred from this singular inscription that there were no fewer than twelve at Jervaulx.

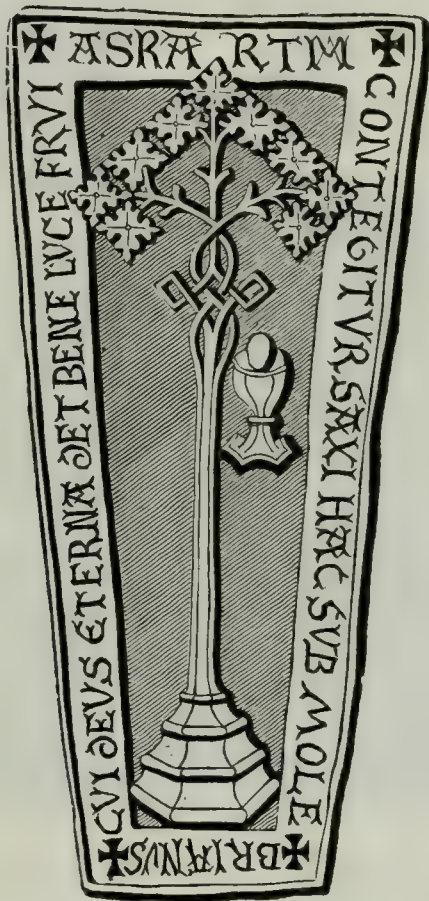
Beneath the opposite window at the head of the north aisle is an entire altar, easily

* For these quotations I am indebted to Du Cange in voce Tabula.

distinguishable from a tomb, by standing north and south, by the absence of an inscription, and by the numerous crosses with which it is marked, and near the base of this is a stone inscribed in very ancient characters,

ALFRIDI DE HVNTON.

In the north cloister remains a single stone, with a cross beautifully flowered, and a chalice. About the margin are inscribed the words, Askarth contegitur saxi hac sub mole Brianus. Cui Deus æterna del bene luce frui.

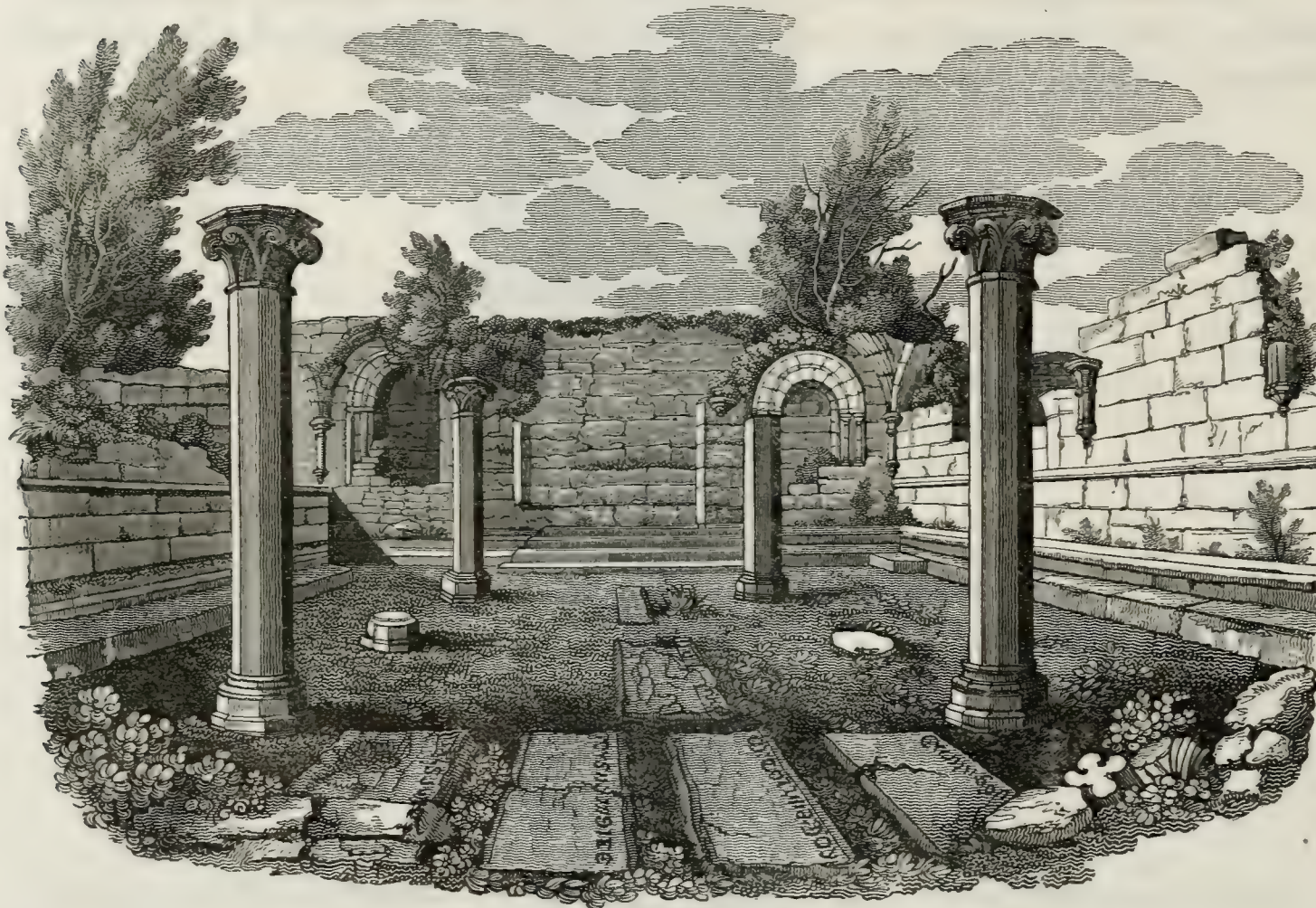


This man was evidently an ecclesiastic, and Askarth must have been his monk's name, adopted as usual from the place of his birth.

The appearance of this single memorial in the common cemetery of the monks and gentry of the country, whence it is known that multitudes of inscribed stones have been removed and broken even for the repair of the highways, fills the mind at once with regret for such tasteless havoc, and with thankfulness that it has ceased.

The chapter-house of Jervaulx has been a noble apartment, in the usual situation beyond the vestry, and at the end of the south transept, an oblong with five hexagonal columns of dark grey marble, surmounted by rich capitals of foliage; from these spring groinings of beautiful ribwork, branching off in every direction, and uniting in central and highly ornamental keystones. All these had been violently broken down at the destruction of the house; but the greater part of the masonry, though dislocated, remains so little injured, that with some care and a few supplements it would not be very difficult to restore the whole roof. A much easier task would be that of a skilful draftsman, who should undertake a representation of this noble room as when entire. Here would be no room for imagination, or invention; actual mensuration would do the work.

The form of the mouldings, the sweep of the curves, the number of ribs, the distance and the elevation from springer to centre, are all ascertained; yet I found an unaccountable reluctance in one of the first architectural draftsmen* in the kingdom to undertake the task.



But the chapter-house of Jervaulx exhibits other and still more interesting objects. At the upper end are five plain stones, four of which are gradually narrowed from top to bottom, and each marked by a plain cross of this form \times . They are severally thus inscribed:

Tumba Joh'es p'mi Abb'is Jorevallis.

Tumba Willi tercii Abb'is Jorevall.

Tumba chii q'nti Abbatis de Jorevall.

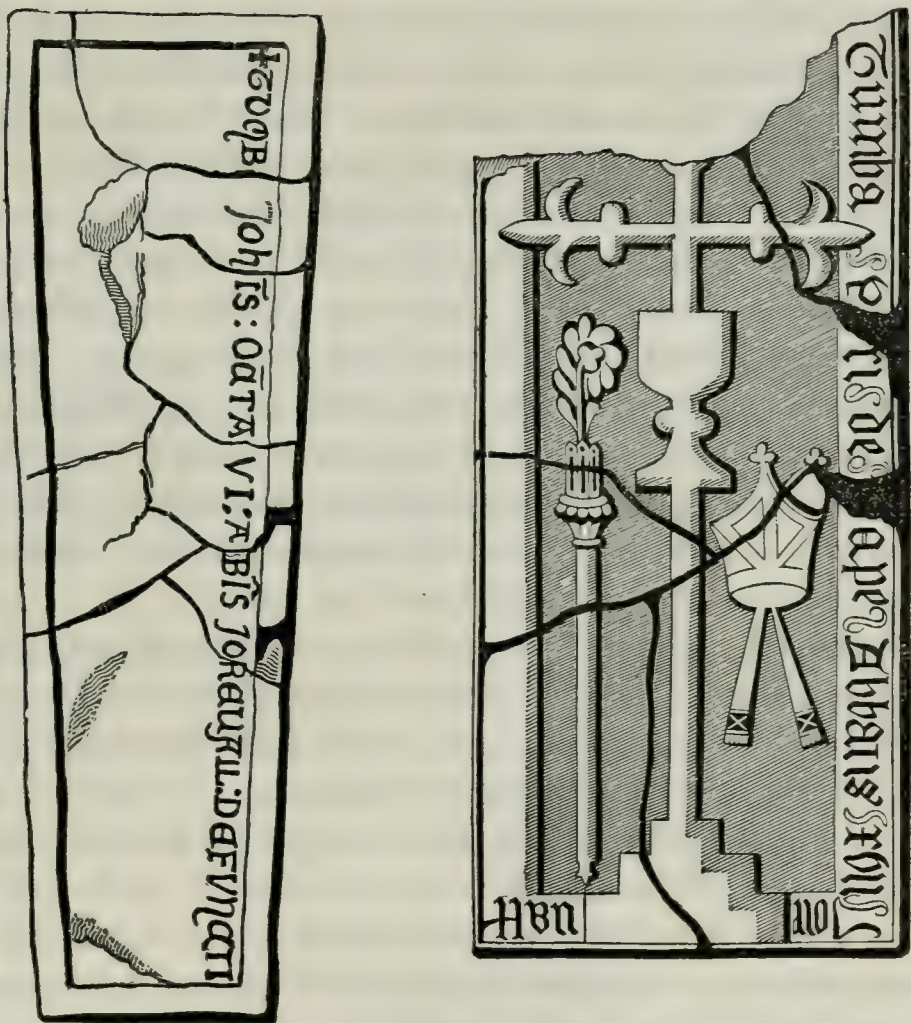
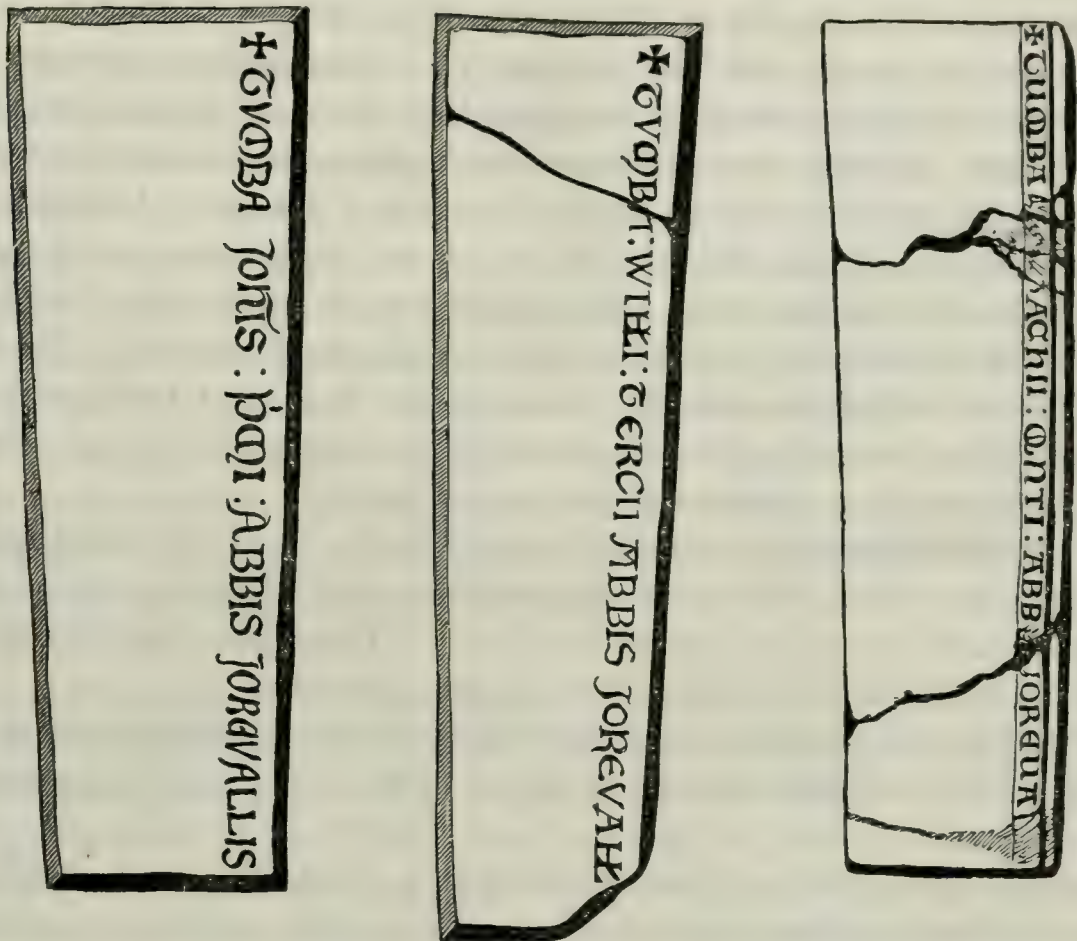
Tumba Joh'is octabis Jorevall defuncti.

Nearer the door is a fifth of later date, inscribed,

Tumba P'ri deape Abbatis xvii Jorevall.

This alone is in the old English black letter, and has a cross and chalice between a crosier and mitre. Near it lies a sixth stone, unincumbered, and so entirely unadorned, that I thought it inverted; but on trying the experiment, had the mortification to find the blank alike on both sides. Abbot John de Brompton has no memorial but the chronicle which he left behind him.

* Mr. Buckler, sen.



But these authentic memorials, confronted with the catalogue of the abbots of this house heretofore given, will prove how little credit is to be attached to such compilations.

Instead of seventeen abbots of Jervaulx, the tomb of the last person (Thornton), who died in possession of that dignity, will prove that there were in all twenty-three*.

Over the chapter-house, and part at least of a long groined apartment, forming together the east end of the cloister-court, must have been one of the dormitories; near the angle between this and the south are two kitchens, immediately westward from which was the refectory, now almost wholly destroyed. The great kitchen is an object of curious and interesting speculation. It is a square, with three vast fire-places and funnels still red with the fires which reduced freestone to the colour of brick, and with immoveable fenders, consisting of elevated ridges of the same material. The wide range of each would have afforded space for a dozen joints in a line; beside which, there is reason to believe that several spits were placed perpendicularly over each other. I did not observe any remaining apparatus for boiling or baking.

Scarcely detached from this corner of the quadrangle, and in its usual situation, are the abbot's lodgings, almost entire, and communicating by a very short passage with the chapter-house, the cloisters, and the abbey church. The abbot's hall, like the common refectory of the house, has been elevated upon groined arches.

This part of the pile, together with the offices already described, having been preserved nearly of their original elevation, form one of the best points for an external view of the ruins.

The west side of the cloister court has been in a great measure demolished; but a line of fine cylindrical columns within, and running parallel to the two side walls, still remain to prove how noble a cloistered walk the monks must here have enjoyed. Whether the novices' dormitory, or the scriptorium and library, or both, were contained in the story above, I will not presume to determine; but thus much is certain, that in the situation where the latter apartments are usually placed, namely, over the chapter-house, &c. must have been the monks' dormitory, whence they descended into the south transept, and thence into the vestry or choir for their nightly offices.

To one who seeks for the plain tomb of the first abbot in the chapter-house, it may truly be said, as of another great architect in much later times, "*si tumulum quæras, despice; si monumentum, circumspice;*" for almost all this vast pile is a monument of the skill, the perseverance, and the piety of John de Kingston. Among the offices, indeed, to the south-east, and perhaps in parts of the abbot's lodgings, may be detected some appearances of later workmanship; but the great features all bear marks of one contemporary and consistent plan, and of the latter part of the twelfth century. And here a question occurs, how with the limited resources of the monks in the first fifty years of their abode at Jervaulx such a pile could be raised at all? Their five carucates of land in Witton, and the high pastures which they had abandoned at Fors, were almost all that they then possessed. One of these domains would, indeed, supply them with grain, and the other with butter, cheese, and animal food; but whence were the superfluities to be derived which were to defray the expenses of so vast a work? The rectory of Aysgarth, from which half their income was at one period derived, continued long after this time in lay patronage, while other benefactions came in slowly and in small parcels.

But if these men were poor, they were enthusiastic and self denying; they were able to inspire the same zeal at once into their superiors and their dependents. The materials cost little: freestone was at hand in the neighbouring fell; lime equally near; timber

* See Middleham, where he is expressly said upon his tombstone to have been the twenty-second. The unfortunate Adam Sedber was his immediate and only successor.

was then little better than a nuisance on the surface, and lead was smelted for small cost from their own veins in Wensleydale. To all these advantages is to be added, that day wages were then extremely low; an opinion which is not to be negated by urging, that human wants must always keep pace with human demands and expectations, and that the difference in this respect between different periods is merely in terms of money. For, after all, the fact is not true. The wants of these men were the wants of nature, those of modern artisans are unnatural and vicious; *they* must be paid for the labour of half the week high enough to supply the other half with the means of idleness and excess; on the contrary, these poor men believed themselves in such works to be serving the cause of God and religion, and therefore submitted to privations with patience and even joy. To all these causes must be added, that the religious had upon their estates great numbers of slaves, personal and prædial, whose unremitted toil they could command; and for works of ornament their own novices, who displayed no early taste for literature, were trained up in the practice of useful and elegant manual arts, which cost their employers nothing.

The last circumstance to be taken into the account is perseverance. We are not to suppose that these great works, for which their builders fondly anticipated a duration little short of eternity, were got up by sleight of hand like modern jobs: they resembled those bulky animals, of which, if their lives be long, the period of gestation is in proportion. Half a century (and less we can scarcely suppose with respect to such works), uniformly directed to the same point, cannot but accomplish great things; and this uniform direction is sufficiently accounted for, when we consider, that in monastic institutions, the course of human passions dammed up in one direction was permitted to run violently in another. Within these walls there was no *caritas liberorum*, no family attachment, no means of gratifying avarice: to an abbot of the twelfth century in his rising house were absorbed the love of native home, of parents, and brethren; his personal gratification; in short, the natural and strongest stimuli of his constitution.

That this is no superfluous investigation may be inferred from a fact scarcely to be doubted, which is, that if such a work as Jervaulx were to be constructed at present, the fee-simple of all the estates which its owners possessed, when it was actually erected, would be swallowed up long before the object could be accomplished.

The two parallel catalogues of abbots, of which the one was drawn up by Dr. Burton, principally from the archiepiscopal registers at York, and the other is corrected, and as nearly as possibly completed, on the authority of their epitaphs, will at least prove the usefulness of resorting to original documents.

Johannes primus Abb'as Jorevallis.

Johannes Brompton.

Wil'mus tercius Abb'as Jorevall.

.....

Eustacius quintus Abb'as Jorevall.

Radulphus.

Simon de Midgley.

Johannes octavus Abb'as Jorevall.

Thomas de Griselhurst.

Burton.

1. John de Kingston, 1141 and 1150.

2. John Brompton, 1193? 1143.

3. William 1148.

4. Eustache 1225*.

5. Raphe 1289.

6. Simon de Midgley.

8. Hugh 1342.

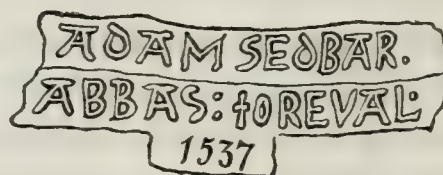
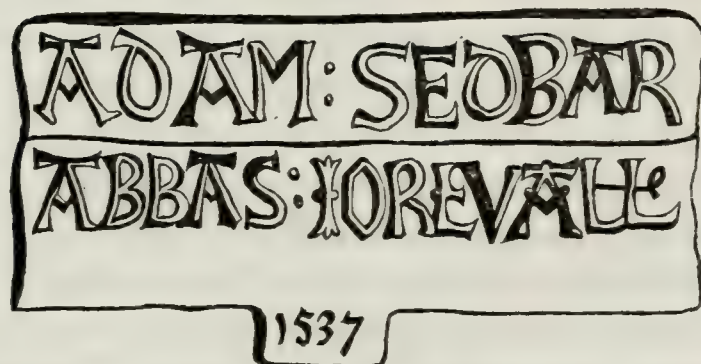
9. John 1349.

* So numbered by Burton, without reflecting on the absurdity of allowing no interval between 1148 and 1225.

Hugo.	10. John de Newby, 1374.
Johannes.	11. Richard Gower, 1399.
Johannes de Newby.	12. Thomas 1409.
Ricardus Gower.	13. Peter de Snape, 1425.
Thomas.	14. John Brompton, 2d. 1436.
..... } [Two wanting.]	15. William
..... } [Two wanting.]	16. William de Heslington, 1475.
Petrus de Snape, Abb'as decimus septimus.	17. Robert Thornton, 1510.
..... [One wanting.]	18. Adam Sedbar, executed in London for
Johan Brompton, 2 ^{dus} .	his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace,
Wil'mus.	A. D. 1537.
Wil'mus de Heslington.	
Robertus Thornton, Abb'as vicessimus 2 ^{dus} .	
Adam Sedbar.	

In this catalogue, it is obvious, from the authority of the tombs themselves, that five names are wanting; but I am not sure that I have placed the intervals aright.

On the wall of an apartment in the Tower of London, where the misguided leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace, who had not been consigned to their fate nearer home, were confined, is yet remaining the name of Adam Sedbar, A. D. 1537.



In the year following the house remained undemolished, excepting that the lead had been rolled off and melted; for in Nov. 1538, Richard Bellyseys writes (probably to Cromwell), "I have taken down all the lead of Jervaulx, and made it into pecys of half foddors; which lead amounteth to the number of 18 score and five foddors, with thirty and four foddors that were there before; and the said lead cannot be conveyt nor carried until the next sombre, for the ways in that countre are so foul and deep that no caryage can pass in wyntre. And as concerninge the raising and taking down the house, if it be your l'p's pleasur, I am mynded to lett it stand to the next spring of the yere, by reson the days are nowe so short it would be double charges to doe it now."

In the next spring, therefore, we may presume to have been demolished what in half a century the founders,

With toil immense,
And hands innumerable scarce performed.

What counsels were given for the application of the rich domain belonging to Jervaulx may be learned from the following letter, copied from Dodsworth's MSS., and

never printed before, which is preceded by a few others relating to the same subject of more ancient date.

Universis S'te Eccl'ie Dei filiis Ric'us dict's abb's Sauign in D'no sal't'm. Sciatis nos inspexisse quasdam cartas p'decessor' n'ror' pie memorie D'nor' Serlonis & Willi' Abb'm Sauign de abb'ia n'ra de Wandelesdale q'd et Joreuale dicitur qu'm dederunt & concesserunt dilect' filie n're eccl'ie de Bellalanda in p'petuum cum possessio' h'i'tis et h'b'en'dis. Quas q'd'm cartas confirmamus ratificamus et app'bamus eo viz't tenore et intuitu ut ea eccl'ia de Jorevall p'dict eccl'ie de Bellalanda sicut filia matri sit subjecta et secu'd'm ordinem n'ram eidem obediat' p' o'ia sicut in cartis predecessor' n'ror' plenius continetur. Valete.—*Dodsworth*, vol. 63. f. 53.

Concessio d'ni Heruæi fil. Akariæ.

Archiepo Ebor' et o'ib's filiis S'c Eccl'ie Heruæus fil. Akariæ salutem. Quia video quod monachi de Joreualle nequ't abb'iam tenere in feod' meo apud Fors p'p't penuria et paupertate loci, et aeris intemperantia, ideo in bona pace et amore, consencio q'd transfera't abb'iam suam de Fors in domic'a t'ra d'ni mei Comitis Conani de Richem'd apud East Witton. Salvis sibi o'ib's t'ris suis et tenuris q'd de me tenent ubicunque sunt lib'e et quiete. V'z't una carucat t're et d'i in Fors, et tribus carucatis t're in W'rton ad Grangia sua construenda cum o'ib's rebus q' p'tinent ad p'dictam terram in lib'am puram et p'petuam elemosinam in bosco et in plano, in aquis p'tis et pasturis alte et basse, subter terram et super terram, nihil mihi vel heredibus meis retinens ex omnibus. Ita quod ego et heredes mei o'ia p'dicta sicut p'dictum est p'fatis monachis warantizabimus et acquietabimus et defendemus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et sciant omnes homines qui sunt vel futuri sunt q'd baronia de Witton incipit deorsum ad aquam de Jor' tendendo usque ad Slaynlupanegil & occidentale parte de Thorneton Ruske usque ad mediu' montis de Otholburgh et inde usque ad Greneberghe et inde p'p'tu'm usque ad Grenesker et inde sicut fons descendit deorsum in Keldebothem et inde sicut idem Siketū manat et currit in Blaynbeck et inde sicut aqua de Blaynbeck currit in Semerwater et inde p'p'tu'm p' Bayn usque in Jor.

Testes hujus rei sunt Heruæus Sac'dos Walterus Cl'ic's de S'o. Reynaldo.—*Dodsworth*, vol. 63. f. 53.

L'ra permissionis cap'l'i generalis amantissimo patri et d'no Rogero Dei gratia Ebor' archiep'o et abb'i de Fontibus, omnibus venerabilib' abb'ib' cistercii ordinis frater Lucas Cister et totus conventus abb'm Cister Capl'i p'petuam in D'no salutem. Imprimis multiplices D'no n'ro Ebor' archiep'o referim' gra's quia sicut audivimus gra'm et p'tecio'em n'ri ordinis frib's summa cum diligentia paterna impendit. Quia v' ut eadem g'ra quam cessit n'cce nobis est p'severet preces ei p' frib's n'ris porigim' et maxime p' Coabb'e nostro de Joreualle q'd de ipsius benignitate apud nos plurimum est relatus. Notum autem vobis esse volumus cum licencia p'dicti abb'is omnes in bo'r concessimus ut domum suam transmittet, et in territorium Wittoniæ sup' flu'm Jor' licet infra terminos esse videatur ea transponat. Constituimus itaque et p'senti pagina confirmamus ut quod a nobis sancitum est, nullus deinceps impetere p'sumat.—*Dodsworth*, vol. 63. f. 52.

Ranulfus fil' Rob'ti su'monit' fuit q'd habet coram regem cartam & warancia' quare ipse impedit abb'm de Joreuall & monachos de pastura et aliis aisiamentis q'e hab'e debent ut dicunt in foresta de Wendeslaydale & d'c'm fuit eidem abb'i quod habet ad diem illu' cartas quas ipse dicit se habere de p'dicta pastura et aliis aisiamentis in p'fata pastura: & abbas venit & p'tulit cartas plures. Va' nos habem' inscripta & vnde ipse

oste'dit q'd contra cartas et libertates suas et sup' saisinam suam antiquis e'is data' a comite Alano et ei' he'dibus & confirmac'one heredum & c'firmac'o'e regum edificavit Raulfus & antecessores sui in pastura illa infra forestam de Wandesladale xxxix domos forarias cum duabus familiis. V'n de ill' domib's exeunt' quolibet die duo milia a'mor' pascenda in p'dicta foresta. Et preterea idem Rauf' locat eande' pastura' vicinis vill' & ho'ib's religiosis & ipse fecit in eadem foresta et vacarias & unam porcariam & pastam arat' q'd p' illa' sup'onationem & vendit'o'em forestæ & donac'o'em qui fecit in foresta & plures alias congressiones in ea factas det'iorat' est idem abb's ad valoriam. D. m'.

Et Rauf defendit vim et injuriam et dampnu' p'dictum de domibus & dicit q'd villa uti p'dictum est sita fuit p'usquam ipse erat d'n's feud' illius & ipsa juxta sita est & in d'nio eidem Rauf' sta' q'd mete & divide habent' sicut villam illam et forestam. Dicit etiam q'd a veti' fefam'to a p'dicto Comite Alano & ei's heredibus, heredib's Britannie, Clamat ipse totam forestiam de Wandesledale & quicquid ad forestiam illam p'tinet. Dicit etiam q'd cartæ suæ quæ ipse habet de heredibus Britannie sunt in custodia prioris de Butele ex co Ranulfi de Glanville et d'ni Cantuariensis. H. su' quar' custodia idem Rauf fuit et p' cartas illas tenet foresteria' & quicquid ad foresteriam p'tinet. Dicit etiam quod semper postquam ancessores fuerunt sesati ipse postea co'munia in Australi parte de for: ad omnia d'nica **an^sta** sua in ill' vicinis partibus idem abbas ibi habere debet & solet co'munia ad **an^sta** sua. In Aq'lone parte nulla co'munia clamat capital' forestari'. Dicit etiam quod ipse habere debet totam piscariam de Tor sive porcione et q'd mete & divide c'tinentur in cartis p' que ea que sua sunt habere debet in pace sive co'munia que c'tinentur in cartis v'n petit q'd si quid minus petierit ore quam in cartis continetur quod tum cartas suas inspexerit & illas habuerit si allocet' & n' ideo sit p'dens. V'n petit q'd prior de Butele in cujus custodia cartæ illæ sunt su'moneat'. Et si cartæ illæ ei n' possint sufficere monstrabit alio in sufficient', q'd monachi adversus eum jus non habent in quibusdam.

Et abb's dicit q'd com' Alanus die quo donu' illud fecit eis fuit saisit' de omnibus rebus p'dictis ita quod illa dare potuit & de co'munia et de piscaria & aliis aisiamentis. Uti illa nemini postea aferre p' cartam n' aliq' alio m' & cartas suas & etiam c'firmac'o'em regum & q'd villa illa p'dicta fuit edificata postquam cartæ suæ eis factæ fuerunt.

Dies dat' est eis a die sancte Trinitatis in 8 mense' & abb's ponit loco.....de Bigstrob ad sequ'du' sicut cu' cellarario suo q'm p'ius posuerat & prior de Butele sumoneat' ad p'dictum t'mum' & ibi ha't cartas p'dictas. A° R' R' Johis xv°.

Die Calisti p'p anno incarnationis D'ni M°CC°XIIII°. Datum fuit judicium d'no abb'i & monach' de Joreuall a Simo'e de Catesilla s'c'd'm formam cartar' suar' utendi pasturam de Wandeslaydale cu' omnibus aisiamentis & lib'tatibus ad ipsam pasturam spectantibus.—*Dodsworth*, vol. 76. fol. 88.

Jorevale, 4th Ed. 2.

Rex archiepis, &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam celebris memoriæ Domini H. quondam regis Angl. p'avi n'ri in hæc verba. Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ Dux Norm. et Aquitan. Comes Andegav. archiepis' ep'is abb'ib's prioribus comitibus baronibus justic' vicecomitibus forestar' prepositis ministris et omnibus balli's et fidelibus suis, salutem.

Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et animar' antecessor' et hæredum nostrorum concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo et abbacie de Joreuall et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus r'onabiles concessionem et donationem eis fri's tam per Alanum quondam Comitem Richem. quam p' Conanum fil' suu' et per Constanciam

filiam ipsius Conani. Scilicet de concessione et confirmatione p'd'ci Alani Comitis tres carucatas terræ in Witton et unam carucatam et dimidiam in Forse de dono Akarie, et totam villam de Engleby de dono Rogeri filii Weimar et Harmery fratris sui, et unam carucatam et dimid' in Forse de dono Hugo' de Jernegan. Et de dono Alani Comitis quod per des'vu nullius servicii nec alicujus petitionis que ad Comitem Richemu'd p'tineat sup' eosdem fr'es, nec sup' homines eorum manu capiat' nec aliqua molestia eis inferat'. Et de dono ejusdem, quod h'eant pasturam per totam forestam de Wendesladal et p'ta falcanda qu'tu' eis opus fuerit et ut rapiant materiem ubicunque voluerint in eadem foresta ad domos suas et ad omnia necessaria sua facienda sine omni impedimento et disturbacione, quod si mineria ferri vel plumbi in terra sua invenerint ad opus suum eam fodiant, et quod habeant feras luporum morsu peremptas quas ipsi vel servientes sui in foresta illa invenerint, et ut omnia que idem Comes memoratis fr'i'bs dedit et concessit bene et in pace et honorifice in nemore et plano, in terris et aquis, et pratis et pascuis et equitibus et omnibus consuetudinibus suis liberis imperpetuum, teneant et possideant, de donacione autem et concessione Conani quondam Comitis Richmond' totam terram in territorio de Witton in bosco et plano, que est ultra Holeber, usque ad diversas inter Witton et Masham sire et pasturam in omni mora et bosco et plano que p'tinent ad Witt' et maeremium et ligna ad foros suos et ad omnia necessaria sufficient et ut nullus inducat animalia pascentia in foresta de Wendesladal ad molestiam monachorum, de concessione et confirmatione Constancie Comitisse fil. ipsius Conani quod monachi predicti possint piscari per omnes aquas Comitis Richmund' in Wendeslaydal ad opus infirmorum de infirmitorio suo et ut faciant faudas ad pullos suos capiendos ubi eis placuit del gu' de Chambesgache et ut faciant logias p' visum senescalli Comitis Richmund' ad vaccarias suas in marginibus forestæ. Concessimus etiam eis et confirmavimus unam carucatam terræ in Kelginhow, et unam carucatam terræ et dimid' in Didereston et unam carucatam et dimid' in Hesilton et unum toftum ad h'r'm Antulf. Et ex dono Rogeri de Moubray terram apud Brigewath, hæc supradicta et insuper omnia quæ eis r'onabilit' data sunt vel in futurum justis modis adquirere poterunt. Predictæ abbacie in p'petuam elemosinam concedimus et confirmamus solute et quiete ab omni servicio et seculari exacc'one, cum thol et theam et soca et saca et infangenetheofs et cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis, quietas de geld et danegeld, et ipsam abbatiam et omnes possessiones et res ad eam pertinentes ubicunque, et de cujuscunque dono fuit, in manu nostra et custodia et proteccionem suscipimus sicut carta H. regis avi nostri et cartæ p'd'cor' donatorum et confirmatorum domini J. regis p'ris nostri r'onabilit' testant'—Hiis testibus E. London, J. Bathon, R. Sarum, W. Carleol Ep'is H. de Burgo Comite Kant. Justic' Angl. W. Marescallo Comite Pembr. Stepho de Segrave, Henr. de Aldithel, Rado' fil. Nich'i, Joh'e fil. P'hi, Ric'o fil. Hug. et aliis. Dat. p' manum venerabilis patris R. Cicestr' Ep'i cancellar' nostri apud Westm. duodecimo die Febr. anno regni nostri duodecimo.

Inspeximus etiam quoddam scriptum Johannis quondam Ducis Britanni. et Comitis Richmund' in hæc verba omnibus s'ce matris eccl'ie filiis p'sentibus et futuris ad quos p'sens scriptum p'venerit Joh'es Dux Britanni. et Comes Rich' in Angl' salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum concessisse et p'senti scripto confirmasse Deo et beatæ Mariæ et monach. de Joreuall ordinis Cisterciens': Deo servientibus et eorum successoribus imp'petua ipsam abb'iam suam de Joreuall in honore beatæ Marie constitutam in territorio de Est Witton cum tota terra ejusdem villæ et advocac'o'e eccl'um cum omnibus p'tin' aysiammentis libertatibus in terra aqua bosco et omnibus aliis rebus in lib'am puram et

p'petuam elemosinam. Insuper concedimus et confirmamus pro nobis et heredibus nostris omnes alias terras quas ipsi religiosi h'ent de domo antecessorum nostrorum fundatorum suorum seu quorumcunque aliorum. Scilicet in Askerig, Nappai, Neubigyng, Ridmere, Herneby, Walburn, Mersk, Feldom, Dalton, Melsamby cum Didreston, Rith, Langton sup' Suale, Witewell, Apilton, Tunstall, Burgh, Hesilton, Haukeswell, Burton Cunstable, Fyngall, Hotonhang, Ellyngstring, Ellyngton, Skerueton, Lemyng, Estleby, Middleton, Quenerou' cum p'tin' in puram et p'petuam elemosinam solutam et quietam de omnibus serviciis exacco'ibus et demandis imp'petuum. Preterea concedimus et confirmamus pro nobis et heredibus nostris prenomatis monachis et eorum successoribus omnes alias terras suas. Scilicet grangias, possessiones ecclesiasticas et mundanas, tofta et crofta, redditus et prata pascuas moras pasturas boscos et co'munas ac omnia alia ten' sua tam in d'inicis quam in serviciis cum omnimodis p'tin' lib'tatibus et aysiamentis p'pe et p'cul de quorumcunque X'pianorum fuerint donac'o'e infra honorem Richmund. Ita quod ipsi monachi et eorum successores teneant et h'eant imp'petuum omnes terras suas et possessiones cum omnibus p'tin' ad laudem et honorem Dei et salutem animarum lib'e quiete, bene, et in pace in lib'am puram et p'petuam elemosinam p' salute animæ nostræ et antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum. Et nos et heredes nostri p' p'sentem confirmac'o'em in omnibus sicut scriptum est p'nominatis monachis de Joreuall et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus imp'petuum. In cujus rei testimonium p'senti scripto sigillum nostrum apposuius.

Hiis testibus, Gwyscardo de Charroniis, Joh'e Breton, Joh'e de Mauro militibus, Petro de Thoresby rectore ecclesiæ de Aykscarth, Nich'o de Nautes capellano Baldewino Dapifero, Alano Camerario, Milone cl'ico, Rob'to del Apilgarth, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Ebor. die exaltac'o'is s'ce Crucis anno gr'e mill' ducentesimo sexagesimo octavo et anno regni regis H. fil. regis Joh'is quinquagesimo s'c'do.—*Dodsworth*, vol. 24. f. 19.

In *Dodsworth's Col.* vol. 76, f. 113, is an imperfect royal licence to William de Thornton, vicar of East Witton, and the abbot and convent of Jorevall, empowering him to give and them to receive 6 messuages, 1 bovat, and 23 acres of land, with a meadow in East Witton, Guerlyngton, and Hutton Hang, Com. Ebor. for a chaplain to celebrate divine service every day in the abbey church for the souls of the said William, his ancestors, and all the faithful departed: saving the rights and customs of the chief lords of the fee.

Westminster, 30 Jan. 1 year of our reign. (The king's name is lost.) **Teste me i'po apud Westm.**

A letter from Arthur Darcy relating to Jorevale, 8 June, 1537.—*Dodsworth*, vol. 26. f. 12.

Ytt shall like your honorable lordship to be advertysed ytt I was wt my lord lewtenant, at ye suppression of Gervaix; wch howse wtin the gate is covered holly wt leadds, & her is one of the fayrest chyrches yt I haue seen, fayre medowe, and ye ryuer runnyng by ytt, & a grett demayn. The kyng's hyenes is att great charge wth his stoodes of mares at Thornbery, & other places, whych are fyne grounds, and I thinke yt att Gervaix, & in the graynges incydent, wth the help of ther gret hardy co'mons y' kyng's hyenes, by good ouerseers, shold haue ther the most best race that shold be in England, hard and sownd of kynd; for surely the breed of Gervaix for hors was the trydd breed in the north. Ye stallyons and mares well sortyd: I thinke in no realme shold be fownd the lyke to them; for ther is hardye & hye grownds for the summer, and in wynter woodes and lowe grownds to fire them. My lord, by my lord lewtenant I haue restitutyon off a grett part of my goods at Couerham. From Gervaix I went to

Sallay, wher I inquiryd out a challice yt was brybbed from the kyng affore the suppression of the howse, and also I haue fownd a booke of debts belongynge to the howse. I requyre your lordship to send me your pleasour what I shall doo therin. My good lord, I requyer you to gett me lycence for xiiii dayes to cum vpp to dispatch me off debts ytt I owe; of my fayth I never brake so much credence as I haue lately doon. I haue desyred Mr. Solymont to rememember your lordship of my cawssys. Of trewth, my lord, I doo wayt the kyng's money here at Pomfrett; for of a trewth ye contreys in ye north neuer were in a more dredfull and trew obeysaunce. My lord, I bessyche yow be good lord vnto me. It is shewyd yt the kyng's hyenes wold agayne survey my lands; & ferther Mr. Chanssler did send to me yt it was thoght that I had disseyved ye kyng. My lord, ye know that I might haue had St. Leonard's, whych is better by iiii marks then my lands in the first survey, I dyd refuse ytt, and on fayth I never knew what Sallay was tyll ytt was graunted Mr. Fermer and Mr. Montagew, & wold haue gyffen six marks yerly for Grenes Norton, & in consyderacon thereof, & wth my wyfe in maryage ye kyng's hyenes gaue me my lands unsurveyed. If ytt be the kyng's pleasure to haue my rentalls vpon my liffe I shall not lye, but bring them my selfe, & hys grace shall haue althings at hys conseyence & pleasour, as knowyth God, who ever preserve yow wth much honor. VIII day of June.

Yours humbly att commaundment,

ARTHUR DARCY.

Jarvaux nuper monast' sive abbatia.

Comp'a omnium & singulorum domorum, maner' terr' & tenementorum ac aliarum possess' tam temp'alium quam spiritualium p'd'co nuper monast' siue abb'ie p'tin sive spect' necnon ballivorum, p'positorum Bedell' p'orator' firmar' seu aliorum ministrorum quorumcunque computab' existen. Et modo in manibus D'ni Hen. VIII^m. Dei gra. Anglie et Francie Regis, Fidei Defensoris, D'ni Hibernie et in terra supremi capitis Anglicane ecclesie existen' racione attinctur. Forisfactur' vel conviction' Ade Sedbargh nuper abbatis ibidem qui de altâ prodicione contra coronam et dignitatem ejusdem D'ni Regis perpetrat' jamdudum legitime attinct. fuit. Vidz. pro uno Anno integro finito ad festum S'ci Michaelis Archangeli Anno regni ejusdem D'ni Regis xxx^{mo}.

Thornton Steward, arr.

Comp'us Willi. Byggens coll. redd. D'ni Regis ibidem tempore p'dicto. Null. vltimi compi Anni proximi pr. prout in pede ejusdem plenius liquet. Summa null.

Redd. tenent. ad volunt. D'ni.—Sz. redd. comp. de lvii^s. i^d. de toto redd. tenen. ad volunt. D'ni ibidem sol. ad terminos S'ci Martini & Pentecost. equalib. p'r annum prout t'm per libr. super. Ric'i Pollard armigeri unius general. Super. H. D'ni Regis inde anno xxviii^{mo}. ejusdem D'ni Regis renovat. quam per computum de Anno xxix^{mo}. R. p'd'ci coram generalib. super'is H. D'ni Regis examinat. & probat. magis clare apparere poterit. Summa lvii^s. i^d.

Expen. comput. in regard. ejusdem.

Idem comput. in expen. d'ci comput. hoc Anno allocat caus. coll. redd. p'd'ci & al. vill. sequen. ac venient. usque Ebor. p' computo s. ibidem cor. auditor. D'ni R. audiend. & determinand. x^s. Summa x^s.

Summa alloc. p'd x^s. deb. xlvii^s. i^d.

Q'm onerant. in comp'o Rec. general. D'ni R. hujus Anni prout ibidem plenius continetur.

Sum. de Wennesladale.

Compus Johis Medcalf Balli. D'ni R. ibidem tempore predicto.

Arr.—Null ult' comp. Ann. prox. preceden. prout in pede eiusdem plenius liquet. Summa null.

Redd. & ten. ad volunt. D'ni.—Scil. red. comp. de iiii^{xx} . xiii^{li} . xviii^{s} . x^{d} . de toto redd. tenen. ad volunt. D'ni ibidem ad term. S. Mich. & Pent. equalib. solv. p'r ann. prout t'm p' libr. Super^s. Ric'i Pollard arm. unius general. Super^s. ter. D'ni R. inde Anno $\text{xxviii}^{\text{uo}}$. ejusdem. D'ni R. renovat. qui p'r comp. de Anno xxix ad largum ingrossat. coram generalib. Sup^{is}. ter. p'd'ci D'ni R. examinat. & probat. magis clare appar. poterit. Summa iiii^{xx} . xiii^{li} . xviii^{s} . x^{d} .

Firm. terr. dom. nuper in man. abb'is et convent. de Jarvaux.

Scil. de xvi^{li} . xii^{s} . viii^{d} . de firm. sive redd. ter. dom. ibidem sit. divisissq. diversis tenen. per Ric. Pollard arm. unius general. Sup. ter. D. R. ad terminos predictos solv. per annum. Summa xvi^{li} . xii^{s} . viii^{d} .

Perquis. cur.—Scil. xxxi^{s} . de p'sitis & p'quis cur. ibidem hoc anno ten. apud Dalegraunge xxix^{o} . die Aprilis Anno R. Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxx^{mo} . xiii^{s} . viii^{d} . & xxi^{mo} . die Septembr. Anno Reg. supradicti Regis xxx^{mo} . ut per extr. earundem, &c. xvi^{s} . iii^{d} . Summa xxxi^{s} .

Summa totalis Re. cxiii^{li} . ii^{s} . v^{d} . e quibus.

Feod. comput. cum expen. Senescall.

Idem comput. in ffeod balli. D'ni Reg. ibidem causa officii seu extend. & occupand. prout allocat. in comp. p'd'c p'r ann. xxx^{s} . Et in expens. Senescall. & alior. offic. D. R. illuc hoc Anno sup. t'm p'r cur. ibidem tenend. qm. pro bono Regis hujus D'nii procurand. & conservand. prout.

Per extra. man. Senescall. assign. & penes comput. rem. vii^{s} . viii^{d} . Summa xxxvii^{s} . viii^{d} .

Alloc. Amerc. illevabil.

C^s. in denar. d'co comp. alloc. pro amerc. diversis p'son. in titulo perquis. cur. hujus anni amerciat. viz. Thom. Pratte p. aff'io per ipsum super Abraham Metcalff hoc Anno fact. eo quodque dictus Thomas ex patria fugam fecit & null. bon. p^t se reliquit vnde dict. amerciamen. levare possit. Et sic in allocacione h'mor. hoc Anno ex consideracione offic. D'ni R. iii^{s} . iiii^{d} . Summa iii^{s} . iiii^{d} .

Lib. denar.

C^s. in denar. lib. Tristrano Tesshe Rec. general. D. R. ibidem per man. Joh. Metcalff ball. D. R. ibid. de exit. p'me me. hujus anni debit. ad fin. S'ci Martini in yeme infra temp. hujus comp. prout p'r bill. inde reman. xlvi^{li} . ix^{s} . iiii^{d} .

C^s. eidem Rec. p'r man. ejusdem ball. D. R. ibid. cum xx^{s} . solut. d'co Rec. p'r man. Luce Metcalff vt per bill. man. Johis Carlyll gen. rec. deput. assign. & reman. xlv^{li} .

Sum. lib. iiii^{xx} . xii^{li} . ix^{s} . iiii^{d} .

Sum. alloc. & lib. iiii^{xx} . viii^{li} . x^{s} . iiii^{d} . ob. q. Et debt. xviii^{li} . xii^{s} . i^{d} .

Gyllyng & Hetforth.

Comp. Wil. Byggens, coll. redd. &c.

Arr.—Null. ult. comp. &c.

Redd. tenen. ad volunt.—Scil. red. comp. de x^{s} . de toto red. ten. ad volunt. D'ni ibid. viz. iiii acr. prati vn. ii jacen. apud Gyllyng al. ii apud Heytforth in tenur. Edwardi Johnson sol. term. predictis equal. p'r ann.

Sum. re. x^{s} . Q'm onerant^r. in comp. rec. general. D. R. hujus anni prout ibidem plenius liquet.

Brompton Patryke.

Comp. Will. Byggens, &c.

Arr.—Null. ult. comp. &c.

Redd. ten.—Scil. red. comp. de xiii^s. iiii^d. de toto redd. ass. tam. lib. ten. vi^s. viii^d. quam tenen. ad volunt. d'ni vi^s. viii^d. ad term. sæpedict equal. solv. per annum prout per libr. sup^{is} Ric. Pollard, &c. &c. Sum. xiii^s. iiii^d. quibus h'b.

Rec. general. D. R. ibid. ut pr. bill. rem. vi^s. viii^d. & debt. vi^s. viii^d. ut de toto den. in man. hered. D'ni Coniers hoc Anno rem. Qm. oner. in comp. &c.

Marske.

Comp. Will. Byggyns, &c.

Arr.—Null. ult. comp. &c.

Redd. tenen. ad volunt. D'ni.—Scil. red. comp. de x^s. viz. de Wil. Conyers armig. pro i claus. voc. Armytteclose alias Frerewoddhed cont. per est. viii acr. ad term. Summa recepte x^s. Q'm oner' in, &c.

Westwyttton.

Comp. Will. Byggyns, &c.

Arr.—Null. ult. comp. &c.

Red. ten. ad volunt. d'ni.—Scil. red. comp. de liii^s. iiii^d. de redd. sive firm. vnus dom. cum gardin. xv acr. prati xii acr. terre arabilis vi acr. pastur. per estim. in tenur. Nichⁱ Metcalff ad volunt D'ni, ad terminos, &c. Summa recepte liii^s. iiii^d. Qm. oner' in comp'. &c.

Couerham.

Exit. spiritual.—Scil. xxvi^{li}. de firma rectorie de Couerhame vnac. gran. & gleb. eidem pertin. necnon oblacion. aliisque proficuis quibuscunque dict. rectorie pertinent. sive spectant. sic. per comissionar. D. R. arrentat. prout in dicto libro sup^{is} super hunc comput. examinat. plene liquet solvend ad term. annunc. B. Marie Virg. & S. Mich. Arch. equaliter. Et de l^{ra}. de firma rectorie de Sedberghe viz. in quadam pencione annuatim recept. de vicario ibidem iiii^{li}. decim. lanar. xxiii^{li}. Agnell. vii^{li}. aca'ia exit. libr. quadragesimalis xvii^{li}. in toto prout patet in libro sup^{is} predicti sic concess. Marmaduco Wiwolde arm. pro termino xxi annor. prout patet per litter. cancellarii & cur. augmentacion. corone D'ni R. audit. D'ni R. ibidem in ea parte direct. et inter memorand. comp. hujus. Ann. penc. solvend, &c. Et de vii^{li}. xvi^s. viii^d. de firma rectorie de Downom in omnibus exit. dicte rectorie de jure pertinen. tam p'dialib. quam p'sonalib. prout in libro &c. vltra dec. villat. de Downom in man. vicarii ibidem pro termino vite sue concess.....Riche arm^o. pro termino xxi ann. prout per litteras cancellarii &c. &c. sub. com. Sigill. suo nondum viso, solvend. ad fest. &c. &c. Et de xli^{li}. ix^s. iiii^d. de firma rectorie de Kettilwell in omnibus exit. &c. prout in libro, &c. vltra decim. villat. de Kettilwell predict. in man. vicarii ibidem pro termino vite sue sic concess. Launceletto Marton prout patet per litteras missivas cancellarii & alior. de consilio cur. augm. corone D. R. penes audit. rem. Solvend. ad term. &c. Et de xiiii^{li}. xiii^s. iiii^d. de firma rectorie de Schame vnac. omnimod. decimacionib. tam predialibus quam personalibus vnacum omnibus & singulis suis proficuis & commoditatibus dict. rector. quoquo modo pertin. sive spectan. sic dimiss. Roberto Bowes arm. sub com. Sigill. ipsorum nuper abbat. & convent. adhuc minime vic^o. tamen solumodo ex recognicione nuper abb. & conv. supervisum ejusdem nuper monasterii coram comissionar. D. Regis examinat. Solvend. ad terminos predictos equaliter.

Hawkeswell.

Comp. Wil. Byggens, &c.

Arr.—Null. ult. comp. &c.

Redd. ass. lib. ten.—Scil. red. comp. de iii^d. de toto ass. lib. ten. ibid. ad term. &c.
Summa iii^d. Q'm oner' in comp. &c.

Dom. de Horton in Ryblesdale.

Comp. Leonardi Taylor coll. redd. &c.

Arr.—Null. ult. comp. &c.

Redd. ass. lib. ten.—Scil. red. comp. de iii^s. viii^d. de toto redd. ass. lib. ten. ibid. ad term. &c. Summa iii^s. viii^d.

Redd. tenen. ad volunt. D'ni.—C^s. de xxx^{li}. iii^s. vi^d. de toto redd. tenen. ad volunt. ibid. ad term. &c. Summa xxx^{li}. iii^s. vi^d.

Firma molend.—C^s. de xxx^s. de vxore Joh. Baldersbye p. firm. unius molend. aquat. ibidem sic sibi sol. terminis predictis per annum. C^s. de xiii^s. iii^d. de Joh. Feldoms & Lawrence Feldoms p. firm. unius molend. fullat. sol. terminis predictis per annum. Summa xliii^s. iii^d.

Perquis. cur.—C^s. perq. & pers. Cur ibidem hoc Anno ten. minime red. eo quod nul. cur. ibidem tent. fuere ex relacione comput. Summa nul.

Summa recepte xxxii^{li}. xi^s. vi^d.

E quibus idem comput. in redd. res annuatim vicecom. Com. Ebor. p. quod^m. consuet. voc. Thendeles wapentake prout pz. comput. preceden. per ann. xx^s. C^s. in denar. nomine regard. d'co comput. hoc Anno allocat. tam diligent. Labor su. habit. circa redditus d'ci D'ni R. hoc Anno colligend. xx^s. Summa xl^s.

Summa allocat. xl^s. C^s. debt. xxx^{li}. xi^s. vi^d. Q'm oner'. &c.

Crofte.

Comp. Wil. Byggens, &c.

Arr.—Null. ult. comp. &c.

Redd. tenen. ad volunt. D'ni.—Scil. red. comp. de iii^s. de toto red. &c. viz. de hered. Ric. Clarevaux militis p. redd. ii acr. prati ibidem ad term. &c.

Summa recepte iii^s. Q'm oner' in comp. & vt. de tot. denar. in man. hered. Ric. Clarevaux mil. hoc Anno retent. prout ibidem plenius continetur.

Rectoria de Estwyttton.

Computus Edwardi Forest Sen. Firmar. D. R. ibid. p. temp. antedict.

Arr.—Null. ult. comp. Ann. prox. preceden. prout in pede ejusdem plenius cont.

Firm. decimar. rector.—Scil. red. de xxiii^{li}. de firm. decimar. garb. feni, agn. lan. vitul. oblacon. ac procurat. decimar. tam maior. quam minor. eidem rector. p'tin. sive spectan sic ad firm. dimiss. Edwardo Forest sen. & Edwardo Forest jun. per b'ras paten. D. R. quar. dat. est apud Westm. iiii die Febr. Anno reg. pred. D. R. nunc Hen. VIII^{ui}. &c. &c. xxix^{no}. habend. & tenend. &c. prefatis Edwardo & Edwardo execut. & assign. a festo S. Mich. Arch. ult. pret. ad fin. & term. xxi an. &c. &c. Reddend. inde annuatim, &c. &c. ad man. &c. xxiii^{li}. &c. Summa xxiii^{li}. e quibus.

Pencio. vicar.—Idem comput. in denar. solut. Joh. Maisterman clerico vicar. de Estwyttton in p'tem solut. penc. sibi ad c^s. p^r ann. viz. in alloc. p'mor' annual. penc. p. div. hujus anni ad festum Pent. infra temp. hujus compos. debit. ex rel. predict. firmar. super hunc comp. l^s.

Summa allocat. l^s. C^s. debt. xxi^{li}. x^s. Q'm oner' in comp. rec. gen. D. R. hujus anni.

Population, 1811.

East Witton parish,

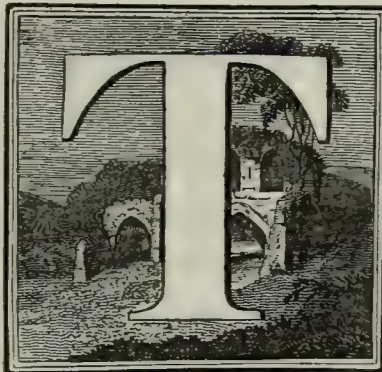
Within 393

Without 302

W E S T W I T T O N .

In Wittone ad geld. xii car. & viii caruc' poss. esse. Ibi habuit Glumer manerium. Nunc habet Alanus Comes in Dominio ii car. & xi villan. & ii bord. cum v caruc. Pratum acr. x. Totum i leug. l'g & quarent' lat. Silva minuta. Tot. i leuc. & dim. long. & tantund. lat. Tempore R. E. valebat iv^l. modo xx^s.

Ad hoc manerium adjacent berewicæ Toresby ii car. Witton i car. Wenderslaga iv car. & alia Wenderslaga iii car. simul ad g'ld xiv car. & x caruc' possint esse. Vasta sunt. Totum ii leug. lg. et ii lat.



THE next authority to Domesday relating to this place is an inquisition preserved by Gale, of uncertain date, but of the reign of Hen. III. in which the jurors find, quod quidam quondam Comes Richemondiaë dedit antecessoribus Petri Botterel. Villam de West Witton quæ valet quadraginta libras cum donatione ecclesiæ, quæ valet xx libras, qui Petrus domui de Jorevallibus dictam villam cum donatione ecclesiæ vendidit, quam honor Richemondiaë in manu domini regis fuit, reddendo eidem Petro xx libras per annum, quam firmam Dominus Petrus de Sabaudia post adventum suum recepit.

In eadem Wittona tenet Alanus filius Briani i car. terræ per cartam ut intelligunt.

In the register of Richmond this is styled a chapel only. It is certain that there was anciently a chapel in the town of West Witton, which formerly belonged to the patronage of the Lords Scroop of Massam. Yet the impropiators at a much later period were the Dukes of Bolton, representing the Lords Scroop of Bolton, and West Witton is supposed to have been part of the parish of Wensley, for they bring their dead to be buried in the churchyard of Wensley, and pay yearly at Easter an offering of 3*d*. per house for twenty known ancient houses.

This church formerly belonged, however conveyed, to the collegiate church of Aukland, as appears from a collation to the prebend of West Witton, A. D. 1379.—*Reg. Charlton. for Archdy. Richm.*

A. D. 1420, a chaplain was instituted to the free chapel of West Witton, by the vicar-general of the archdeacon, on the presentation of the widow of Stephen, Lord Scroop of Masham. Et te rectorem instituimus.—*Reg. Bowett.*

Again, in 1427, West Witton is also styled a free chapel.—*Reg. Bowett.*—Rectoris sive custodis.

Some very ancient separation of this parish from that of Wensley seems to be pointed out by the tradition, as well as the separation and very limited distance of the two places.

According to Kirkby's Inquest the property of this place was distributed as follows :

West Witton and Swynythwaite.

Sunt in eisdem villis vi carucatae terrae quæ faciunt dim. feodum militis, quæ tenentur de Roberto de Tatersale & idem Robertus tenet eas de Johanne Comite Richemondiaë, & Comes de Rege.

The following curious conveyance will prove by what means this manor came to the Neviles.

Ceste endenture faite perentre Henry Percy, Conte de Northumbreland, John de Leuesham, person del Eglise de Brompton dune parte, et Rauf de Nevill, Conte de Westmerland, dautre parte, tesmigne que lez ditz Conte de Northumbreland et John, ont lessés et bailles et per ceste chartre endentee confermee a dit Rauf Conte leur manoir de Westwyttton, dedeinz la libertee de Richemonde, en le Contee Deverwyk, ensemblement ove touz leur autres terres, tenementz, rentz, servicez, & commoditez queconque, ove toutz leur appartenantz en Westwyttton et Synythwait, que jadis fuerent a Dame Marie quæ fuit la femme John sire de Roos, auxi les homage et service de Mons' Rauf Bulmer, ove dys livres de rent service annuellement issant de certeneiz terres et tenementz en Wylton Lakynby, Laysynby et Est Cotom en Cleveland ; a avoir tenir & prendre a dit Rauf Conte, ses heires et a sez assignees a touz jours, en eschaunge pour une annuel rent de quarrant livres, issant de les manoir & ville de Corbrigg en la Contee de Northumbreland : pour qelx done et graunte le dit Rauf Contee ad donnee et grauntee per ycestez, as ditz Henry Conte et John, le dit annuel rent de quarrant livres ; a avoir et prendre as ditz Henry Conte et John et leur heirs et assignees a touz jours en eschaunge pour les ditz manoir de Westwyttton, terres, tenementz, rentz, servicez, commoditez, homage, service du dit Mon' Rauf Bulmer & le annuel rent de dys livres suisditz : Les qelx donnees et eschanges sont faitez sur lez condicions qensuyent, cestassavoir, que si le dit Rauf Conte ses heirs et assignees, ou autres eiantz leur estat ou ascun autre eiant frank tenement en les ditz manoir de Westwyttton, terres, tenementz, rentz, servicez, commoditez et l'annuel rent de dys livres suisditz, soient oustez dicelles, ou dascune parcelle dycelx, per ascunes persones ou per ascune personne, eiantz ou eiant entree droituel et congeable per ascun title comencee devant la date de cestes ; ou si celx ou ascune parcelle de ceulx soient desore en avant recoverez devers eux, per ascunes persones ou per ascune personne, leur pretendant title droituel comencee devant la date de cestes, per force et vertue das quelles recouverez et jugement, ils sont oustez perissint que le dit Rauf Conte et ses heires, assignees, et autres eiantz estat en ycelx, facent due et covenable defence en les poursuytz avantditz, sans fraude ou mal engyne, per advys et conseil du dit Henry Conte et sez heires qadonques bien livra a dit Rauf Conte, et ses heires pour reseiser le dit annuel rent de quarrant livres suisditz ; a avoir et tenir a son primer estat en cas que lentir manoir de Westwyttton, terres, tenementz, rentz, services, et lannuel rent de dys livres suisditz, soient recoverez et ils oustez et engettez dycelx, ou oustez per ascun entree congeable, per title droituel comencee devant la date de cestes ; et sils soient oustez de parcelle dycelx per force dascunes juggementz, recoverez et entree congeable come desuis est dit, qadonques bien livra a dit Rauf Conte et sez heirs, pur reseisir atant du dit rent de quarrant livres, come la terre issant perdue, et dont ils issint sont oustez amounte ou si aveigne, que le dit manoir de Westwyttton & les terres et tenementz suisditz, en les ditz villes de Westwyttton & Synythwait, soient recoverez per Henry Warde per force dune brief

de fourme donne or pendant envers le dit Henry Conte, et autres nomez en le dit brief, et dycelx oustez per force du dit recoverir, qadonques bien livra a dit Rauf Conte et ses heires pur reseisir le annuel rent de quarrant livres suisditz, a tenir a lui a touz jours —.

Next follows a charter of free chase, granted to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, for all his lands in Burton in Bishopdale, Walden, West Witton, and Penhill, bearing date Jan. 2, 4th or 5th Hen. V.

Rex eisdem salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus, carissimo consanguineo nostro Radulpho Comiti Westmoriandiæ, quod ipse et hæredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam chaceam in omnibus terris suis in Burton in Bishopdale, Walden, Westwitton, & Penhill, dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad chaceam pertinet contra voluntatem ipsius Comitis vel hæredum suorum, sub forisfactura nostra decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quod prædictus Comes, et hæredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam chaceam in omnibus terris suis prædictis dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad chaceam pertinet contra voluntatem ipsius Comitis, vel hæredum suorum super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum, sicut prædictum est.

Hiis testibus venerabilibus Patribus H. Cantuariensi archiepiscopo totius Angliæ primate, carissimo avunculo nostro Henrico Wyntoniensi cancellario nostro, & Thoma Dunolmensi episcopis, Thoma Clarenciæ, Johanne Bedfordiæ, & Humfrido Glocestriæ, fratribus nostris carissimis, ac carissimo avunculo nostro Thoma Exoniensi ducibus, Edmundo Marchiæ, Ricardo Warwici, Henrico Northumbriæ, & Johanne Sarum consanguineis nostris carissimis Comitibus, Henrico Fitz Hugh thesaurario nostro, Thoma Erpingham senescallo hospitii nostri, magistro Henrico Ware clerico, custode privati sigilli nostri, & aliis.

Data per manum R. apud Westmonasterium secundo die Januarii. Per ipsum regem.

The church of West Witton, as we have seen, was early bestowed on the house of Jervaulx, but never appropriated. In an ancient taxation of the archdeaconry of Richmond, S. D. it is classed among the chapels, and subjected only to the payment of iii^s. for Peter pence. It was, however, dependent on no other church, and though now endowed as a perpetual curacy only, is strictly parochial.

At the attainder of Jervaulx Abbey, the rectory of West Witton was valued in manse and glebe at 53s. 4d. and the tithes of grain, hay, wool, lamb, &c. at 8s. then demised to James Metcalf, of Nappay.

When in the reign of Henry III. a church is stated on the face of a record to have been given by a predecessor of a living nobleman to the ancestors of a certain grantee, the indefinite nature of the terms will almost irresistibly lead to the conclusion that such church had at least existed a century and a half. At the time of Domesday, however, it was not in being. It may therefore be assigned without much danger of dispute to the reign of Hen. I., the great era of church building in the north of England after the conquest. With this opinion the architecture of the church entirely coincides. Without tower or side ailes, with a plain Norman door, and arch at the entrance of the choir, the building is its own witness to every practical and judicious eye.

The following is the only inscription in this church :

Here lieth the Body of the Reverend James Lawson, B. D. upwards of 20 Years Minister of this Parish, who departed this Life March 9th, 1794, aged 45 ; also of Mary Ann, his Daughter, who died Jan. 13, 1799, in the 19th year of her Age ; likewise of Elizabeth, his Daughter, who died July 2nd, 1803, aged 29 years.

In the east window are these arms : azure, a chevron between three escallops, or.

The churchyard of this place affords one of the most pleasing views of lower Wensleydale. With the dreary magnificence of Bolton Castle, sustained by its long sweeps of purple heath in front, the eye gladly turns to that richest of vales beneath, luxuriating in the husbandry and pasturage, or shaded by the noble woods of modern Bolton. In this landscape the church, bridge, and village of Wensley are also conspicuous and interesting features.

Descending from the ridge of West Witton towards upper Wensleydale, is the pretty hamlet of Swynningthwaite, where is an excellent house charmingly situated, and belonging to Alderson, Esq.

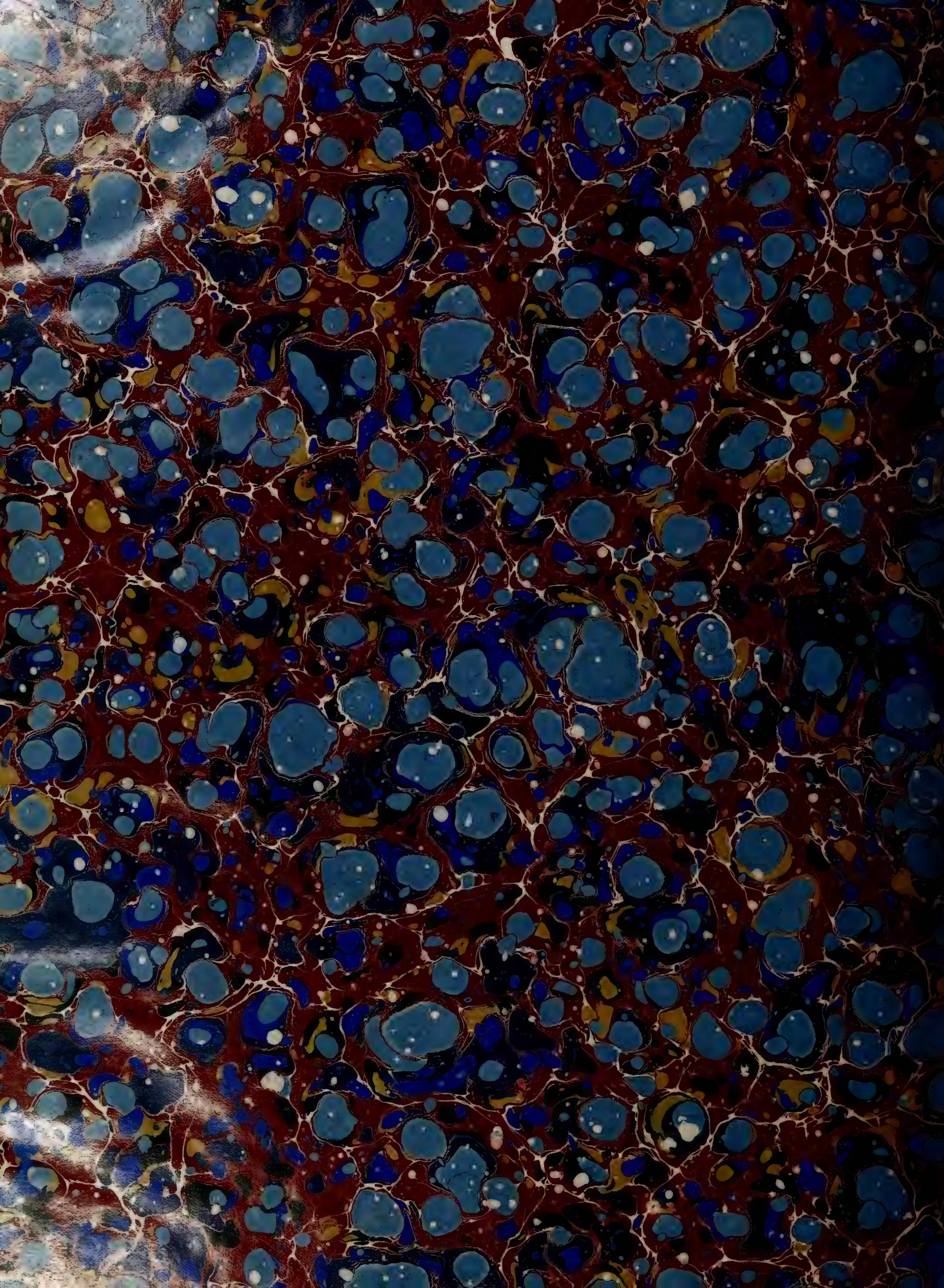
The etymology of this word is singular. Thwaite is an essart or piece of ground grubbed up and cleared of wood ; and *swining*, or *swine-ing*, denotes the *ing* or meadow to which the wild hogs resorted when they occasionally quitted the woods.

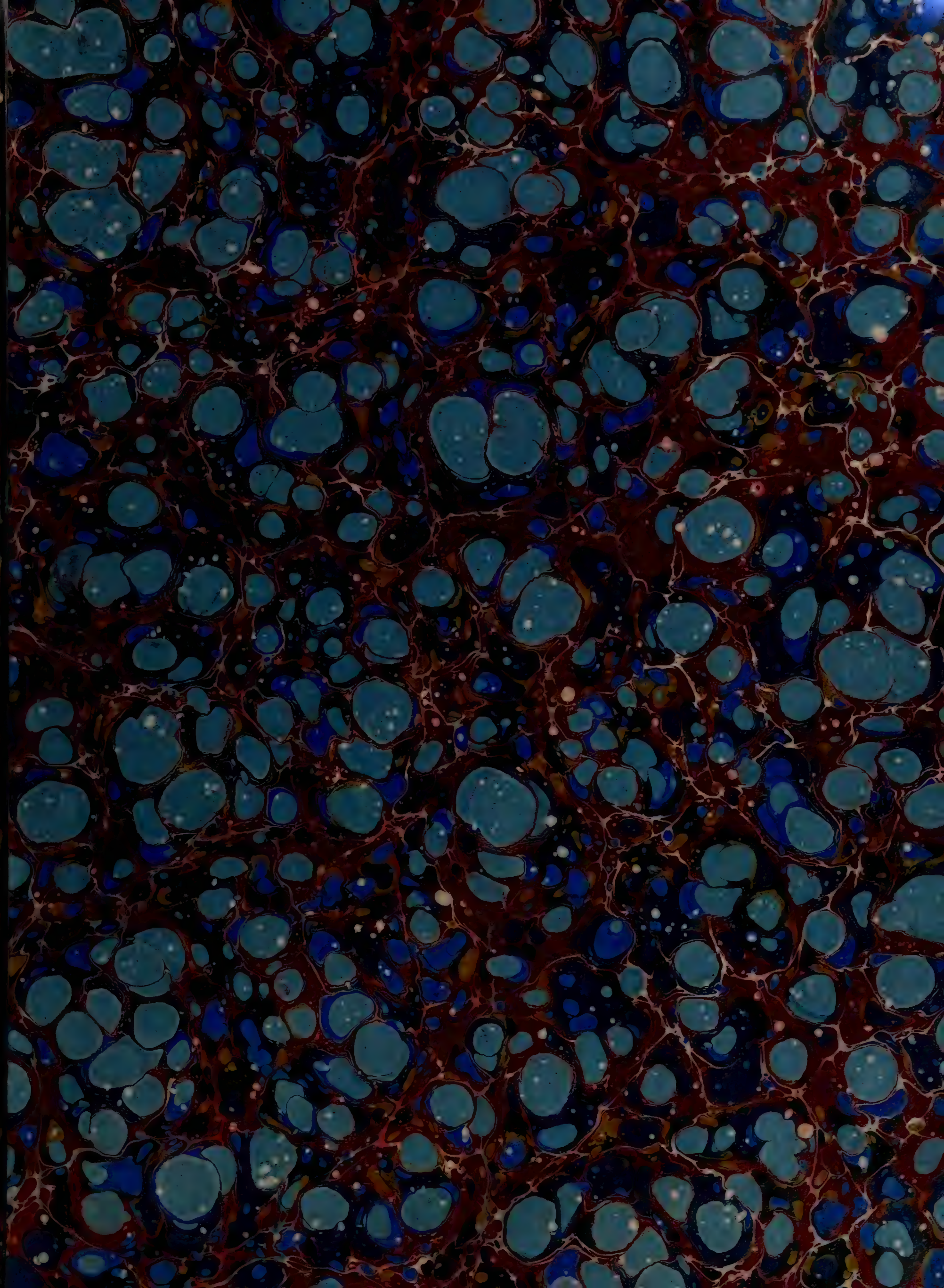
Whether the true orthography of the name of the parish be *Witton* or *Whitton*, and whether, according to the former, it be derived from *Witta*, a personal Saxon name, or in the latter from *þpīτ*, white, and *τov*, town, must remain undetermined.

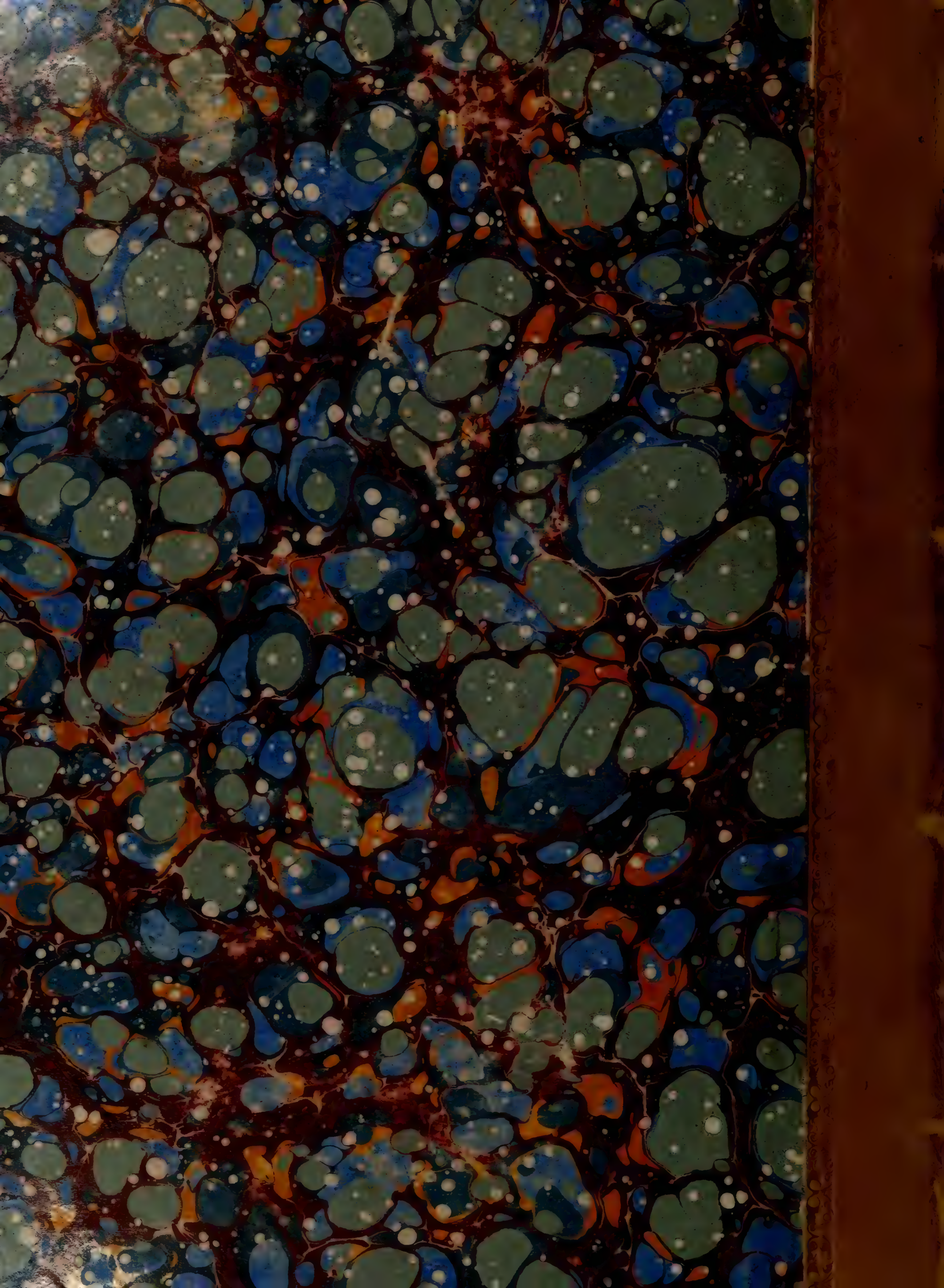
Population, 1811.

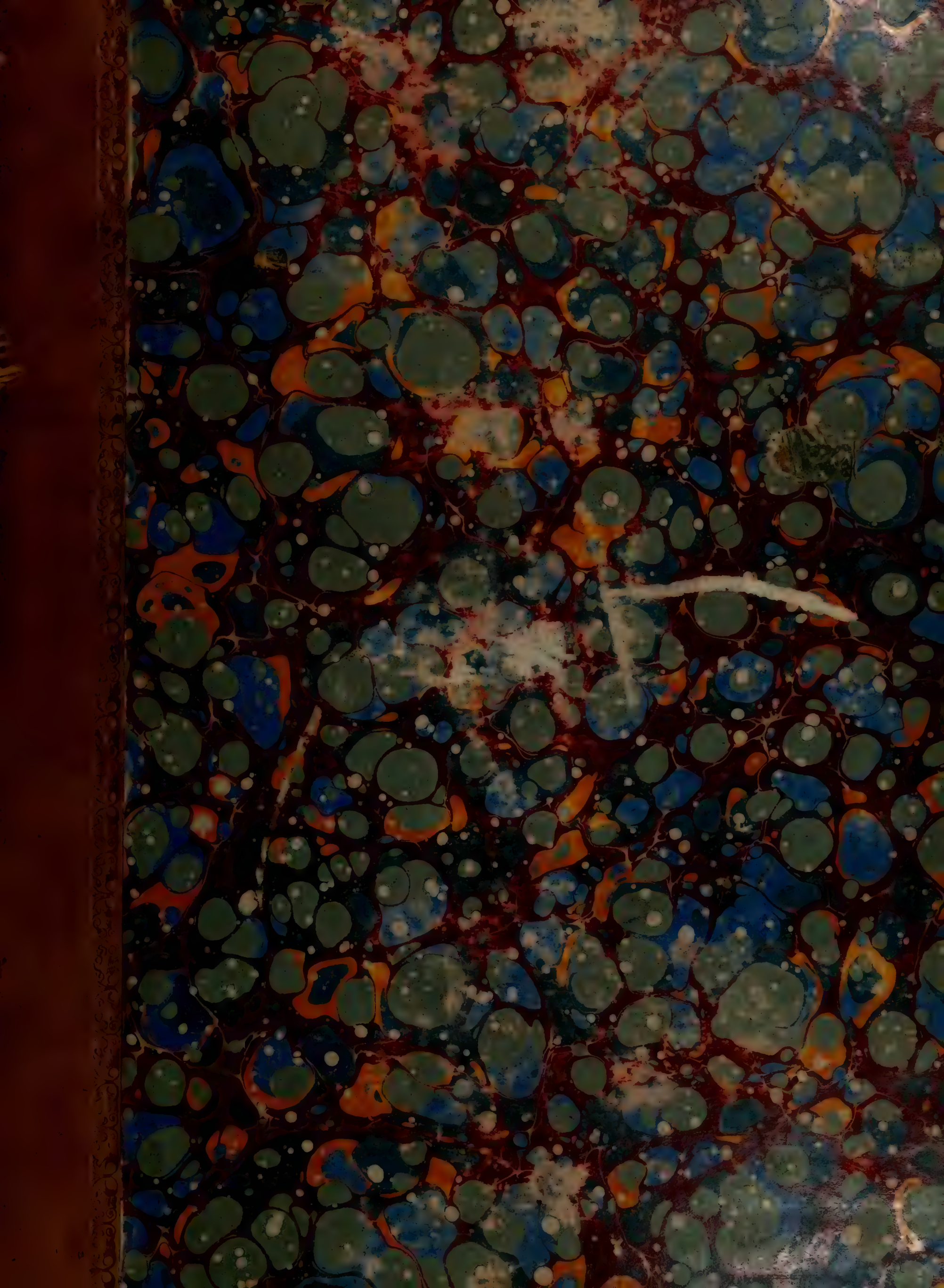
West Witton 439

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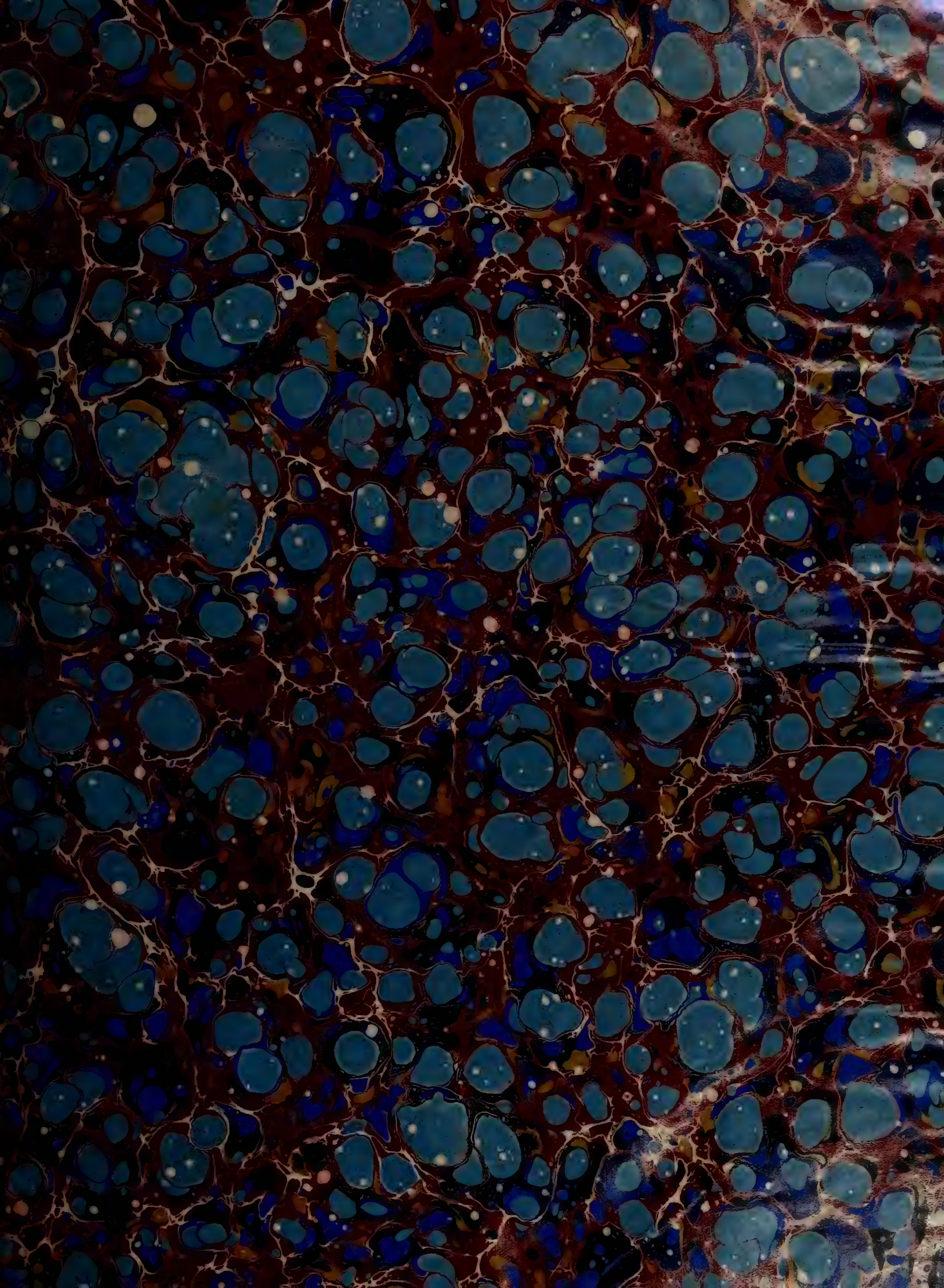








Col. Thomas Richard Crosse
1892.



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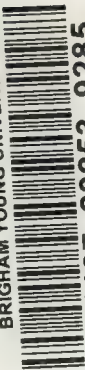
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AN
HISTORY
OF
RICHMOND SHIRE,
IN THE NORTH RIDING OF THE
COUNTY OF YORK;
TOGETHER WITH
THOSE PARTS OF THE EVERWICSCHIRE OF DOMESDAY WHICH FORM
THE WAPENTAKES OF LONSDALE, EWECROSS, AND
AMUNDERNESS,
IN THE
COUNTIES OF YORK, LANCASTER, AND WESTMORELAND.

BY THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, LL.D. F.S.A.
VICAR OF WHALLEY AND OF BLACKBURN, IN LANCASHIRE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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1823.

WAPENTAKE OF HANG EAST.

WAPENTAKE OF HANG EAST.



THIS district contains the lower and more fertile division of the ancient wapentake of Hang. It is bounded on the east and north-east from a point opposite to St. Agatha's Abbey, near Richmond, by the course of the Swale to its junction with Leeming Beck; then pursues the course of Leeming to its tributary brook, the Roskell, nearly to Snape, which, together with Well, by pursuing an imaginary line to the south-west, it includes; then crosses the Ure in order to comprehend the proper parish of Masham, or that which is not within the West Riding of the county and the wapentake of Claro. Near Leighton it turns sharp to the north-east, crosses the Ure once more between Kilgram Bridge and Jervaulx Abbey, and pursues an imaginary line to the east of Thornton Steward, and to the west of Patrick Brompton and Hornby, after which it intersects the parish of Catteric so as to exclude Hipswell and Hudswell, and returns to the Swale at the junction with that river of a nameless brook from Whitcliffe opposite to St. Agatha's Abbey.

This hundred is a kind of middle term between the wild mountainous district which was severed from it, and the uniformly low and fertile plain of Hallikeld.

From Snape by Watlass, Burrel, Rookwith, and Collinge, is a ridge of high ground, extremely airy and pleasant, marked on the map by the sources of many brooks, yet not high enough to preclude or discourage the growth of native oak. Hornby Castle itself stands upon one of the last elevations connected with this line of hills. The rest of this district, lying on the line of the brooks from this ridge to the Swale, has no appearance of the mountain character, though sometimes diversified by moderate swells, and sometimes depressed into sheltered alluvial bottoms.

The principal antiquities of the wapentake of Hang East are contained in the Roman Cataractonium, together with Snape Castle; and the principal modern seats are Hornby Castle, Brough Hall, Kirkby Fleetham, and Swinton.

Its market towns (the two great marts of south Richmondshire) Bedal and Masham.

It is remarkable that in so fertile a district no monastic foundation ever took place. The hospital of Well is no exception.

It consists of the parishes of Catteric, Hornby, Patrick Brompton, Kirkby Fleetham, Scruton, Bedal, Thornton Watlas, Well, and Masham.

Though intersected by the great Roman road, which has ever since been the line of march for armies from York to the border of the Roman province, and in later times to the limit of Northumbria and of England, this division has never been the scene of any considerable engagement; but it displays in several instances what its southern neighbour, Hallikeld, does not,—an apprehension entertained of incursions from the Scots, by the precautions used in the construction of the steeples.

B E D A L E.

In Bedale ad g'ld' vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor' i man. N'e h't Bodin ibi ii car' & xvii uill's & v bord' cu' v car'. Eclia & Mold' v sol' p'ti acr' vi. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° xxx sol'.

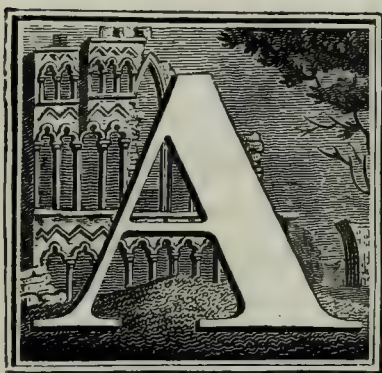
In Eschescol est soca p'tinens ad Massan ad g'ld' x car' & vii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h't Comes A v uill's & i bords cu' iii car'. Silua minuta. Tot' i leug' l'g & iii q' ¼ lat.

In Borel e' soca p'tinens ad Witone ad g'ld' v car' & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h't Comes ii uill' h'entes v boues. Tot' dim' leug' l'g & iii q' ¼ lat'.

In Torneton ad g'ld' iiii car. & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Hanc t'ram h'b Eduuin. N'e h't Robertus & wast' est.

In Crachele ad g'ld' xii car' & vii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ex his i car' & socam in Massan. Ibi Ghille & Vlchil h'br' ii man. N'e h'ent ii milites de Comite & ibi s't ii car' in d'nio viii uill' & vi bord' cu' v car' & i mold' iiii sol'. Prati acr' viii. Silua past' ii q' ¼ l'g & t'u'd' lat'. Tot' man. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° xxxviii sol'.

In Fredebi ad g'ld' v car. & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Audiud man'. N'e h't A Comes ibi vii uill' & iii bord' cu' iiii car'. Tot. dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol' m° xiii sol'.



ACCORDING to Kirkby's Inquest, 15 Edw. I.

In Bedale & Fretheby.

Sunt 7 carucatæ terræ quarum 2 car. & dim. & 12 bovatae tenentur de Briano filio Alani, & idem Brianus tenet residuum de Johanne Comite Richmondia, & Comes de Rege.

In Ayscough & Cowling.

Sunt in eisdem villis 7 carucatæ, unde 12 &c. de quibus magister militiæ templi in Anglia tenet i bov. terræ in puram eleemosynam de Hugone filio Henrici, & 3 carucae tenentur de eodem Hugone per servitium milit. & idem Hugo tenet de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Among these inferior feudatories, whose names are not mentioned, must have been the family who were denominated from the place, whose pedigree is here given from Hopkinson's MSS.

Richard Ascoughe was possessed of the manor of Dalborne-Norris, Newsam, Burstall, Thornton, Warofte, Worlaby, Newby, and other landes to him and his heires for ever. He married the daughter of Thomas Broughe, of Hackford, and had issue Richard.

Richard Ascoughe, Esq. married the daughter of the Lord Fitzhughe, and had issue William, Bishop of Salisbury, Richard, and Peter, a priest.

Richard Ascoughe, Esq. married the daughter of S^c John Basern, of Horton, Knt. and had issue John.

John Ascoughe, Esq. married the daughter of S^c John Ormelyffe, Knt. and had issue S^c William Ascough, judge, Robert, a doctor of the civile lawe, and Symon.

S^c Will^m. Ascoughe, Knt. one of the justices of the King's Bench, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heire of —, and had issue John, S^c James, Knight of the Rhodes, Edward, a priest, Ann, married to Thomas Brissam, Esq. and Katherine to Thomas Morton.

John Ascoughe, Esq. married to his first wife Margaret, daughter and sole heire of John Talboyes, in whose right he was Lord of Stallingburghe, and had issue S^c William, Edward, and Elizabeth, who was married to Thomas Booth. To his second wife he married Ellinor, daughter and heire of S^c Richard Tunstall, Knt. and had issue S^c Christofer Ascoughe, of Ashbye, who married Elizabeth, daughter of S^c John Allan, of London.

S^c William Ascoughe, Knt. married to his first wife Mary, the daughter of S^c Robert Hilyard, Knt. and had issue S^c William; and to his second wife Alice Copindale, by whom he had issue Robert, who married the daughter of William S^c Kearne.

S^c William Ascoughe, Knt. married the daughter of Thomas Wrothesley, of Staffordshire, Esq. and had issue S^c Francis, Edward, and Jane. Edward married the daughter of — Gibson, Jane married to George S^c Paule, Esq. and after to — Isney, of Norton-Isney, Esq.

S^c Francis Ascoughe, Knt. married to his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heire of William Hansard, Esq. and had issue William, Edward, Francis, Faith, married to Edward Madison, of Fonabye, Esq. Katherine married to Francis Mussendine, Esq. Ann married to Francis Manby, of Elsham, Esq. Judith married to Thomas Harclyffe, Esq. Elizabeth to Vincent Grantham, Esq.; and to his second wife the daughter of Robert Dighton, Esq. by whom he had noe issue.

Will^m Ascoughe, Esq. married the Ladye Ann, daughter of Edward Clinton, Earle of Lincolne, had issue Edward.

Edward Ascoughe, Esq. married Easter, daughter of Thomas Grantham, Esq. and hath issue William, Francis, Thomas, Edward, Vincent, Elizabeth, Margaret, Jane, Easter, Faith, Lucie, and Ann. Elizabeth was first married to George Savile, of Wakefield, Esq. after to S^c George Savile, of Thornhill, Knt. and Bart. Margaret to John Hatcher, Esq. Jane to Mr. Metcalfe, Hester to Henry Savile, of Wathe, Faith to Mr. Willyamson, Lucye to John Wellcomen, Ann dyed yonge.

Borell & Thornton Collynge.

Sunt ibidem 10 carucatæ terræ unde 12 &c. de quibus ecclesia de Bedale dotata est de 2 bov. terræ, & abbas de S^{ca}. Agatha tenet 1 bov. terræ similiter in puram eleemosynam & residuum tenetur de feodo diversorum quæ tenentur de feodo Biani filii Alani, & idem Brianus de Maria de Nevile, & eadem Maria de Roberto de Moustern, & idem Robertus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Parva Crakehall.

Sunt ibidem 5 caruc. terræ unde 12 &c. quæ tenentur de feodo diversorum, qui tenent de Joh. de Britannia Comite Richmondia, & idem de Rege.

Magna Crakehall & Rande.

Sunt ibidem 4 caruc. unde 12 &c. de quibus Robertus de Rande tenet dim. car. &

Gilbertus filius Hawisiæ aliam dim. caruc. de Roberto de Tatersale, & idem Robertus tenet residuum de Comite Richmondiæ, & Comes de Rege.

Such are the two most ancient and authentic accounts of property and population in this parish: with respect to the former of which it must be observed, that as there was in the Conqueror's reign a church at Bedale, so the population far exceeded that of an ordinary village. Seventeen villeins and five bordani, with their necessary train of cottagers and workmen, would constitute in those days of slender population a town of no inconsiderable account. Whether Bedale was one of the original Saxon parishes, or whether it was detached from Catteric, and how long before the Conquest, or whether any of the smaller and later parishes adjoining were separated from *it*, are questions which excite curiosity never to be gratified at this distance of time.

The origin and etymology of the word Bedale are unknown; but if in investigating the probabilities which bear upon it we permit ourselves to be directed by analogy, the name of the town must originally have been Kirkby Bedale—the valley in which it stands, Bedale, and the name of the brook which waters both, the *Bethe*. This last name, however, is now lost, and the stream has borrowed in return from the valley or the town the name of Bedale Beck. It is a pleasing and clear little brook, intersecting the wapentake of Hang East, and great part of Hang West, which springing near Belterby, winds its tranquil course along woods and meadows, as if it courted solitude and shade. But to return.

In support of the analogy which has already been hinted at, it may be observed, that the first and principal towns where churches were built in the northern valleys were first denominated generally Kirkby, and next specifically from the name of the valley in which they stood, as the valley itself was named from the river by which it was watered.

And with respect to the contrary process: Kirkby, it must be observed, is in popular use almost as entirely dissevered from the town of Kendale as from that of Bedale, and no elision can be more natural than that of Bedale for Bethedale. *Bethe* is Saxon for bath, and a more pleasing and well-adapted stream for this purpose can scarcely be imagined. There is a stream of the same name and much of the same character in Westmoreland.

Bedale, whatever may be the derivation of the name, had in the Saxon times been the property of Tor, a mesne lord, who held great possessions in Richmondshire under Earl Edwin. At the time of Domesday it had been transferred to Bodin, one of the first and most highly rewarded grantees under the Norman earls, and from Bodin it certainly passed, though we do not know precisely by what steps, to Scolland, dapifer or sewer to Earl Alan the third, whose name survives in the apartment entrusted to his care—the great hall of Richmond Castle, and from him to Brian Fitzalan, a very distinguished baron, who long flourished in the reigns of Henry III. and his son.

On the subject of this family Dugdale is inaccurate, and I must once more have recourse to the best antiquary of Richmondshire.

“Brianus filius Alani genus suum nobilissimum duxit a Briano filio natu secundo Alani tertii Britanniae Ducis & Comitis Richmondiæ.

“Patrem habuit Alanum Briani istius filium, matrem Agnetem de Bedale, uti vocatur in antiqua carta olim in turri Beatae Mariæ Ebor. hodie inter collectiones Dodsworthianas is Musæo Harleyano depositas.

“Alano tertio Richmondiæ Comite fuit quidam Scollandus dapifer idemque Dominus

de Bedale: illi sine dubio nomen suum debet Aula magna de Scouland in castro Richmondiensi: habuit quoque filium nomine Brianum, sed qui sine prole mascula discessisse videtur, relicta filia nomine Constantia, forsan etiam & altera.

“Cum vero Brianus noster filius Alani stationem suam in magna Aula Scoulandi intra castrum Richmondiæ, Scollandi terras apud villam de Bedale & Agnetem de Bedale uxorem habuerit, non possumus non suspicari Agnetem hanc vel filiam vel Scollandi neptem, invito licet Dugdilio*, qui eam Bertrami Haget fuisse natam velit, & Alano marito patrimonium Scollandi Eboracense detulisse quemadmodum & Constantia Scollandi neptis hæreditatem suam in Agro Lincolnensi Radulpho filio Roberti de Goscherchurch conjugi ibidem suo advexerat.

“Brianus hic liberam obtinuit warrenam in omnibus terris suis 2^{do}. regis Johannis, fuitque vicecomes Ebor. 22 Hen. III. de tempore autem mortis suæ nobis parum constat.

“Dedit huic Dugdalius Brianum filium, quem tamen Brianum filium Alani vocat, omisso interum patri ejus, qui revera fuit Briani secundi filius, & nomen habuit Alani, uti patet a concessione feriæ & mercati apud manerium suum de Bedale, quam obtinuit 35^o Hen. III.

“Fuit itaque Brianus ille filius Alani, qui Edwardum primum anno regni sui quinto in Cambriense bello comitabatur, & in quo defecit illustris familiæ stirps mascula Briani secundi ex filio nepos, nequaquam filius.

“Summis honoribus & favore fuit apud principem illum invictissimum, & ab eo primum unus e custodibus regni Scotiæ constitutus, ita se in hoc munere gessit, ut brevi postea sibi soli provinciam illam demandari meruerit.

“Nec tantum in Scotia strenuam regi suo operam navavit, sed ad parliamentum summonitus 23^o. ejus anno, per septennium inter barones Anglos ei a concilio fuit, donec ex hac luce migrans, sepulchrum habuit cum conjuge in aula australi ecclesiæ suæ de Bedale, sub mausoleo variis coloribus auroque olim pulcherrime obducto, quod tamen hodie ad murum ejus borealem, viginti circiter abhinc annos, amotum conspicitur.

“Nomen uxoris periit, sed filiæ eorum Mathildis & Katharine, Gilberto de Stapilton & Johanni Grey de Rotherfield (not Rotherham, as an error of the press represents it in Gale's text,) paternam suam hæreditatem inter familias, illas diviserunt.”

This passage contains not only a clear and concise account of the great family of the Fitzalans of Bedale, but a merited panegyric on Brian, the only baron, and much the greatest man of the line.

This parish is divided into four quarters. There are four churchwardens, one for each quarter.

The towns of Bedale and Ayscough are divided by a small rivulet. First quarter consists of quarter 1, namely, Bedale cum Firby, and Hutton Hang. 2. Ascough cum Little Leming. 3. Great and Little Crakehall. 4. Burrel cum Collinge, Langthorn, and Brunton.

The church is dedicated to St. Gregory.

The church was endowed with two oxgangs of land in Burrel and Thornton Collinge. After the death of Fitzalan this church was in the nomination of the Stapletons, who, together with the Digbys, were lords at the dissolution of abbeys.

In the year 1550 the king presented in right of his ward, William Digby.

* Bar. vol. i. p. 53.

The abbey of Joreval 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the maintenance of three chaplains and two clerks in the chapel of Bedale, founded by Brian Fitzalan.

The castle of Bedale, the residence and most probably the workmanship of Brian Fitzalan, stood, with no advantage of situation, a little to the south-west of the church steeple, from which it appears to have been detached only by a street. The foundations have been traced to a considerable extent from the gardens of — Peirs, Esq. the present owner of the site, into a field north-west from the church, but no vestiges now remain above the surface.

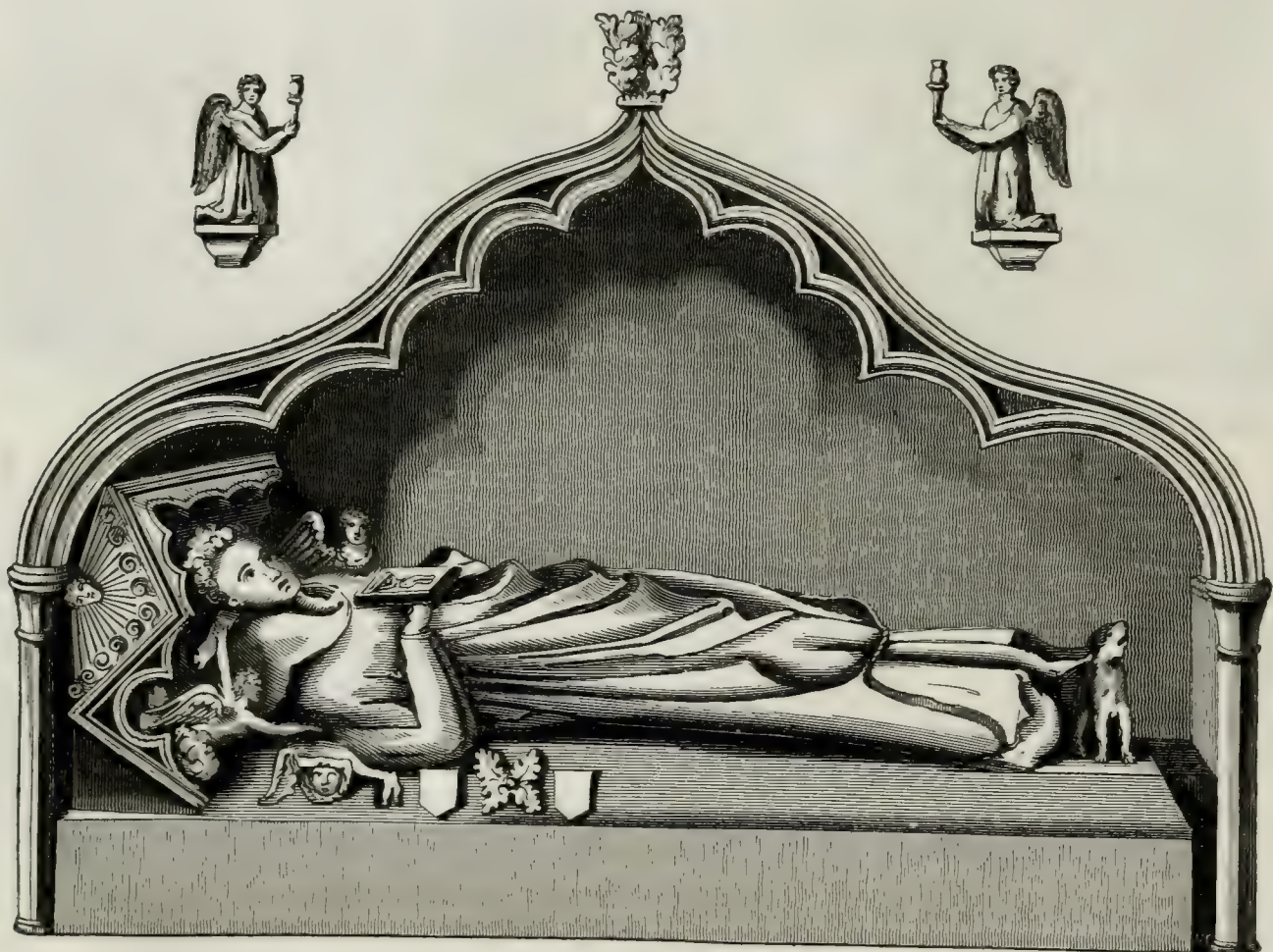


The church itself is well adapted to the extent of the parish, and the opulence of the benefice. The masonry is excellent, and the tower, which in this respect surpasses the rest of the fabric, has evidently been constructed with a view to afford shelter from those tumultuary inroads of the Scots, which continued to be so frequent down to the reign of Edward III.; and it is very remarkable that within the memory of persons now alive a stroke of lightning detected the remains of an iron portcullis above the belfry door. The style of the work leads me to believe that it is not later than the reign above mentioned; and I leave it to the intelligent reader to determine how far these appearances of strength prove the castle immediately contiguous to have been demolished before the tower was erected. I do not myself think these symptoms decisive on the subject. Protection within the steeple was probably intended for the rector, his family, and valuable effects; and circumstances may easily be conceived in which an interested or an irritated patron might have abandoned the incumbent to the fury of a plundering army.

The rest of the building, which is of more than two different æras, is entitled to a distinct examination. The original Saxon fabric, and perhaps all remains of the Norman structure which succeeded it, have completely disappeared.

Of the present structure, the most probable conjecture which I am able to offer is, that the choir is the work of its rector, — de Fitzalan. The east window is in that peculiar style of early florid Gothic which appeared in the reign of Henry III., and of which the chapter-house of York affords the most perfect specimen; but the design, though rich, is unhappy. There is a yawn in the external arch which strikes the eye as disproportionate and ungraceful; and in other windows of the same period the same defect is very observable. The nave appears to be of the same work, and the arches have a kind of hatched moulding very unusual in architecture of so late a date. The clere story is probably not earlier than the reign of Henry VI., about which time the tower was raised one story above its original height. The south wall of the choir bears on a stone tablet the date 1556.

In a chapel at the east end of the south aisle of the nave was the tomb of Brian Fitzalan, and over its original site is the modern inscription preserved below, in which this distinguished baron of the north is ignorantly confounded with the Fitzalans of Arundel, a family radically distinct from his own. This is now removed, (in Gale's time it had been removed about twenty years to the wall of the north aisle.) It bears a statue of Fitzalan in link mail, with his shield, barrs of eight, and his lady: between them is a wyvern.



Immediately eastward from this, and in its original position, is a tomb within an arch in the wall, which tradition has rightly assigned to — de Fitzalan, rector of Bedale.

This also had a cumbent statue of a priest in a close cope, with the tonsure and a crucifix upon his breast; but it is now destroyed, or buried beneath a modern pew. The arch only remains, and that apparently so incorporated with the wall, and in a style so much resembling the rest of the nave, as to strengthen my conjecture, that as the choir was the work, so this part was of the time of the rector Fitzalan.

Adjoining to both are a tomb and statue of much later date, hitherto unappropriated, but bearing a chevron between three roses.

None of these have ever had any epitaphs.

In the south aisle is a flat slab covering the remains of Sir Willm. Ascough, one of the judges of the King's Bench in the earlier part of the fifteenth century, and of Ascough in this parish; a family to whom the heralds, with their usual inattention to the real grounds of etymology, have assigned as their armorial bearing three asses, an achievement no more honourable to the grantors than the grantees; for Ascough is *Akescough*, or the oak wood, of which the latter syllable in the sense of a wood runs through almost all the Teutonic dialects, and is found in the different parts of the north of England under the varying orthography of *Scogh*, *Shaw*, *Scrogg*, and *Scoles*, all from the Saxon *reua*, as that is derived perhaps ultimately from the Greek *Σκία*, a shade.

From two successive visitations of the heralds I have collected the following account of arms then existing in the windows of this church, A. D. 1622.

In fenestris cancelli.

1. Barry of six, arg. and az. a bend charged with three lozenges, or.
2. Thornhill, gules, two barrs, gemells, and a chief, or. This is unquestionably the coat of Laurence de Thornhill, rector temp. Edw. III.
3. Warren, checquy, or, and azure.
4. Thornhill, gules, two barrs, gemells, a chief, or, charged with three cinquefoils, gules.
5. Lord Sheffield, arg. a chevron between, 3 garbs, gules.

In fenestris alæ borealis.

6. A chevron between three roses, gules, seeded, or.
7. Lord Sheffield as before.
8. Fitz Hugh.
9. Arthur de Bretagne, Earl of Richmond, as chief lord of the fee.
10. Ayscough, sable, a fess between three asses, arg.

In quadam fenestra alæ australis: that is, the aisle belonging to, and the burial-place of, the Fitzalans.

11. Fitzalan, barry of eight, or, and gules.

From the visitation of 1665 I collect the following.

In orientali fenestra cancelli.

1. Barry of eight, or, and gules, Fitzalan.
2. Arg. a lion ramp. gules, crowned with a ducal coronet, or, in a bordure, gules, bezantee.
3. England, with a label of five points, each charged with three fleurs de lys.

In fenestris campanilis.

4. Fitzhugh.
5. Chequy, or, and az. a bordure, gules, charged with ten lions passant, guardant, or, and a canton ermine.
6. Arg. a fess, gules.

In orientali fenestra alæ australis.

Here were two very singular shields, 1st, the ordinary shield of the Earls of Richmond, but within a bordure engrailed, gules, the whole enclosed in a rondel, vert, charged with fleurs de lys, argent: and, 2dly, Fitzalan, included within a similar rondel, azure, the fleurs de lys, or. The last seems to have been intended as a bearing of affection by Brian Fitzalan to John de Bretagne, his contemporary and chief lord.

It is remarkable that the arms of Stapleton are nowhere seen in this church, though the family appear to have been patrons during more than three centuries.

The only epitaphs worth preserving, whether ancient or modern, are given together.

Epitaphium in Memoriam Petri Samwaies, Rectoris hujus ecclesiæ
Annos 31, qui obiit vi^o die Aprilis, Anno Domini MDCXCIII. ætatis suæ.

Hic jacet Augustus Samwaies, qui clarus in arcto
Emicuit. Comites sede vacante dolent,
Dum tamen hic inter cœlestia sidera regnat
Spe fruimur titulo sede micante nostro.
Mortuus et monitum nunc prætereuntibus dat hoc:
Tu benefac, defle crimina, disce mori.

Dan. 12. 3.

Here lyeth all that was mortall of Thomas Norton, of Everton, Esquire,
resting to pvt on Immortalitie, that Death may be swallowed vp in victorie,
Oct^r. 6, 1649.

**Hic jacet Ric^{us} Dong qbi obiit v^o April^s MDLXXXIII. et Eliz^a vxor de-
functa
10 Sep. MDCXIX. quorum aia'bus indulgeat Deus.**

Juxta hunc locum positum est
quicquid mortale fuit,
Johannis Harcastle, de hac parochia armigeri,
Jurisconsulti legum peritissimi,
Qui diem obiit supremum decimo quinto Decembris die A. D. 1805.
Vir fuit, si quis alius
in arte sua,
Fide, Diligentia, et Solertia, præstantissimus,
Memoria perbeatus,
Qua in enodanda legum ambiguitate,
et in veterum scriptorum studio,
feliciter usus est.
Has eximias animi Dotes et Virtutes
illæsas et indelibatas,
usque ad septimum et nonagesimum annum servavit;
tum demum eas Deo,
qui tam benigne impertiêrat,
animo grato, ac contento reddidit.
At, ne quid tantæ felicitati deesset,

Uxorem duxit Janam,
 Gregorii Elsley de Patrick Brompton armigeri, filiam ;
 Quæ per sexaginta annorum spatium
 summa fide, et mutuo amore, ejus curas participavit,
 et diem obiit supremum ii^{do} die Maii MDCCCVI. æt. suæ LXXXVII.

Hic juxta positus est
 Johannes Wilson Armiger, filius
 Johannis Wilson Sac. Theo. Professoris,
 ac hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Rectoris,
 beatæ Resurrectionis spe reconditus.
 Dum vixit, Juris Consultus Legum peritissimus,
 omnimodi doctrinæ dotibus ornatus,
 Clientibus sincerus, Amicis certus,
 as singulari erga omnes modestiâ insignitus.
 Miles in bello Regi fidus ac fortis.
 Cessante bello Justiciarius pacis studiosus,
 ac publicæ Justitiæ strenuus assertor.
 Diem clausit extremum
 Septembris xxiv^{to} Anno Domini MDCLXXXI. Ætatis suæ LVII.
 a Mariâ uxore amantissima, ac Mariâ unica filiâ,
 Maxime deploratus.

Memoriæ
 Richardi Lambert generosi, qui
 fuit vir probus, et mansuetus,
 primusque Magister Hospitii
 Christo pro pauperibus in Villâ
 de Firby, dicati. Ejusdem Hospitii
 Fundator, inscribi et poni fecit.
 Admissus est in Hospitium prædictum, xiv
 Aprilis, die Commemorationis
 Dominicæ, Anno redemptionis
 humanæ 1609, Regnique Jacobi Regis, qui primus Angliam
 et Scotiam, sub Magnæ Britanniae nomine univit, octavo.
 Obiit cælebs proventus ætate 10^{mo} die Martii, 1610.

Qui Christi hospitio terreno hic præfuit, idem
 Cum Christo æternum nunc tenet hospitium.

Cogita
 Unde veneris, et erubescere,
 Ubi sis, et ingemisce,
 Quo vadas, et contremisce.

On a tablet in the north aisle is this inscription :

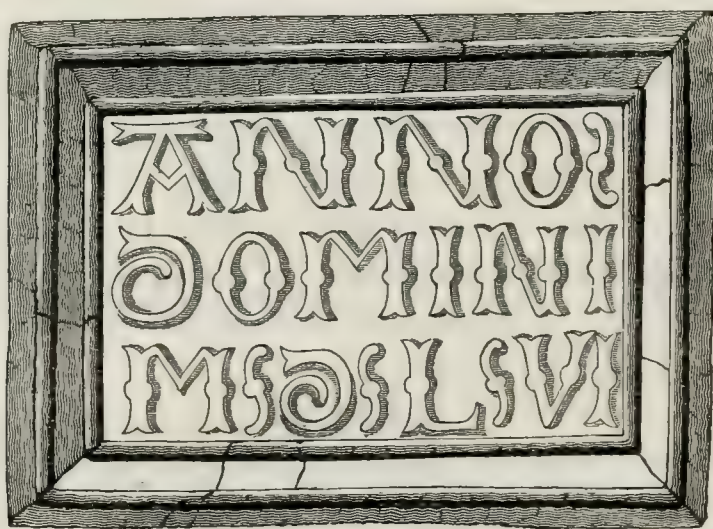
This is the Monument of Sir Brian Fitz Allen, Earl of Arundell, and his Wife. He

was the King's Lieutenant of the whole Realm of Scotland in the Time of Edward the first. He built a Castle at Kilwardby, and another at Bedale, Com. Ebor. His Coat Armour is in the East Window of the South Aisle of this Chancell, viz. Barry of eight pieces, or, and gules.

In the east window are the arms of Pemberton, with an inscription.

Franciscus Pemberton, A. M. ecclesiæ parochial. de
Bedale Rector, Cathedral Ebor. Præbendarius Collegiatae,
Ripon Subdecanus, A. D. 1719.

Over the north door,



In the north aile was this inscription on an alabaster monument,

Hic jacet Gulielmus Ayscough miles, unus Justiciariorum domini Regis de banco, qui obiit.....cujus anima per misericordiam Domini in pace requiescat. Hic jacet Elizabetha quæ fuit uxor Gulielmi Ayscough militis, quæ obiit Anno Domini 1400, cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

Sis testis, Christe, quod non jacet hic lapis iste,
Corpus ut ornetur, sed spiritus ut memoretur.

The following inscriptions are mentioned in the heraldic visitations.

Super lapidem marmoreum.

Hic jacet Will^{ms}. Ayscogh Armiger qui obiit viii Die Januarii A^e. Dⁿⁱ M^o.CCCC^o.XXIII^o. cujus aⁱe propicietur Deus. Amen.

Super alium.

Hic jacet Thomas Jackson quondam Mercator de Bedall, qui obiit

primo die Mensis Julii Anno D'ni M^oCCCC^oXXIX^o. cujus anime propi-
tietur Deus. Amen.

Here lyeth the Body of Jackson, of Colling, Esquire, who died
3 Octr. in the Year of our Lord God 1583, to whose Body Jesus grant a
joyfull Resurrection.

The chauntrye of our Ladye in the p'yshe church of Bedill of two prists.

Thomas Swadall & Thomas Mydelton, incumbents of the same. Thomas Swadall of
the age of lxxiii, the other of the age of l yeres, indyfferentlie well lerned, of honest
conv'sac'on and qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but theyr verye stipend or wages;
the same chauntrye is w'in the sayde p'yshe church; the necessitye thereof is to minister
sacraments, hauing w'in the sayde p'yshe of Bedall mccccxxiii howselyng people: there
is no lands or tenements solde sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nuper Hen.
VIII^{ui}. xxxvii^{mo}.

Ffyrste, one annuall or yerely penc'on payd out of the possessyons
p'tening to the late dissolvyd monasterye of Jarvax, by therle of

Lenoyx ix^{li}. vi^s. viii^d.

In resoluts yerely goyng out of the same xviii^s.

And so remaneth clere viii^{li}. viii^s. viii^d.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'teining to the sayd chauntrye, as apperith by inventorye,
viz. goods plate xi ounces, p'cell gilte.

A stipendare, or s'vice.

Memorand.—That there is in the sayde p'yshe one stipendarye priste called John
Grege, doying diuine s'uice in the sayde church, and teching a gram' scole in the sayde
towne, for the whiche there was c'ten lands & tenements geuen to the yerely value of
vii^{li}. xi^s. iiiii^d.

The chauntrye of o' ladye in the church of Bedall of three pryestes.

Thomas Swaldale & Thomas Myddelton, nowe lyvyng, & Rychard Hogge, deceassyd,
incumbents there, of the ffoundac'on of Bryan Ffitz Aleyn, to thentent to pray ffor the
soule of the ffounder, & all x'pen soules, & to helpe to do dyvyne s'uyce, & to helpe the
curate to mynystre sacramentts in tyme of necessitye, as apperyth by a decre made
byfore the gen'all surveye, datted xxii^{do} Maii, Anno reg. R. Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxx^{mo}. The
same is wythyn the sayd p'yshe church of Bedall; the necessitye is to pray for the
soule of the ffounder, and all x'pen soules, to helpe to do dyvyne s'uyce, and the curate
to mynystre sacrements, hauyng in the same p'yshe m^l. houselyng people; & the
same is vsed accordynglye: there is no landes solde, alienated, entryd into, or put away
sithens the statute.

Goodes, ornaments, & plate p'teynyng to the same chantrye, as apperyth by inuen-
torye, that is to saye, goodes valued att xix^s. ix^d. & plate xliiii^s.

Goodes xix^s. ix^d.

Plate xliiii^s.

Ffyrste, a certen yerelye rent of xliii^{li}. x^s. comyng out of the posses-
sions of the late monasterye of Jerveys, paiable yerely by

thands of the Lenoix at M't & Pent. xliii^{li}. x^s.

Paiable to the kinge's maiestie for the tenthes xxvii^s.

And so remayneth clere xliii^{li}. iii^s.

13 H. 7.—The king granted to John Digby, Knt. the lordship and manor of Bedale, formerly belonging to Francis Lovell, Knt.

3 Aug. 6 H. 6.—Brian de Stapleton, Lord of Bedale, gives to Henry, Earl of Northumberland, John, Lord Talbot and Furnival, Thomas, Lord Scales, Henry Percy Dathell, Knt., Thomas Kerdiston, Knt., Edmund Stapleton, Esq., John Stapleton, of Wighall, Esq., William Eyscogh, and John Braklay, his manors of Bedale, Cotherston, and Askham, and all his lands, &c. in Devyngton, Rumbaldkyrke, and Baldersdale, &c. his advowsons of the moieties of Bedale and Melsamby, and all his other advowsons of churches and chantries in the county of York.

9 Ed. 4.—Laurence de Thornhill was parson of Bedale.

9 Ed. 4.—John de Singleton was parson of Melsamby.

16 Ed. 3.—St. Gregory, a chantry in the church of St. George of Bedale, by Brian de Thornhill.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1623.

Bedale, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF BEDALE.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
23 May, 1369	Mr. Laur. de Thornhill D'ns Joh. de Hermisthorp Mr. Will. Gray	Milo de Stapilton	p' mort. p' resig.
16 Nov. 1426	D'ns Tho. Morton, Cap.	{ Alicia D'na Deyncourt & 2 alii h. vice	
18 Mar. 1618	Joh. Pettie, Cl.	{ Eliz. Stapilton vid. & Gilb't. f. & h.	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
16 April, 1542	John Gainley Thomas Swadell Richard Browne	The crown	D. of J. G.
18 Aug. 1546	Brian Battie	{ Thomas Battie, Clerk Joh. Battie, & Laur. Danby }	D. of R. B.
22 Jan. 1550	Thomas Magnus	The crown	D. of T. M.
30 June, 1569	Henry Ilkens	The crown	
8 Aug. 1621	John Tyms	The crown	
19 Mar. 1634	John Wilson, S. T. P.	The crown	D. of J. W.
9 July, 1641	Henry Wickham, S. T. P.	John Pierse, Gent.	
31 Dec. 1660	William Metcalfe, A. M.	The crown	
28 April, 1698	Peter Samwaies, A. M.	Richard Pierse, Gent.	
6 Nov. 1721	Francis Pemberton, A. M.	{ Edmund Barstow, and Robert Hitch, Esqs. }	D. of F. P.
20 Mar. 1731	Robert Lumley, A. M.	{ Sir George Cook, Knt. Willm. Wrightson, and Henry Pierse, Esqs. }	D. of R. L.
24 May, 1775	Edward Place	Lord Down	D. of E. P.
2 Feb. 1783	Henry Dawnay, A. M.	Chr. Hodges, Esq.	D. of R. D.
30 Jan. 1797	Richard Clarke, A. M.	Henry Pierse, Esq.	D. of R. C.
	Hon. Thos. Monson, A. M.		

Population, 1811.

Aiskew	511
Bedale	1078
Burrel and Collinge	120
Crakehall	519
Firby	52
Rand's Grange	
Langthorne (Hallikeld wapentake) . .	132

C A T T E R I C.

In Catrice ad g'ld x car. & x caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Eduuinus Comes 1 man. N'c h't Alanus Comes in d'nio v car. & xiiii vill' & vi bord' cu' iii car. eccl'a & P'tr' e' ibi cu' dim' car'. Ad hoc manerium adjacent he' beruice' Endrebi ii c. & dim. Chiluuordbi v c. Tunestale iii c. vi bou'. Simul ad g'ld xi car. & x caruc' poss' e'e' & ii bouat. N'c st' ibi in d'nio & xvi uilli' & x bordi cu' vii car'. Tot. man. cu' beruicis i leug' & dim. l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' viii h'b m° similiter.

In Tunestale ad g'ld iii car. & i caruca potest e'e'. Ibi h'b Norman i man'. N'c A Comes h't in d'nio ii car. et iii uill's cu' i car. T. R. E. ual' x sol' m° x sol'.

In Apelton ad g'ld' xii car. & viii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi Torchil h'b i man'. N'c h't Comes Alan ii car'. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat. T. R. E. ual' xxxii sol'. m° viii sol'.

In Bore ad g'ld' ix car. & v caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor. man'. N'c h't Emsan. Ibi iii uill' cu' ii car'. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat. T. R. E. ual' xxxi sol' m° viii sol'.

In Corbyrne ad g'ld' v car' & iii caruc' ibi poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Gospat' i man. N'c idem h't de Comite. Ibi v uill'i & ii bord'i cu' ii car'. Tot. dim' leug' l'g & iii q' ¼ lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° xiii sol'.

In Hiplwelle ad g'ld' iii car' & iii caruc' ibi poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor. i man'. N'c Emsan h't iv uill' & ii bord' cu' iii car'. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim. lat. T. R. E. ual' xvi sol' m° x sol'.

In Scottone ad g'ld' viii car. & vi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi Gospatric & Torfin h'b'r ii man'. N'c ide' Gospatric h't q'd h't. T'ram Torfin h't Bodin. Utraq' wasta e'. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xxx sol'.

In Hodreswelle ad g'ld' vi car. & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Tor. h'b hanc t'ram. N'c h't Emsan & wast. e'. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat. T. R. E. ual' x sol'.

In Alreton ad g'ld' ix car' & vii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Gospatric i man. Idem h't n'c de a Comite in d'nio ii car. & dim. & vi uill'i cu' i car' & dim' & i mold' vi sol' p'ti acr' vi. Tot' ii leug' l'g & iii q' ¼ lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° l sol'.

In Chipeling ad g'ld ix car' & vii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor. i man'. N'c Emsan h't ibi ii car' & ix uill's & ii bord's cu' iii car'. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° xxxiii sol'.

In Scortone ad g'ld' xvi car. & xvi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Torfin i man'. N'c h't Bodin ibi iii car' & ix uill'. cu' iii car' & i mold' iii sol'. p'ti acr' xii. ii leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' v sol' m° l sol'.

In Boletone ad g'ld' vi car. & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b Tor' i man'. N'c Emsan h't ibi ii car. & iii uill. & i bord. cu' i car'. Tot' i leug. l'g & dim. lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° xx sol'.



THAT this place is the *Καταράκτων* of Ptolemy, the Cataractonium of Antonine's Itinerary, and the Cataracta of Bede, I have no more doubt than that the Roman Eboracum is the present city of York. Yet a difficulty remains, and must, I think, ever remain, with respect to the origin of the name. The word, so far as I know, is insignificant in the British language, and it has always been understood that it was imposed by the first Roman settlers, who laid out this iter through the country of the Brigantes. Yet why impose a name which in no respect accords with the features of the place? The general surface of the country on the banks of the Swale is, with a very few alterations, in the nineteenth what it was in the first century, and then, as well as now, that river had ceased to be a wild descending torrent more than three miles below it reached Catteric. This difficulty has led to two opposite conclusions, both equally unsound: one that Catteric was not the Roman Cataractonium, because the river there had no cataracts; the other, that Richmond was the Cataractonium, because it had. The line of the great Roman way, however, the distance north and south from the neighbouring stations, the evidence of existing remains, the identity of name still preserved in Catteric, and on the other hand the total absence of all circumstantial evidence in favour of Richmond, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that Catteric was the real Cataractonium; and the only account which can be given of the name is that offered by Gale (I confess not a very satisfactory account), that the place was denominated from the nearest striking natural object, though at the distance of more than three miles.

It is curious to trace through a succession of antiquaries the light which has gradually broken in upon this subject. Leland, the first who visited Richmondshire for the purpose of topographical inquiry, acquired very little information on the subject of Roman antiquity. His hosts and his informants were the monks; men well versed in the genealogies of their founders and benefactors, and still better in the annals of their own houses; but from the secluded habits of life to which their rule confined them, little acquainted with the fine remains of higher antiquity which were then scattered in rich profusion around them. To them Ptolemy and Antonine were probably unknown. What they had never learned, therefore, it was not in their power to communicate, and Leland, their curious and inquisitive guest, was left to give this poor account of Catteric.

“Keterik town is now a very poor towne.

“At Keterik is now no market. Ther is a place called Ketterik Swart, or Sandes, hard by Keterik church, & thereabout be quædam indicia of old buildings and diggings of old squared stones.”

In the next place, Thomas Talbot, the first regular commentator on Antonine's Itinerary, speaks of the subject with modest hesitation, yet with a glimpse of light. *He*, it must be observed, had not seen the place.

“Didici,” says this early but learned antiquary, “ab iis, qui regiones illas peragraverunt esse appositissimo ad distantiam hanc (from Isurium to Cataractonium) oppidum inter Eboracum & Carleolum commeantibus nomine Cataric Bridge. Est enim ibi pons super fluvium nomine Swala. Sunt & diversoria quæ hospites & advenas excipiant. Addunt & aliud oppidum juxta, super eundem fluvium nomine Catteric, nunc rusticorum tantum & agricolarum habitaculum. Illud fuisse Cataracton *propemodum* asseverarem, nisi statuissem nihil mihi omnino, nisi accidentibus aliorum calculis asseverandum.”

The great merit of original observation and discovery belongs to Camden.

“ Tribus infra Richmondiam M. P. Swala vetustam illam urbem præterfluit, quam Ptolomæus & Antoninus Cataractonium & Catarracton dicunt Beda autem Catarracton & alibi vicum juxta Cataractam, unde a Catarractis nomen inditum existimo, cum Cataracta juxta sit, sed propius Richmondiam ubi occursantibus scopulis per dirupta aquis confractis ruat, ut dixi potius quam fluit Swala.

“ Et cur ille vicam juxta Cataractam diceret, si ibi non esset fluminis cataracta?

“ Urbem illis temporibus celeberrimam fuisse ex Ptolomæo colligatur, quod ibi cœlestis observatio facta fuerit: nam & magnæ constructionis libro ii. cap. vi. Parallelum quartum & vigessimum per Britanniae Catarractonium describit, distareque ab Æquatore partibus lvii facit; at in geographicis diem horis xviii æquinoctralibus definivit, ut juxta suum ipsius ἐπιλογισμον lviii partibus distat. Hodie vero ut inquit ille, *magnum nil nisi nomen habet.*

“ Viculus enim est pertenuis Cattarikke & Cattarikke Bridge dictus, notus tamen & suo ad militarem Romanorum viam situ & quæ hic flumen transit & rudetis inde dispersis, quæ nonnullam vetustatis faciem præ se ferunt, præsertim ad Ketericsuart & Burghale (Burgh Hall) quæ sunt a ponte paullo remotiora & magis ad ortum proxima flumen, ubi magnam molem quatuor quasi propugnaculis in magnam altitudinem maximo labore aggestam contemplati sumus.

“ Quid olim a Pictis & Saxonibus pertulerit, cum illi Britanniae urbes ferro & flamma fœdarent, nihil certi habemus; confirmato autem Saxonico imperio floruisse videtur (licet Beda vicum ubique vocet) donec anno salutis DCCLXIX. ab Eanredo, sive Beanredo Tyranno, qui Nordanhumbrorum regnum convulsit, incensa deflagavit. Sed et ille statim misere incendio periit, & Catarractonium e cineribus emicuit; septuagesimo enim septimo post anno Etheldredus Rex nuptias cum Offæ Regis Merciorum filia hic celebravit.

“ Nec diu tamen rebus integris stetit, Danica enim vastitate, quæ subsecuta est, prorsus corrui.

A more distinct and masterly abstract of the history of an ancient and interesting place cannot be given. I shall only observe upon it, that whereas Camden understands by the vicus juxta Cataractam, a village near the cataract, I should rather conceive that he means the village near the Roman Cataractonium, which was certainly by the present bridge; and that the village meant by Bede is the modern town of Catteric, which, from the site of the church, I conceive to have been the Saxon town. The magna moles quatuor quasi propugnaculis in magnam altitudinem congesta, has more of the appearance of a Saxon than a Roman work. On the whole, that Cataractonium itself (Thornborough) ever revived after its destruction on the final retreat of the Romans, appearances forbid me to believe; but I do believe, that the present *town* of Catteric was the village which was burnt by Eanred; that the eastern fortress of which the vestiges now remain was the Saxon castle in which the nuptials of Ethelred were celebrated; that it was the same village and castle which underwent the Danish ravages, and out of which a town had once more arisen at the date of Domesday, which has continued to the present time.

I shall in the last place subjoin the observations and opinions of a later antiquary on the subject of Catteric.

“ Cataractone, Καταρακτωνιον Ptolomæi, Cataractonium Ravennatis. Vicus est ad fluvium Salonem vulgo Swale III. M. P. atra Regiomontem. Scrupulosius inquirenti videbitur Burgh fuisse vetus Cataractonium ad ripam fluminis meridionalem, ubi nummi Romani, quorum aliquot ad me devenerunt, frequenter se fodientibus objaciunt. Non multis

abhinc annis, magna vis inventa in olla grandi in manus Domini Johannis Lawson, Baronetti, ibidemque degentis incidit. Creditur Salo magis ad orientem sese volvere quam olim, ponsque hodiernus superius locum obtinuisse. Juxta oppidum hodiernum cernas, sed a ponte M. P. remotam magnam humi aggestionem vocatam incolis Castle Hills (Colles Castrenses) quatuor quondam turribus munitam: viam quoque militarem flumen superius paullo transeuntem, vestigiaque passim magnæ olim urbis a collibus istis ad Burgh (Thornburgh) usque disseminata.

“Sed cum istis temporibus nihil deprehenderent Romani *præter Cataractam non procul a Regiomonte nostro* unde nomen durabile huic burgo imprimeretur, *placuit vel inde arcessere.*

“Credas haud ignobile fuisse, vel obscurum Ptolomæo vivente oppidum: ibi utique observationem coelestem fecit, distare enim Cataractonium ait ab æquatore partibus lvii. lib. 2. Syntagm. cap. 6. & idem rursus in Geographicis longissimum diem. xviii. horis æquinocialibus ibidem definit.

“Quæ tamen sunt αζωσῆαζα corrigique debent in l. 8. Geogr. ubi cum quodam MS. ημεραν ωραν ιζ non ιη legi vellem.

“Credo autem errare eos, qui volunt hoc oppidum a Beda designari, cum de Jacobo Sancti Paullini diacono loquens inferat ‘cujus nomine vicus in quo maxime solebat habitare juxta Cataractam, usque hodie cognominatur.’

“Nam vicus ille quem innuit Beda Ackburgh hodie dicitur: i. e. Jacobi Burgus, & jacet inter Tunstall & Hunton ad tertium a Cataractonio oppidum.

“Sequentem haud pigebit adjicere inscriptionem, quoniam nullibi, nisi in Transactionibus Philosophicis, & in illis perperam exarata, compareat.”

A. D. 1703, dum in ripa Salonis citeriore haud centum infra pontem passus ad fornacem calcariam instruendam navabant operam quidam loci incolæ, cryptam quinque repletam urnis detexerunt. Una grandior in medio ad utrumque latus duabus minoribus stipata locabatur. Omnes statim rusticorum avaritia, quique sibi Pactoli opes pollicebantur, in frustula comminuerat, ita ut vix & ne vix quidem unius ansa (ansatæ enim erant omnes) superiores inscripta literas, integra sit e barbaris manibus erepta.

“Jam penes virum humanissimum D. Henricum Lawson, Baronettum, fundi Domini conspicitur*.”

On one part of this account it may be observed, that great men are occasionally subject to partial alienations of mind, otherwise the author would scarcely have thought of Aikburgh as the residence of James, the deacon of Paulinus. *Aik* is obviously meant for oak; whereas, in order to support this strange opinion, it ought to have been Jakeburgh—Jacobi Burgus.

With respect to the last paragraph: ansated sepulchral urns are extremely rare, and that for a plain reason, because they were only intended to be moved once. The inscription on the handle preserved by Gale is the potter’s mark, denoting the partnership of a father and a son; and it partakes of one quality common to almost all such impressions, that though sufficiently legible, they are from some blunder, or some unknown design in cutting the stamp, but imperfectly intelligible.

Such are the discoveries which former antiquaries have been enabled to make on the site of this celebrated station and city, and such the inferences which they have drawn from those discoveries.

* Gale in Iter. l. Antonini.

After such a harvest, however, the following observations will prove that some gleanings remained.

The present appearances about this place confirm whatever tradition has preserved concerning it. The northern stations upon this iter have been placed, with scarcely an exception, on the southern banks of the principal rivers, plainly indicating the quarter from which danger was apprehended. For the same reason the Romans prudently refused to themselves the accommodation of bridges. But these stations were of two kinds; first, mere fortresses intended for little more than a garrison, with a few inhabitants included within the same vallum, or placed under its immediate protection without. The second were populous cities, which covered a large space beyond the fortification, and strengthened perhaps by weaker lines of defence, which embraced their whole extent. Such was the Isurium Brigantum, the ancient British capital of this powerful tribe; and such unquestionably, though at the distance of a single stage, was Cataractonium.

Of this city, the fortress was undoubtedly at Thornborough, on the south bank of the Swale, scarcely a quarter of a mile upward from the present bridge, and partially washed away by a sudden deflection of the river from the opposite bank.

Here the elevation of the station above the level of the stream is considerable,—the bank steep, and as the edge gives way to new encroachments of the river, Roman remains of glass and pottery, fragments of amphoræ and of red Samian ware perpetually appear. Nearly at this point the great Roman road traversed the fortress, and the Roman *trajectus* over the Swale appears immediately beneath.

A little nearer the bridge than the farm-house of Thornborough the remains of a Roman house, with a floor of true Roman *terras*, were discovered, and within it the bones of a family which had evidently perished together by fire, or the fall of the roof, or both. This indicates some great and sudden destruction. But vestiges of habitation appear over a tract of more than a mile to Catteric town, and even to Brough Hall; and all over this space skeletons have been found lying at random, and if ever interred at all, interred by military and tumultuary rites in the places where they fell. All this indicates no gentle and gradual decay. The tyrant Eanred, or Beanred, as it is well known, burnt this place A. D. 769; but this was not the first violent destruction which Cataractonium suffered. The appearances of a murdered family in a house evidently Roman are not to be accounted for by a conflagration in the 7th century; and the interment of a vast Roman vessel filled with small brass of the Lower Empire, while it must have taken place before that people quitted Britain, must have indicated some instant and urgent danger from an invading enemy.

Discoveries at Cataractonium have not been frequent in later days; but I have no doubt, from the irregularities on the surface, that a vigorous and systematic search would bring to light many curious remains at Thornborough, where, very lately, an altar in the rude characters of the Lower Empire was casually turned up, and with it a frustum of a small column not inelegantly wrought, with a Doric base. The capital was unfortunately lost.

To Thornborough also is ascribed by Camden and Gale the curious votive stone,

DEO QVI VIAS
ET SEMITAS COM
MENTVS EST T. IR

DAS. S. C. F. V. LL. M.
Q. VARIVS. VITA
LIS ET E COS ARAM
SACRAM RESTI
TVIT
APRONIANO ET BRA
DVA COS.

This seems to have been an expression of impatience no less than of gratitude, and to have been extorted by the fatigues and dangers which the dedicator had undergone from the want of roads in this wild and trackless country. Yet the Roman Itinera, while they certainly removed danger, only diminished fatigue, and the only compliment which could be paid to the best of them, was to apply practically what had been said by the poet of their archetype in his own country,

Minus est gravis Appia tardis.





When the Saxon town arose, in or before the seventh century, from the ashes of the Roman city, I suppose the site chosen to have been that of the present town of Catteric, where the remain first mentioned by Leland under the name of Catteric Swart bears no marks of a Roman fortification. The Saxon church, too, must have been on or near the site of the present one; for sacred ground was not at that time lightly abandoned.

With respect to Christian antiquity, I consider Catteric as the parent of the churches in south Richmondshire, as Gilling in the northern division. It still denominates the rural deanery, a distinction to which it is entitled from its unquestioned antiquity. For if, as Bede assures us, Cataracta was the stated residence of James, the deacon of Paulinus, there can be no doubt as to the identity of the place, and little more with respect to the existence of a church, which will carry the christian history of Catteric to the first preaching of the gospel in Northumbria.

But this circumstance of high antiquity, as I have often had occasion to remark, has caused the disappearance of every remnant of the original fabric, and the second (a Norman) structure has probably followed, and has itself given place to the present handsome and uniform building, of which we know from an original document the history and the date.

This church, the capital of the deanery, is dedicated to St. Anna. The lord of the manor of Catteric proves the wills of all decedents within the manor.

There is a presentation of this church bearing date A. D. 1533, directed to the bishop *suprema auctoritate principis*.

This church was given by Alan Rufus to the abbey of York, and was appropriated with all its chapels A. D. 1220. But it had been previously confirmed to the same abbey by Pope Eugenius III. A. D. 1146, together with its chapels.

The chantry of St. James in this church was founded by Wm. Burgh and A. Swaldale.—*MSS. Dodsworth.*

Chantry of our Lady in the said church was founded also by Wm. Burgh, val. 78s. 4d.—*Ibid.*

Of the chapel of Wickerby A. D. 1724, there were no remains. At the same time the chantry at the bridge was ruinous.

At Ellerton near Bolton upon Swale the abbot and monks of St. Mary's, at York, granted licence to Harsculf de Cleseby to have a perpetual chantry, and divine offices celebrated at his own charges in his chapel at that place. Dated Feb. 1305.—*Leigier of St. Mary's*, fol. 1806.

At Bolton upon Swale in this parish is a chapel dedicated to St. Mary. The chantry or service in this chapel dedicated to our Lady, val. 39s.—*Dodsworth.*

In this chapelry is the well-known school of Scorton.

In the possession of Sir Henry Lawson, Bart. at Brough Hall, is the original contract, regularly executed upon parchment, for the erection of the new church of Catteric, of which a transcript somewhat abridged, but abounding in curious particulars, is here given.

This endenture, made at Burghe the aghteente day of the moneth of April, the yere of King Henrie fefth after the Conqueste, betwene Dame Katerine of Burghe, sometyme the wyfe of John Burghe, William of Burghe, the sonne of the aforesaid John and Dame Katerine, of the ta partie, and Richard of Cracall, masone, on the tother, bereth, &c. that the foreseid Richard takes full charge to make the kirke of Katric newe, als workmanshipp and masoncrafte will, and fynde all the labrers and service perteyning to the kirke makynge; and that the forseid Richard shall take downe & ridd of (off) the stayne werke of the alde kirke of Katrik after the timber be tane downe, & he shall care (carry) & bere all the stane warke of the ald kirke to the place where the newe kirke sal be made; and also forseid Richard sall take the grownde, & ridde the grownde, whar the newe kirke sall be made, & sall gett or garre get all the quarral (squared stones) at his awen coste, all the stuff or the stane that misters (is required) more for the makynge of the kirke of Katrik than that stuffe that is fonne within the kirke yerde beforeseid; and alsoe sall make the kirke & the queere newe.

The queere sall be of lenght within with the thicknesse of bathe walles fifti fote, and it sall be of brede within the walles two and twente fote; and the forseid Richard sall make a windowe in the gavel of fife lightes accordant to the heght of the kirke; and he sall make upon the cornere of the south syde of the same windowe a stanche botras rising unto the cabill.

And a windowe of twa lights at the awter ende, and a botras rysing unto the cabell, and a windowe on the same syde of fower lyghtes, and a botras accordant therto; and sall make a queere doore on wheder syde of the botras that it will best bee; and sall put on for the makynge of a revestry, and sall make a dore on the same syde for a revestry and a botras; and sall sett a window of thre lightes anens the deskes, the whilke stande nowe in the old queere on the south syde.

And the highte of the walles of the queere sall be above the grownde twenti fote.

And also the forseid Richard sall make an high awter, joinard on the windowe in the gavel with thre greses (steps), beginning at the revestery dore.

And the forseid Richard sall make the bodye of the kirke accordant of wideness between the pilers of the queere, and the lenght of the bodye of the kirke sall be of threscore fote, and tenne with the thicknesse of the weste wall; and the said ele (aile) sall bee accordant to the queere, with an awter and a lavatory in the este end.

And the forseid Richard sall take the windowe that standes nowe in the north syde of the alde kirke, and sett itt in the este end of the north ele over the awter with a stanche botras on the corner.

And the saide Richard bindes himselfe, &c. that the kirke of Katrik beforesaide & nemend, sal bee made fra the Faste of Seynt Jhon Baptiste next follow, and unto the same faste be thre yeres next follow, and bot if sodayne wers or pestilence make it (prevent it) the whiche maye be resonaabill excusation.

And the forseid Dame Katrine & William sall carri all the stane that *misters* mare than is fon in the alde kirke, and the kirke yerde, at theire awin coste, and sall fynde lyme, and sande, and water, & scaffalyng.

And forseid Dame Katrine & William byndes theme be thes endentures to paye unto seide Richard within terme of thre yere eighte score of merkes; and iff the kirke be ended at the terme before nemande, Dame Katrine & William sall gif untoe the saide Richard tenne merkes of money and a gowne of William wering to his rewarde.

Instruments of this nature are so extremely rare, that when they occur it would be unjust to refuse to them a very minute and respectful attention. The English language, which is also very uncommon in transactions of this period, was obviously adopted in this instance in favour of one of the parties, who understood no other than his mother tongue. The dialect differs little from that of Richmondshire at present, excepting that whilke, and perhaps one or two others, have in four centuries retreated to the lowlands of Scotland.

It is remarkable that neither the parishioners at large, nor the churchwardens as their legal representatives, are ever mentioned in this transaction; so that the entire restoration of the church must be considered as an act of bounty to the parish on the part of Dame Katharine Burgh and William her son. It is still more remarkable that the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, to whom, as appropriators of the rectory, the choir of the parish church belonged of common right, should not have been made parties to a contract for rebuilding it. But this difference may be removed by supposing that the Burghs might be lessees of the great tithes, and burdened, as is not unusual, with the repair of the choir, as part of the consideration.

It is obvious from the terms of the indenture, that the old church stood on different ground from the present, but in the same churchyard.

Provision was made in this contract for three altars; the high altar, that at the head of the north aile, and a third, with a lavatory, at the east end of the nave. Of this I

have known other instances. No mention is made of a fourth at the east end of the south aisle. The tower is not mentioned.

With respect to the consideration paid for the masonry only, it may be fixed at 180 marks, or 120 pounds sterling; but the weight of a penny, and consequently the real value of the mark and pound, was nearly thrice as much as at present.

The number of superficial yards in the work undertaken may be estimated at 1200, which is equal to 2s. per yard estimated according to the old standard, and 6s. according to the new. The walls, however, were about twice the thickness of modern ones, and all the hewn work was included. From three to four times the sum would (I do not say have recompensed the same work now, for such workmanship is never executed at all in modern times; but it would) have paid for the same number of days' work.

It is generally supposed that public works of this nature were executed by companies of Freemasons, who travelled from place to place for employment, furnished models, and executed them with a degree of skill far superior to that of country workmen. But Richard Cracall was a country mason, and his work bears no marks of inferiority to the workmanship of other parish churches.

In the eleventh of Henry VIII. I find from an instrument in the possession of the present worthy and respectable representative of the family, that Christopher Burgh presented to the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary in the church of Catteric, founded by William de Burgh. I find, too, from the same authority, that William Burgh, of Burgh, gave to the Freeres Minors of Richmond a rent charge of xxvi^s. viii^d. on condition that they caused one of their brethren to say mass every Tuesday and Saturday in the chapel of St. Anne on Catteric bridge.

Whatever may be the antiquity of this chapel, which, like many other charitable foundations of the same kind, was provided for the morning or evening devotions of travellers, it can scarcely have been older than the year 1421, when, as it appears from an indenture similar to that which relates to the building of the church, Catteric bridge was erected.

In this indenture I can discover no hint of an earlier structure, and therefore conclude that from the Roman times, and through the Saxon and earlier English æra, our ancestors thought a ferry safer than a bridge, as affording occasionally at least some protection against their northern invaders.

It may be proper to mention, that there was on the opposite side of Swale an hospital of much higher antiquity "in Ponte de Brompton," mentioned in charters of the same date, of which the revenues were valued at viii^s. and which has lately been purchased by the Lawson family.

The neighbourhood of Richmond swarmed with eleemosynary foundations, a proof of the opulence and devotion of its ancient inhabitants.

It may not here be improper to mention, though rather out of place, but on the authority of a charter now remaining with those already cited at Brough Hall, that in the year 1390 Gilbert de Frithbank bequeathed 11s. *anachoretæ inclusæ juxta capellam Sancti Edmundi Richemondiaë*. We hear of the anchoress long afterwards, but not of the chapel.

I now return to the church and its appendages ancient as well as modern.

The present appearance of the church proves that the contract already recited was carried into execution, and the æra of it being proved, it will serve as a test to ascertain the age of similar appearances in the style of others. The north aisle, endowed soon

after as a chantry by William de Burgh, has, from the rebuilding of the church, been the burial-place of that family; and since their extinction in an heiress, of their descendants and representatives, the Lawsons, whose sepulchral memorials abound on the floor and the walls.

On a brass plate,

Hic jacent Johe's de Burgh Armig^r. & Katerina vx. eius qui Johe's obiit x die mensis Januar. Anno Dⁿi Mill^{mo} CCCC^o XII^o quor' a'iabs p'p'iciet Deus. Amen.

On a brass plate beneath two figures in armour,

Hic jacent Will's Burgh Armiger filius & heres Johi's Burghe qui obiit quarto die Novembr. A^o. Dⁿi M^o CCCC^o XL^o II^o. Et Matilda uxor eius que obiit xii^o die mensis Novembr. Anno Dⁿi M^o CCCC^o XXX^o II^o. Et Will's Burgh Armiger filius et heres predicti Will' qui obiit ultimo die mens. Decembr. A^o. Dⁿi M^o CCCC^o LXV^o. Et Elena vxor ipsius Will'i filii Will'i predicti que obiit xx^o die mens. Junij A^o. Dⁿi M^o CCCC^o XLIII^o. quorum omnium animabus propicietur omnipotens Deus. Amen.

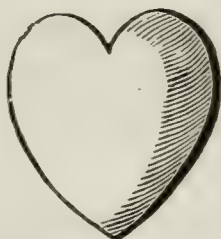
On a brass plate beneath a male and female figure,

Hic jacet Will^{ms} Burgh Armiger unus Fundator^m. istius Cantarie qui obiit xvii^o die Augusti A^o Dⁿi M^o CCCC^o LXXXII^o. cujus a'ie propicietur Deus & Orate pro bono statu Elizabethe uxoris e'ius.

Hic jacent Reliquiæ Johannis Lawson de Burgh, Baronetti, et Catharinæ charissimæ ejus Conjugis, filiæ Gulielmi Howard de Naworth Castello in Comitatu Cumberlandiæ Equitis aurati.

Obiit { Ille 26 Oct. 1698.
Hæc 4 Jul. 1668.

Ibidem hic
Cor Johannis



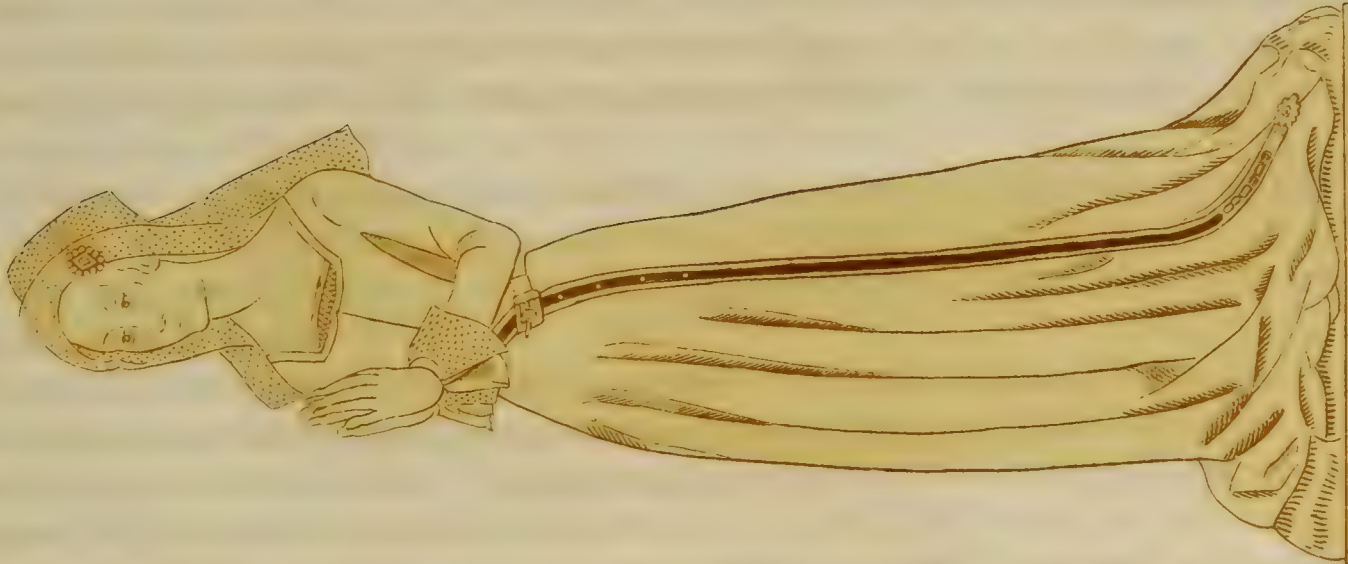
reponitur
filii natu maximi

supradicti Johannis Lawson, Baronetti.
Requiescant in pace.

Hic jacet Henricus Lawson de Burgh, Bar^{us}. Obiit A. D. 1726, Æt. suæ 73.
Requiescat in pace.

Johannes Lawson, Baronettus. Obiit Oct. 19, A. D. 1737, ætatis 53.

In this aisle are deposited the Remains of Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough Hall, Baronet, who died on the first of October, 1781, aged 69,



De laetiffillib. ad no. n. h. u. n. g. e. r. u. n. s. f. i. n. a. t. o. r. u. m. r. e. u. t. a. n. q. u. o. b. t. x. y. n. d. i. e. a. n. g. e. l. l. i.
q. d. m. d. i. s. s. e. s. s. i. b. e. r. e. r. u. m. a. l. e. p. r. o. p. r. i. e. t. i. e. S. i. o. u. t. e. p. l. o. n. o. l. l. a. t. u. s. e. s. t. i. n. a. v. e. l. l. i. p. e. u. s. e. u. s.

Hec Jacent Willes Burgh armiger filius i heres Johis Burgh qui obit quatuordecimo die mensis
 1555 et q̄ et m̄ abida uxor eius iue obit xij die mensis nomenclis anno dñi 1555 et q̄ et m̄ abilis
 Burgh armiger filius i heres p̄dicti Willes qui obit vltimo die mensis decembris anno dñi 1555 et q̄ et m̄ abilis
 Wm Balth city Balth p̄dicti iue obit xij die mensis 1555 et q̄ et m̄ abilis p̄dicti p̄dicti de dñe

and of Dame Anastasia, his Wife, the third Daughter of Thomas Maire, of Lartington,
Esq.

who died on the second of November, 1764, aged 54 ;
to whose Memory this Monument was erected by their eldest Son.
R. I. P.

To the Memory of Elizabeth, Lady Lawson, who died June 10, 1801, aged 52.
She was the second Daughter of William Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, in the
County of Lancaster, Esq.

To the Memory of Anastasia Strickland Standish, late Wife of Thomas Strickland
Standish, of Standish Hall, in Lancashire, and of Sizergh, in Westmorland, Esq.
and eldest Daughter of Sir John Lawson, of Brough Hall, in this County, Baronet.
She died deeply regretted by all her Relatives and Friends, June 22nd, 1807, aged 38.

The south aisle belongs to and is chiefly remarkable for a tomb within
an arch, and a cumbent statue, which tradition states to represent one of the Lords
Scroop, of Masham ; but from the arms of Urswic at the head of the arch of this tomb,
coupled with the following evidence, there can be little doubt that it was intended for
Sir Walter Urswic, chief forester of Richmondshire, and one of the great favourites of the
grantor, John of Gaunt, while Earl of Richmond.

Donatio xl librarum ex maneriis de Katrig & Forcet Waltero de Urswic, per Johan.
de Gandavo Comitem Richmundiæ.

Johan. filz. du noble Roy d'Engleterre, Duc de Lancaster, Conte de Richemond, &c.
a touz ceux q'i cestes lettres verront & orront salut.

Sachez vous pur le bon & greable service que nostre bien amez bachelier Walter de
Urswyk nous ad fait es parties d'Espagne & meament pur merls maintenir l'ordre de
Chaveler quel il prist de nous le jour de la bataille de Nazarre avoir done & grante a lui
quarantes livres per ann. a terme de son vie des issues de nos manoirs de Katrig &
Forcet, deinz nostre signuere de Richemond. Et si la dite rent de xl^l. soit a drier par
deux mois apres nul des ditz terms bien lise au dit Mons. Wautre distreindes es ditz
manoirs &c.

Don le xxii jour de November l'an du regne nostre sire & prer le Roy XLI. or
1367*.

In consequence of this grant it seems most probable that Sir Walter Urswic settled
and died at Catteric.

Besides the arms of Scrope and Urswic on separate shields, there is a third shield on
this monument bearing the arms of Urswic *impaling* Scrope of Masham, which proves
that the monument is not for a Scrope, and that the arms of Scrope in the other shield
are for a wife of the person there interred.

The font is curious and handsome : an octagon cut out of a fine block of gray marble.
It has eight shields, of which two have the initials **W. B.** for William Burgh, the
rebuilder of the church. On the others successively are Burgh, Fitzhugh, Scroope of
Masham, Clarvaulx, qu. Burgh? Lascells, and argent, a pale raguled, a chief. On the
sides of the shaft beneath is the word **Clarfou**, in the same characters, and on those of
the base **G. L. W. F. C. R.**

* Rymer, T. V. p. 557

The following inscriptions are in the chancel and body of the church.

Hosce subter lapillos,
 post varias ærumnas,
 tandem in Christo placide
 obdormivit, hujus Ecclesiæ vicarius,
 Regiæ Majestatis propria præsentatione,
 Carolus Antonius.
 Terra cadaver habet; sed spiritus, orbe solutus,
 Jam Christo coelis glorificatus ovat.
 Natus 6 die Novembris } Anno incarnationis Christi { 1600.
 Sepultus 25 die Junii } { 1685.
 Qui oblitterarit, judicium Dei ferat.

Juxta sita sunt
 Ricardi Brathwait
 de Burneshead in Comitatu Westmorlandiæ, armigeri,
 et Mariæ ejus conjugis Reliquiæ;
 Ille quarto die Maii Anno 1673, denatus est;
 Hæc undecimo Aprilis 1681, supremum diem obiit.
 Horum filius unicus Strafford Brathwait Eques auratus
 adversus Mauros, Christiani Nominis hostes infestissimos,
 fortiter dimicans occubuit,
 Cujus cineres Tingi, in Mauritaniâ Tingitanâ, humantur.
 Requiescat in pace.

Beatam resurrectionem manet
 Isabella Rogeri Croft de East Appleton armigeri uxor, et Wilhelmi Dalton de
 Hawkswell Equitis aurati filia natu maxima. Quæ obiit 25 et una cum filia sua imma-
 tura (ambabus eam amplectens ulnis) sepulta est. 26 Februarii Anno Domini 1684.
 Unica filia Maria nomine ex dicto marito superstite relicta.

Gratia, Beleingamii filia, vidua Cliburni, Gerardi
 Lowtheri uxor lectissima, foemina summæ pietatis,
 invictæ patientiæ, charitatis in pauperes maximæ,
 Verborum parcior, eximie prudentiæ, singularis in
 maritos obsequii, Mortis adeo memor, ut septem postremis
 hujus peregrinationis suæ annis nunquam iter faceret,
 quin linteum sepulcræ circumferret.
 Obdormivit in Domino Anno ætatis suæ 36, 1594.

Here lieth the Body of Dame Alice, Daughter of Sir Hewit Osborne, Sister of Sir
 Edward Osborn, of Kiveton, Baronet, (Aunt to the most noble Lord Thomas, Duke of
 Leeds,) Relict of the Right Honorable Christopher Wandesford, Esq. of Kirklington,
 Lord Deputy of Ireland.

She died aged 67 years 11 months and 6 Days, December 10th, 1659.

Matri et } piissimæ posuerunt { A. T. } 1694.
 Avia } { A. C. }

On a brass in the choir,

Here lieth John Swaldell, Grandchilde to Richard Swaldell, whose Predecessors builte halfe the singing Quyer within this Church, who died the seconde Day of Marche, Anno Domini 1630.

To the Memory of the Reverend Michael Syddal, late Vicar of Cathericke, who by his Will bequeathed £500 in Money, and £20 per annum, for the founding in the Town of Cathericke an Hospital for six poor widows, to be elected out of the Inhabitants of Cattericke, Tunstal West, Appleton, Hipswel, Cowburn, and that Part of Scotton belonging to the Parish of Cathericke, with a yearly Pension of five Marks to each of them; also a Free School, with £20 Salary for a School Master, who is to be an University Scholar, and to teach gratis, save 5s. at the Entry of the Children of the Inhabitants of the Towns aforesaid, and likewise to read the Common Prayer Morning and Evening in the said Chapel, causing the Widows and Scholars duely to frequent the same. Obiit Jan. 8, A. D. 1658, ætatis suæ 45.

En tibi, Syddalii, Lector, lacrymabile bustum,

Qui breviter dicam concio viva fuit.

Is decies quinos nondum numeraverat annos,

Cum tulit, Oh! animam Ptysis iniqua suam.

The heraldic visitations furnish the following arms and inscriptions.

In the east window are these figures,

1. A woman in a kneeling posture; on her breast the arms of Aske.
2. A man in armour; on his breast the arms of Burgh.
3. A woman kneeling; on her mantle sable, a cross flory, or, impaling Burgh.

In the lower part of the same window are the figures of five saints, and these lines:

1. **St. Oswald.**

A mundi.....conserbetur Katerina.

2. **St.**

Perpetuis annis Victor Burgh esto Johannis.

3. **St. Anna.**

Eternum manna mihi Spofford impetret Anna.

4. **St.**

..... luce micas Willm. Burgh benedicas.

5. **St.**

Sanctum spirame Matildi sit me

In the same window is inscribed,

Orate pro anima Dni Thome Spofford Abbatis Monasterii Beate Marie Eborum, istius Ecclesie Rectoris.

In the windows of the south aisle,

2. or, a fess, dancette, azure.
3. Saltmarsh quartering impaling Burgh.
4. Burgh impaling Conyers.
5. Burgh quartering Three cocks within a bordure, engrailed.

On wood work in the nave,

..... three chevronels embraced quartering a cross.....

Richard Cleburn, Elenor Cleburn. In hope we live, to end in Peace.
1573.

In a window of the chancel,

Barton quartering Morin.

Super tumulum cujusdam equitis armati Urswic. On a bend three mascles. Crest, a ram's head, barry of six. A shield of arms, viz. per fess, gu. and ar. in chief a demi lion rampant; in base, a rose counterchanged. On another shield the same arms impaling Burgh.

Over the doorway are still these arms,

Burgh. Ar. on a saltire, sable, five swans of the field.

..... Three bars,

..... A cross flory.

Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Brian Fitzalan, of Bedale, wife of John de Grey, was born at Kilwardeby, and baptized in the church of Caterig. Æt. 15 at the feast of St. Catharine, 11 E. 2.

About the year 1670 these inscriptions were legible as follows, according to Dr. Johnson, in black letter.

In the east window of Catterick church is a woman kneeling; on her breast or, three bars, az. She was Aske's daughter, and Burgh's wife, covenanted with Richard Crakhale, mason, to new build the church for 300 marke, and a gowne of her son William's werand if he finished it in three yeares, about 180 yeares since.

Under St. Oswald's picture, Let Kateryn be conserved from the contagion of the world.

In the next stanchion is a man in armour; on his breast the arms of Brough.

Under St. Perpetuis annis Ductor Burgh esto Joannis, ob. 1412.

In the next stanchion is an abbot kneeling.

Under St. Anne, Eternum manna mihi Spofford impetret Anna.

Next stanchion, Luce micas Will^m. Burgh benedicas.

Next stanchion, A woman; on her breast paly, S, a cross flory, O, with Burgh. Sanctum spiramen Matild. sit relevamen.

In the same, Pray ye for the Soule of Thomas Spofford, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Mary of Yorke, Rector of this Church.

Cart. 65, Wilson's Evidences. William Lister, master of the hospital of St. Giles, near Cateryk, granted to Nicholas Grene one yearly rent of 6 marks during his life out of the lands belonging to the same hospital; and for the foresaid yearly rent the foresaid Nicholas shall administer during his life by himself, or by an other, divine services that are due within the hospital, aforesaid, at his own charges. Dated 1451.

John Clapham, one of the six clerks, whose father was born at Firby, founded the hospital there for a master who has 6^s. 8^d. per month, & 6 poor & old men, who have each 5^s. per month, besides gowns & caps of sad russet every second year, & 8 quarter of coals every 4th year.

The chauntrye of Seynt James, in the p'yshe church of Katerycke.

John Brigge, incumbent there, of the age of xxxvii yeres, of indyfferent lerning, of honest conu'sacon & qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons, but onelye the revenewe of his sayd chaunterye; also there is thre other p'sts at the fynding of the vicare there, the necessity thereof is to mynistrer sacraments, hauing mcxx howselyng people in the sayde

p'yshe: there is no lands solde sithe the xxiii daye of Novemb. Anno d'ci R. H. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye, as shall appere by the

p'ticlors of the same iiii^{li}. x^s. whereof

In resoluts yerely goyng furthe of the same ix^s. xi^d. q.

And so remayneth clere iiii^{li}. ob. q.

Goods, ornaments, and plate p'tening to the sayd chantry, as apperith by inventory, viz. goods plate ii^{li}.

The chauntrye of o' Ladye in the sayd church of Catrycke.

John Nicholson, incumbent thereof, of the age of xxxv yeres, not lernid, of honest conversacon and qualities, hauing no other p'mocons but onelye the revenewe of his said chauntrye; the same chauntrye is w'in the sayde church; the necessitie therof is as affore is mencioned: there is no lands or tenements solde sithe the xxiii^d day of Novemb. A^o. reg. R. Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the sayd chantrye, as p'ticularly shall appere

in the rentall lxxviii^s. iiii^d. inde.

In rep'sis yerely goyng furthe of the same viii^d. vii^d.

And so remaneth clere lxix^s. ix^d.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods plate ii^{li}.

The chauntrye of s'uice of o' Ladye in the chapell of Bolton upon Swale in the p'yshe of Catryck.

Xpofor Johnson, incumbent, of the age of xxxvi yeares, meanlye learned, of honest conv'sacon and qualities; the same is distante from the saide p'yshe church ix myles; the necessitie thereof is to do dyuine s'uice in the sayde chapell: there is no lands or tenements solde ne alienated sithe the xxiii daye of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nup. Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye, as shall appere by the

p'ticlors of the same xxxviii^s

Sum of the sayde chantrye xxxviii^s.

Goods, ornaments, and plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods ii^{li}. plate ii^{li}.

The chauntrye of Seynt James, in the p'yshe church of Kateryk.

John Gregge, incumbent there, of the ffundacon of Will^m. Burgh, Esquyer, & Rychard Swaldale, as apperyth by a cople of a dede of ffeoffement, beryng date the xxvi daye of Nouember, Anno vii^{mo}. Regis Henrici VII^{mi}. made by the saide ffounders to John Ffabell, & others, of certen landes & ten'tes, to thentent that the issues & p'ffyttes shuld goe to the ffynding of a pryste to praye ffor the soules of the saide ffounders, & all x'pen soules, & to helpe in the quyre. The same chauntrye is wythyn the saide p'yshe church of Katryk; the necessitie is to pray ffor all x'pen soules, & to helpe in the queyer; the same is vsed accordingle: ther is no lands solde synce the statute.

Goods, ornamentes, and plate, p'teyning to the same chauntrye, as apperith by inventory remaynyng.

Goodes xvii^s. x^d.

Plate ii^{li}.

Ffirste, a ten'te with co'mon of pasture wythyn the towneshyppe of Catheryk xviii^s. thre closes wythyn the lordeshippe

of Tunstell, w^t a certen rent of a ffermeholde in the towne xxxvi^s. i ten'te in the towneshyppe of Newbye by yere xxviii^s. a ten'te in Mekyllangton upon Swaylle viii^s. & i cotage in Noralverton by yere iii^s. in all at M't & Pent. iii^{li}. xiiii^s.

Paiable to the kinges maiestie ffor the tenthes viii^s. ix^d. ob.

And so remayneth clere iii^{li}. v^s. ii^d. ob.

The chauntrye of o^r Ladye in the saide church.

Thomas Atkynson, late incumbent there, nowe deceased, of the ffoundacon of Will^m. Burgh, Esquyer, as apperyth by a wrytyng dated the xth daye of Maye, Anno xxx^{mo}. reg. R. Hen. VII^{mi}. wherby the saide Burges enfeffed James Atkynson, & other, of certen landes conteyned in the sayde dede to the yerely value of lxxviii^s. iii^d. to thentent to ffynde a pryste to synge ffor the said ffounders, & all x'pen soules, and euy Ffryday to say messe at a chappell in Tunstall, a myle distaunte ffrome the saide parysshe church, whiche the said incumbent vsed in his lyffe tyme; and nowe the said chauntrye remayneth voide, bycause Sire Rauffe Bowin, the yonger, in the ryght of his wyffe, heire gen'all to the saide Burghes, p'tendith tyle to all the landes belongyng to the said chauntry.

The same chauntry is w'yn the saide church; the necessitie is to praye ffor the soule of the ffounder, and all x'pen soules, & the same is obs'ued & vsed accordyng: there is no landes or tenementes solde, alienated, put away, or entryd into sithens the iiiⁱⁱ daye of Ffebruarii, Anno reg. R. Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxvii^{mo}.

Goodes, ornamentes, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntry, as apperyth by inuentory, that is to saye, goodes valued att xiiii^s. & plate ii^{li}.

Goodes xiiii^s.

Plate ii^{li}.

Ffirste, the rente of one burgage in Richemond by yere xvi^s.

another burgage in the said towne of Richemond by yere xviii^s. certen rents at Helagh, all in Swayldaill, xxxi^s. & a ten'te in Heppelbye by yere xiii^s. iii^d. in all

at M't & Pent. lxxviii^s. iii^d.

Paiable to the kinges maiestie ffor the tenthe vii^s. v^d.

And so remayneth lxx^s. xi^d.

The chauntrye of seruice of ou^r Ladye in the chapell of Bolton apon Swale, in the saide perysshe of Kateryk.

Crystofer Johnson, incumbent there, havyng no ffoundacon, but put in by the po'chioners of the same, ffor mayntenaunce of Godde's servyce in the saide chapell, havyng landes taken out of the comons by the sufferaunce of the Lorde Scrope, wher-uppon be certen cotages buylded to the valewe of xxxix^s. & the resydue of his lyvyng is gyven by the devocon of the said p'ochians, to thentent the same incumbent shuld say dyvyne s'uice in the said chappell, & praye ffor the good estate of the po'chians lyvyng, and the soules of theym departed, and all x'pen soules, the same beyng not charged to the payment of the firste ffrutes nor tenthes.

The said chapell is distaunte ffrom the p'ysshe church 11 myles & more; the necessitie is to saye dyvyne s'uice in the sayd chapell, pray for the estate of the po'chans lyvyng, and the soules of theym dep'ted, & all x'pen soules, and ther is no lands sold syns the statute.

Goodes, ornamentys, & plate p'teynyng to the said chappell, as apperith by inventorye, that is to saye, goodes valewed at ii^{li}. & plate ii^{li}.

Goodes ii^{li}.

Plate ii^{li}.

Ffirste, John Welbancke holdeth a ten'te with appurtenaunces lyeng in the towne & p'ysse of Northcowton xix^s. i ten'te lyeng in Bolton, withoute lande, in the tenure of Anne Chylton, wydowe, xii^s. i cotage there in the tenure of Launcelott Johnson iii^s. ii^d. chambers standyng in the churche yarde in the tenure of Rob^t. Tompson, pryste, & X'pofer John Johnson, pryste, being incumbent, either at ii^s. vi^d. v^s. in all, payable at Whitsonday & Mart.

xxxix^s.

Some of the said chauntry xxxix^s.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1544.

Catrick Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF KATRICK.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarii Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} . B ^{te} . Marie Ebor.	
Id. Junij, 1342	D ^{ns} . Joh. de Cornubia	iidem	p' resig.
10 Oct. 1362	D ^{ns} . Joh. de Wilton, Cap.	iidem	
	D ^{ns} . Joh. de Morland	iidem	
17 July, 1399	D ^{ns} . Joh. de Litolgarne	iidem	p' mort.
	D ^{ns} . Tho. de Burgh, Cap.	iidem	
	D ^{ns} . Tho. Elleston	iidem	p' resig.
28 Mar. 1410	D ^{ns} . Will. Wenslawe	iidem	p' mort.
20 Aug. 1427	D ^{ns} . Will. Gold, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
26 May, 1429	D ^{ns} . Robt. Bedale, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
29 Oct. 1430	Mr. Henr. Wilsthorp, L. Bac.	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
24 April, 1542	Oswald Metcalfe	Christopher Metcalfe.	Res. of O. M.
24 May, 1568	Christopher Geffreyson		
21 July, 1568	Thomas West	The crown	
25 Oct. 1568	Thomas Scott, A. M.	The crown	
14 July, 1590	Gregory Scott, A. M.		
24 Oct. 1594	John Christian	The crown	Res. of J. C.
25 Nov. 1603	Henry Thruscrosse, A. M.	The crown	Res. of H. T.
19 Sep. 1660	Richard Faucett, A. B.		
3 Aug. 1685	Charles Anthony	The crown	D. of C. A.
6 Mar. 1690	Robert Collingwood	The crown	D. of R. C.
19 Oct. 1722	William Iveson, A. M.	The crown	D. of W. J.
3 Aug. 1748	John Wandesford, A. M.	The crown	D. of J. W.
18 Nov. 1763	Jeremiah Harrison, A. M.	The crown	D. of J. H.
16 Mar. 1774	Theophilus Lindsey, A. M.	The crown	Res. of T. L.
5 June, 1790	Henry Chaytor, LL. D.	The crown	D. of H. C.
8 Mar. 1791	John Wilson, A. M.	The crown	D. of J. W.
12 Dec. 1805	James Dalton, A. M.	The crown	Res. of J. D.
8 Mar. 1809	George Chamberlaine, A. B.	The crown	Res. of G. C.
	Samuel Byam, D. D.	The crown	D. of S. B.
	—— Scott, D. D.	The crown	

At Burton Constable is the following charter relating to Catterick.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Robertus de Longocampo abbas scæ Mariæ Ebor. dedi & concessi magistro E. de Fauconberg clerico nostro ecclesiam nostram de Cathric; retinemus autem omnes garbas totius parochiæ cum tota terra quæ pertinet ad ecclesiam, exceptis capitalibus messuagiis in villis in quibus capellani manere consueverunt & exceptis minutis decimis quas prior de Richmond percipere solet. S. D.*

This abbot, according to Browne Willis, was elected March 7, A. D. 1197, and died 3d id. Jan. 1239, so that there is an interval for the date of this transaction amounting to more than forty years. But the document is very important, as it proves that in this as in some other of the great Saxon parishes, the chaplains in the dependent villages had in very ancient times not only manses but valuable glebes. This was the case in the parish of Whalley, and in both instances the glebes were seized upon by the rapacity of the appropriators. I am sorry that the names of the chapels are not mentioned.

Sept. 1224, William, archbishop of York, by assent of his chapter and the archdeacon of Richmond, appropriated Catteric church to the abbot of St. Mary's, at York, and his successors, reserving to the vicar the portion already assigned.

The parish of Catteric, though greatly contracted by the separation of many districts which originally belonged to it, is yet of considerable extent, and several of its dependencies are very interesting.

The first of these is Burgh, so called, no doubt, from some of the fortifications of the Roman or Saxon town, which extended to this point. Of these we are told by Gale that some vestiges remained down to his time; but the improvements which have since taken place on the demesne of the opulent family which occupy the site, have since destroyed every vestige of antiquity about the place. Burgh, however, gave name to a knightly family, which took its name from the place, and with whom in the fifteenth century the history of the church of Catteric has already brought us acquainted.

All remains, however, of the mansion of the Burghs have disappeared, and the centre of the present house alone claims an antiquity as high as James I. Of that period appears to be the hall, of which the ceiling, in square compartments, is blazoned with the arms and successive impalements of the family. Two deep and spacious wings contain the chapel, library, and other principal apartments in the house. These have been erected within memory.

In the library are many curious charters and other memorials preserved by the care and curiosity of the family. In the greenhouse is also kept the vast Roman bronze caldron, for such it appears to have been, which was found in the last century but one filled principally with small brass of the Lower Empire.

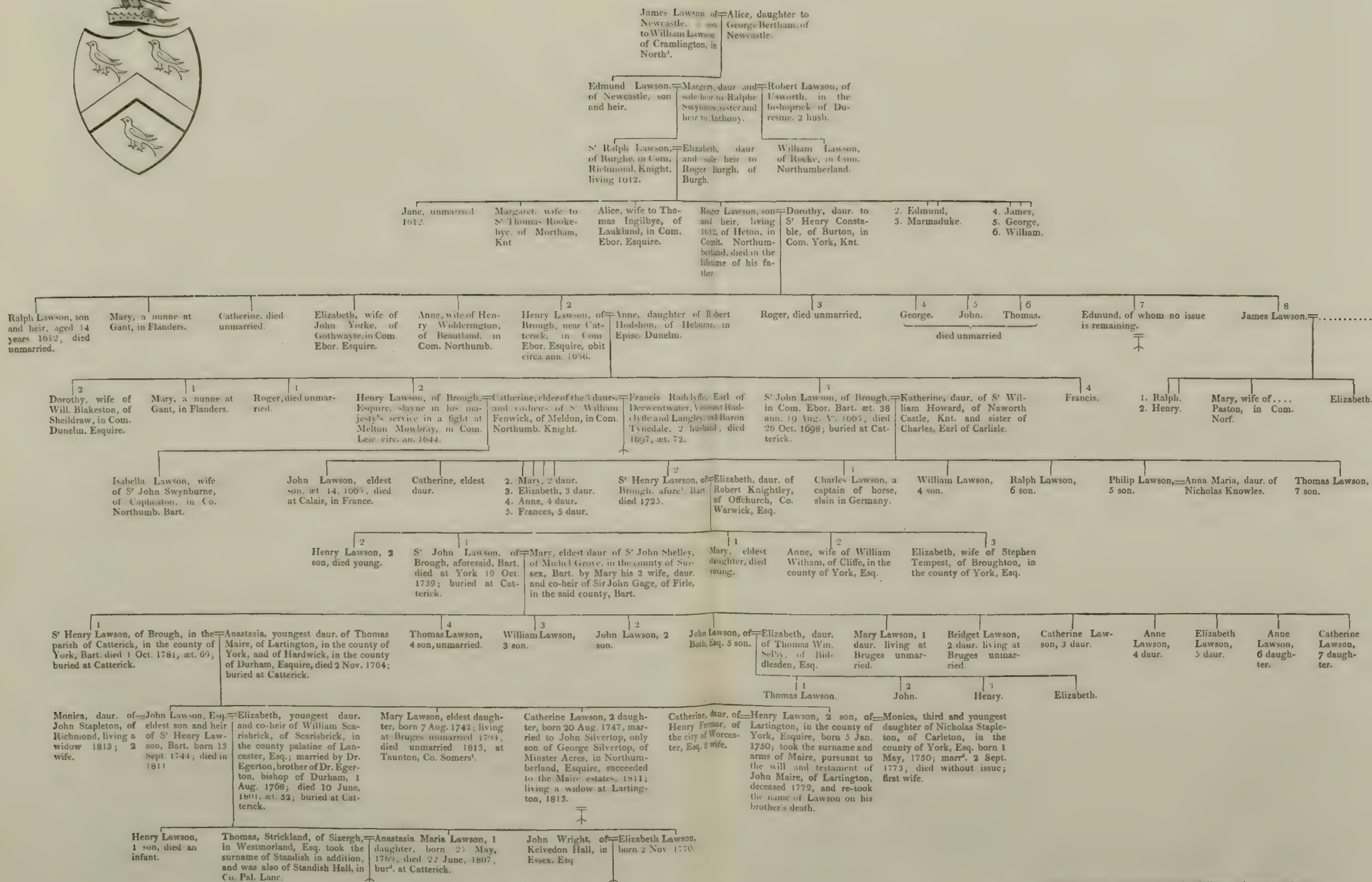
Pedigree of Borough, al's Brough, of Broughe, Yorkshire.—From Hopkinson's MSS.

Willm. Boroughe, alias Brough, of Broughe. (Bore for his coate armour, argent, on a saltire, sable, five swannes of the first.) He married Ellen, daughter of S^e John Pickering, Knt.; had issue William and George.

Willm. Boroughe, alias Brough, sonne and heire of Willm. married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Conyers, of Hornbye; had issue Willm. and Christofer.

Willm. Boroughe, alias Brough, sonne and heire of Willm. married Cecily, daughter of Thomas Metcalfe, Esq.; had issue two daughters and heires generall: Ann married to Henry Euers, Esq. Elizabeth to S^e Thomas Tempest, of Holmside, Knt.

* Johnson's MSS.



Christofer Boroughe, alias Brough, second sonne of Willm. and heire male to his brother Willm. married daughter of had issue Giles.

Giles Boroughe, alias Brough, sonne and heire of Christofer, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Metcalfe, of the Stubbes; had issue Clare, his daughter and heire, married to Mr. Layton, of Delamayne, in Westmerland.

Borough, alias Broughe, another descent.

George Boroughe, second sonne of Willm. Borough, married daughter of S^c Willm. Picton, of Calays, Knt.; had issue Anthonye and John.

Anthonye Borough, sonne and heire of George, merchant of the staple, made free in Anno 11^o. Hen. 7^{mi}. married daughter of and had issue Roger.

Roger Boroughe, sonne and heire of Anthonye, was Lord of Burghe by intayle to the heires mayles. He married Elizabeth, one of the sixe daughters and co-heirs of Roger Chambers, of Burton upon Trent, in the county of Stafford; had issue Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heire; married to Rafe Lawson, who in her right is lord of Burghe.

An appointment from Henry, Lord Fitzhugh, constituting John de Burgh his steward over all his lands, &c. rented from the queen, 1389.

Sachent tous gentz moi Henry Fitzhugh seigneur de Ravenswath avoir ordigne et assigne mon cher et bien asme Johan de Burgh d'etre mon seneschall de toutes les terres et tenements que jay a ferme de notre tres redouté Dame la Royne dans la seigneurie de Richemond d'asseoir et lesser a ferme tous les avants dits terres et tenements et aussi de auster et importer certenis tenants et offeceres celont ce que le dit Johan semble meultz pour la suereté de avandit etant ferme et agreable q...que le susdit Johan face ou ferra de parl moi et en mon nom et les choses avantdit durrant ma volonté.

En temoigne de quele chose a cestes presents jay mis mon seal. Done a Ravenswath le xxviii jour de Novembre l'an du regne le Roy Richard secound puis le conquete, dusieme.—S^e Hen. Lawson's MSS.

Character of the late Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. of Wycliffe Hall, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, brother of Sir Henry Lawson. Supposed to be written by the late Dr. Zouch, then Rector of Wycliffe.

On the 11th Oct. 1790, died at Wycliffe Hall, Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. F. R. and A. S. S. The death of this truly amiable gentleman cannot be enough regretted. In the privacy of an elegant retirement he was a most munificent patron of learning, being ever ready to encourage and reward merit. His knowledge was uncommonly extensive. In a clear comprehension of every branch of natural history he particularly excelled. He corresponded with most of the learned men of his country, and with many foreigners of distinguished character in the republic of letters. The celebrated Linnæus honoured him with singular regard. No hour of the day was by him appropriated to frivolous dissipation. His mind was always active, always engaged in the research of useful truth. Great as his literary abilities were, he was possessed of more valuable accomplishments. A sweet affability of disposition, an engaging urbanity of manners, an enlarged liberality of thought. The words of passion and resentment never dropped from his lips; he was all mildness and benevolence. His deeds of charity were many; he was literally *the poor man's friend*.

Character of the above M. Tunstall, Esq. by the late Rev. D. Watson, Rector of Middleton Tyas.

On Monday, 11th day of October, 1790, died at Wycliffe Hall, in Yorkshire, the ancient seat of the family of Tunstall, Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. after only two hours illness, which makes the blow more severely felt by his afflicted lady, whose constant and affectionate attention to him, together with a taste like his own for retired life, rendered them perfectly happy in each other. Had it not been for this predilection for retirement, their suavity of manners, and cheerful polite conversation, would have been a great acquisition to society.

He was F. R. and A. S. and was honoured with the correspondence of many distinguished literary characters both at home and abroad. He has left a noble library, many of the books of the best editions, and very scarce and curious. His very large collection of fine and valuable prints does equal honour to his good taste; and such was the pleasure he took in the study of natural history and antiquities, that few private gentlemen are in possession of a museum containing so large a collection, especially of the feathered race, or of so rich a cabinet of antiques.

He was a steady Roman Catholic; but always spoke with great respect of the church of England. Nor was he an enemy to any society of christians, whose principles are not inimical to the British constitution, which he loved and revered; but could not help expressing his hopes and wishes for a time, when he thought it might still be improved by holding out its blessings to all who should from the heart pledge themselves to be faithful to it. He was a friend to establishments in religion, but a warm advocate for a general toleration. He spoke with abhorrence of religion being taken up as the livery of a party. He lamented the progress of infidelity both amongst protestants and catholics, and especially amongst the latter of the higher orders in France and Italy, which he attributed to a neglect of the scriptures, and to a preference given to metaphysics and flimsy systems of philosophy.

His morals were the morals enforced by our common Lord and Saviour in the sermon on the Mount. He was a friend to merit in distress, however distant the object. And it is hard to say whether his domestics, his tenants, or the poor will most lament his death. In a word, this excellent man believed what he professed, and acted upon principle; and though his mode of faith was in many articles different from mine, *may my soul be with his.*

A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Another of the immediate dependencies of Catteric is Killerby, a small township of ten houses, of which, though distinguished by a castle, the history is very obscure. Obscure it was even to Gale, whose researches have brought to light almost every thing relating to tenures, property, and family descents in Richmond; yet in this instance they have certainly been attended only with partial success. Of this place, however, the Chelwordby of Domesday, Leland thus speaks:

“The Lord Lovell had a castel at Killerby, within a quarter of a mile of the ripa ceterior of Swale, a mile beneath Keterick bridge. Ther appere great ruines. Master Metcalfe hereth the lordship of the king.

“Som say that ther cam water by conduits to the top of som of the towers.”

There was in Richmondshire a fee called Chamberlain Fee, though from which of the chamberlains of the Earls of Richmond it was denominated is now forgotten, and

of this Killerby was a part. Now it is very certain that this fee was divided between Richard l'Escrope, Henry Fitz Hugh, and Thomas Fitz Henry; and it is also certain that the Lord Viscount Lovel, the friend and confidential minister of Richard III., married a daughter of Lord Fitz Hugh, and probably by the procurement of his patron while he resided at Middleham. By this means Killerby might come into the Lovel family; and if it did, would certainly be forfeited with the other estates of this nobleman on the accession of Henry VII. In the reign of his son it was in the king's hands, which strengthens the proof of its having been forfeited.

At Killerby are the small remains of a castle built in the reign of Edw. I. by Brian Fitz Allan, Lord of Bedal.

This obscure village has another claim upon our attention; for in the absence of all positive information, Killerby has as fair a pretension as any other place of the name, and indeed I do not recollect any other, to be the birth-place of Robert de Kelwardby, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The parish of Catteric has one chapelry, that of Bolton, north of Swale, with a handsome chapel of considerable antiquity resembling a parish church.

In the following instrument this chapel, as it now is, is conveyed to St. Mary's abbey as a parish church, and as it is separated from the rest of the parish of Catteric, there is every reason to suppose that it really was such, and lost its rank in consequence of this transaction, and subsequent unity of possession in the abbot and convent.

Roaldus filius Roaldi quietam clamavit Thomæ Abbati (S'cæ Mariæ Ebor.) advocacionem ecclesiæ de Bolton, quam advocacionem Johannes filius Eliæ de Bellerby clamavit, reddendo eidem Johanni decem marcas A. D. 1257*.

This abbot was Thomas de Wasterhille, who died in the year following.

In a corner of this chapel a handsome pyramid marks the grave of Henry Jenkins, the oldest Englishman upon record.

The inscription is simple and proper:

This Monument was erected by Contribution in the Year 1743, to the Memory of Henry Jenkins.

On the west side of the plinth:

HENRY JENKINS,

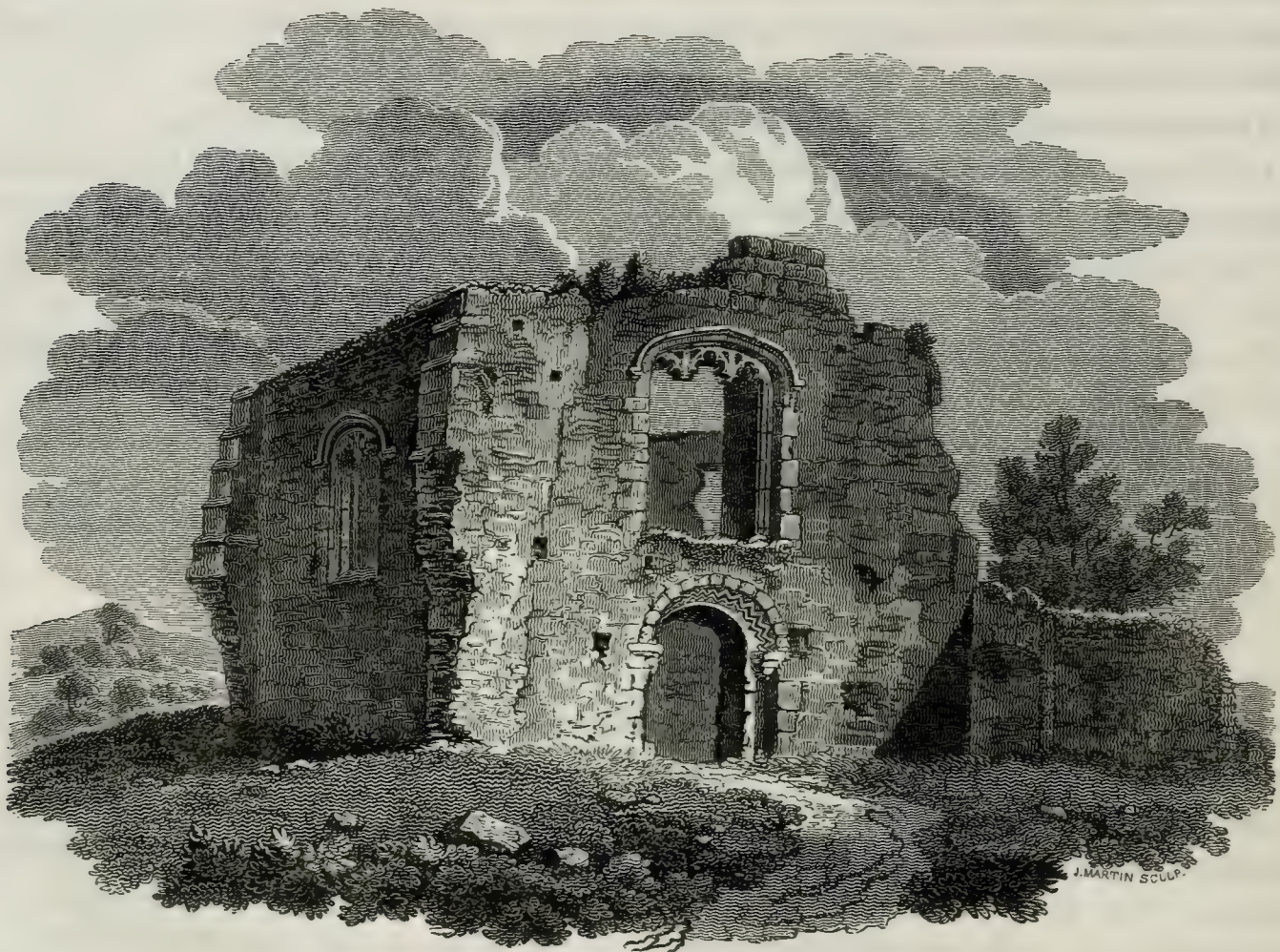
Aged 169.

Very injudicious in comparison with this was the addition of a tumid epitaph, beginning "Blush not, marble;" whereas the marble, had it possessed the faculty of blushing, needed not to exert it, while it recorded one of the most extraordinary deviations from the common order of nature which has occurred since the ordinary duration of human life was reduced to threescore years and ten. After all, I have thought it worth while to consider, whether, in the absence of a baptismal register, the astonishing longevity of Jenkins is really ascertained by collateral evidence. The curious and perfectly credible evidence of the man with respect to the messages which he bore between the old Lord Conyers and Marmaduke, abbot of Fountains, proves only

* Johnson's MSS.

that he was of age to bear such messages a few years before the dissolution, and might therefore have left him twenty years younger; but the distinct and particular narrative of his having been entrusted with the carriage of arrows before the field of Flodden leaves no room for doubt. A boy of less than thirteen would not have been sent on such an errand. In the reign of Charles II., and for many years before, Jenkins alone survived to tell in the ears of a generation wholly indifferent to an event so long past and gone the universal grief and consternation which prevailed in Richmondshire on the dissolution of the religious houses. Excepting that his memory was retentive, nothing else has been recorded with respect to the understanding of this wonderful man; but for obvious reasons instances of very great longevity scarcely ever occur but in a rank of life, where a few leading and striking facts alone are preserved, but where there is too little curiosity or power of reflection to mark the progressive modes and changes of human life.

The modern parish of Catteric extends several miles along the south bank of the Swale, and opposite to Richmond insulates a small extra-parochial tract belonging to the cell of St. Martin's.





Gateway of St. Martin's Priory.

This was one of the many dependencies on St. Mary's Abbey at York, and was adapted to the wants and habits of a very small fraternity. Yet here, as at Ellerton, it is curious to observe how rigid was the monastic rule in exacting on the smallest scale as well as the greatest, in a cell as in a cathedral, the same exact distribution of apartments; the outer court, the turretted gateway, the refectory, the cloister quadrangle, the dormitory, the chapel, and choir. The western door of the chapel at St. Martin's, an ornamented Norman arch, is perhaps the earliest specimen of architecture in the neighbourhood of Richmond, to which the whole building in its present half dilapidated state forms one of the most interesting and picturesque ornaments.

Upward about a mile on the same bank is a place memorable on another account than that of having afforded habitation for centuries to a few nameless and forgotten monks.

I have already expressed very strongly my doubts whether Wicliffe were a native of the village on the bank of Teese, of which the name, though similarly written, is differently pronounced. I must now go farther. Leland, the best and earliest authority on the subject with which I am acquainted, expressly says, that at Spreswell, a mile from Richmond, "Io. Wycliffe hæreticus was borne."

It is certain, however, that there neither is nor ever was in the neighbourhood of Richmond a village of the name of Spreswell; but at the precise distance assigned by the antiquary is Hipswell, or Ipswell, which being indistinctly repeated to Leland might have been erroneously written by him Spreswell. This would have been a vague conjecture, had it not also happened that at this very place is a small hamlet denominated

Whitcliff, from a rock of white stone which borders the Swale, and forms a very conspicuous object above Richmond on the northern side of the river. Here, therefore, we are surely warranted in fixing the birth-place of the great reformer.

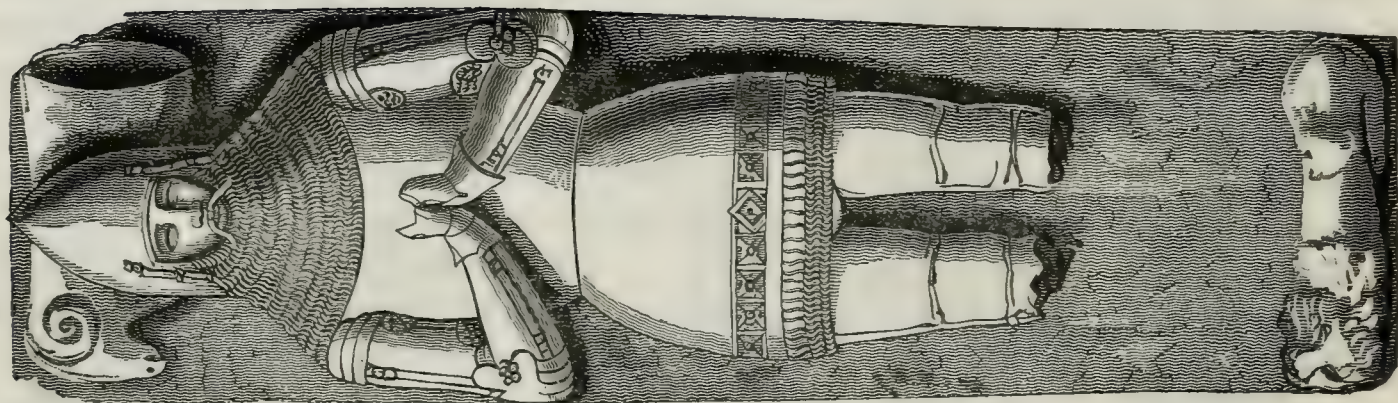
The neighbouring village of Hudswell is, I think, rather more remote in name from Spreswell than Hipswell. Each of these has a chapel dependent upon Catteric.

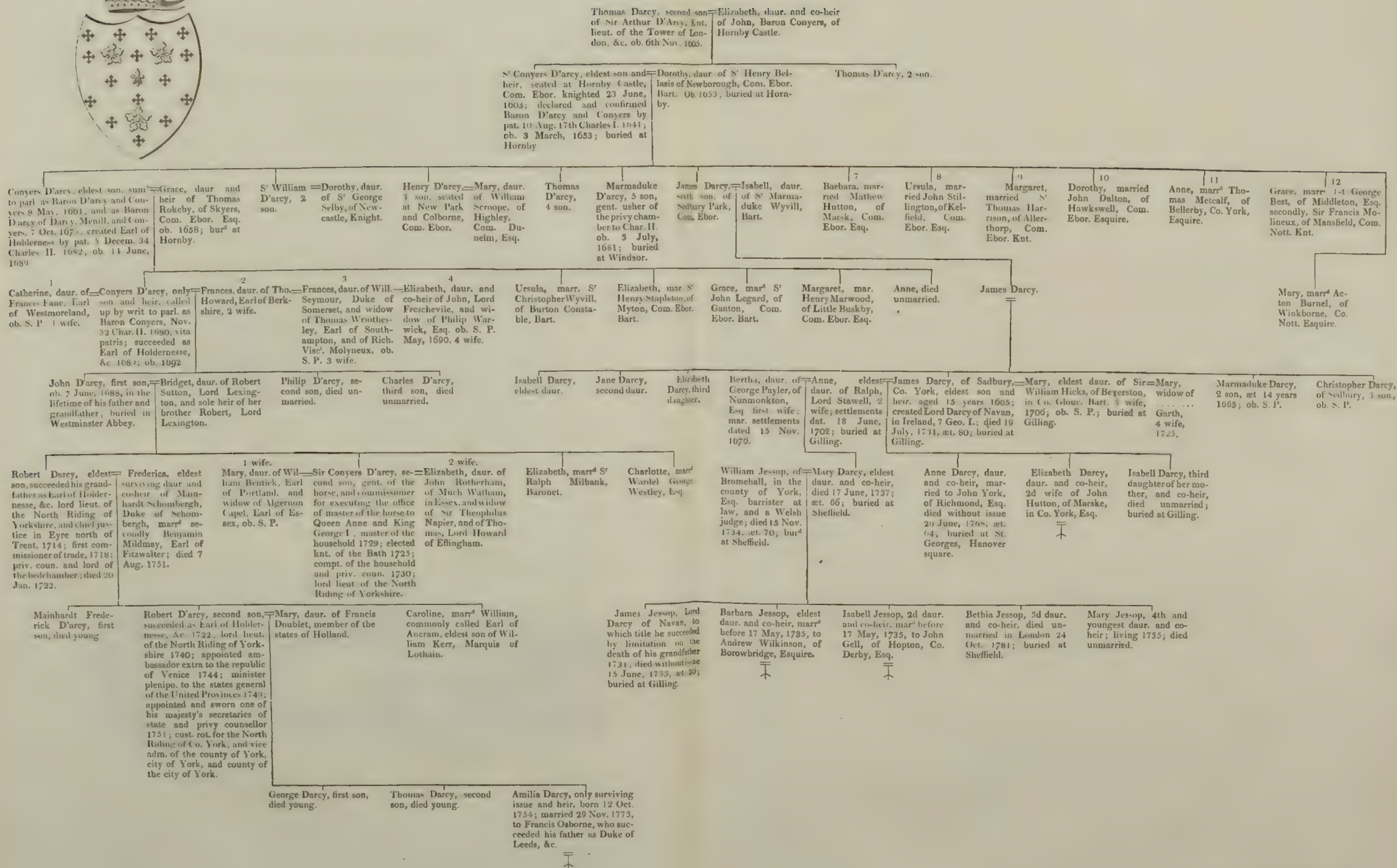
Population, 1811.

Appletons	89
Brough	79
Catteric	541
Colbourne	139
Hipswell and St. Martins	266
Killerby	53
Scotton	98
Tunstall	213
Hudswell (Hang West wapentake) . . .	253

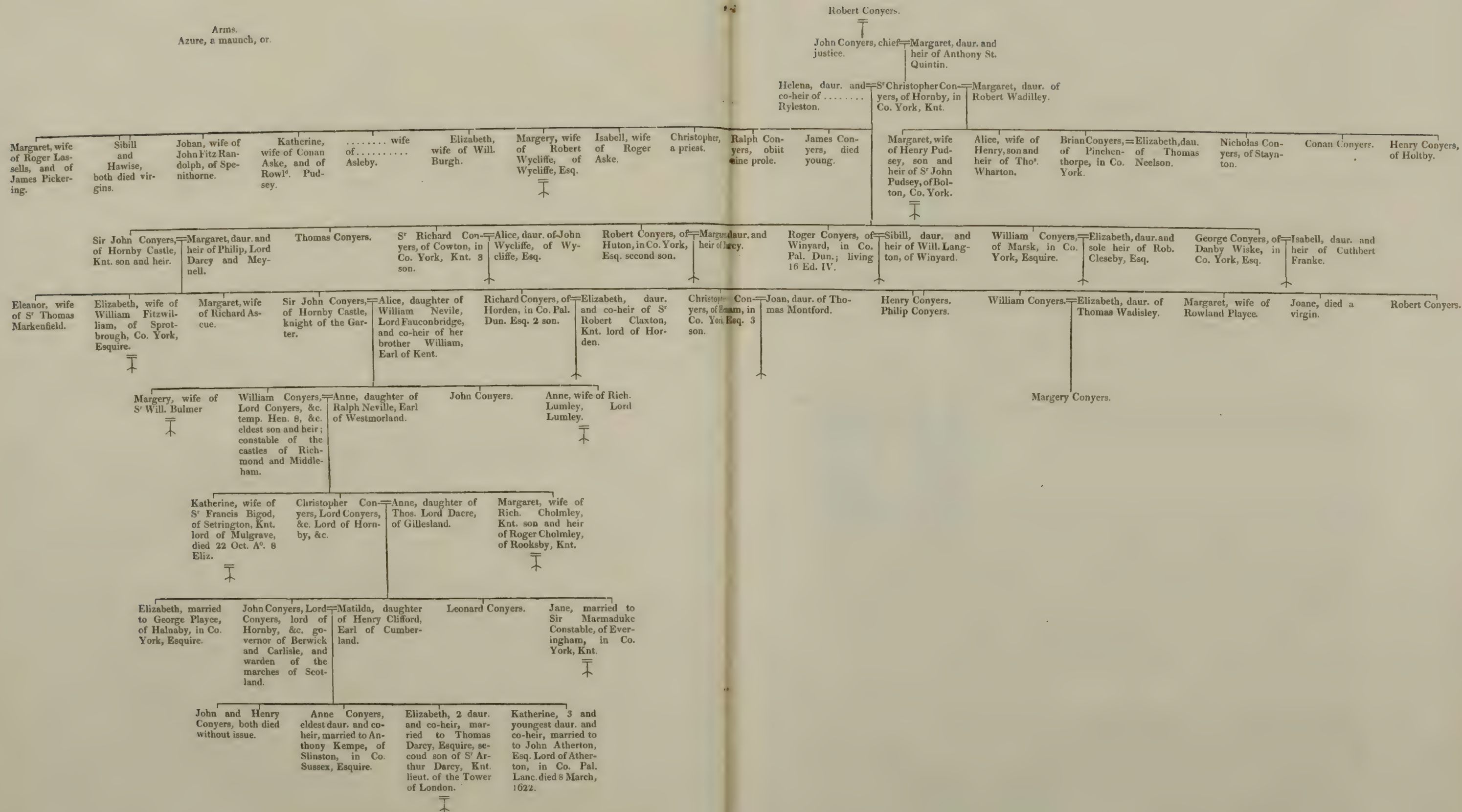
Gilling East, wapentake.

Ellerton upon Swale	111
Kiplin	94
Scorton	449
Uckerby	50
Whitwell	71
Bolton upon Swale	76





Arms.
Azure, a maunch, or.



H O R N B Y.

In Hornebi ad g'ld' viii car' & vi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Archil i man' m' h't Gospatric de Comite A. wast' e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol'.

In Endrebi ad g'ld' ii car' & dim' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Hanc t'ram h'b' Bernulf' cu' saca & soca. N'c' h't Landricus homo Comit' in d'nio iii car' & viii uill' & iiii bord' cu' ii car'. T. R. E. ual' v sol' m° xl sol'.

In Heltebi ad g'ld' iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Archil man'. N'c' Gospatric tenet de Comite & wast' e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In Acheford ad g'ld' vi car' & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Hanc t'ram h'b'r' Archil v. c. & Vctred i. c. N'c' h't Goisfrid' t'ram Archil & ii car' & vi uill'i' cu' iii car'. T. R. E. ual' xiiii sol' m° xvi sol'. T'ram vero Vctred, Odo h't & wast' e'. T. R. E. ual' viii sol'. Totu' dim' leug' l'g & t'u'd' lat'.



IN Kirkby's Inquest, and the later Surveys of Richmondshire, there is a remarkable silence with respect to a place which afterwards became so distinguished as Hornby, and I am compelled to take up the subject with the St. Quintins, Leland being my guide.

The house of Coniers, whose descendants, through two heirs female, still enjoy this magnificent place, were a branch from the parent trunk of Sockburn in the county of Durham, and rose to the importance which they quickly obtained in Richmondshire by the patronage of the Scroopes of Bolton, about the time of Richard II.; "for," saith Leland, "Richard, Lord Scrope, that builded Bolton castle bout the heire generall of St. Quintine, that was owner of Hornby castle in Richemountshire.

"This Richard was content that one Coniers, a servant of his, should have the preferment of this warde, and so he had Hornby castle.

"Gul. Coniers, the first lord of that name, grauntfather to him that is now, dyd great coste on Horneby castle.

"It was before but a meane thing."

When our antiquary informs us that the first Coniers of this branch was "a servant" of Richard, Lord Scroope, we are not to suppose that he would so far have betrayed his trust as to bestow a rich ward of high birth on a common menial. Coniers was himself the younger brother of a family not inferior to the St. Quintins, and received at once for education and preferment into the family of a neighbouring peer, where, according to the gradations of feudal manners, he was so far a servant, like all the young esquires and gentlemen, as to wait even at table upon their knights and lords; but so had those knights and lords done in *their* turn before.

In the next place it may be doubted whether Leland does not here speak of Hornby castle by anticipation; that is, whether there were a castle at all before the structure of the first Lord Coniers, which yet remains. He himself says that "it was before but a

meane thing;" whether an ordinary unfortified manor-house, or a border tower, it were now vain to inquire.

Hornby castle, however, the origin of which is so distinctly ascertained, as it was the latest fortress erected in Richmondshire, was evidently constructed upon different principles and with different views from all the rest. Here was neither bailey, keep, nor enclosure wall, as at Richmond; no vast enclosure, with towers dispersed at random, as at Ravensworth; no security purchased by the exclusion of light and air, as at Middleham, and even at Bolton; but a regular and well proportioned quadrangle, in the interior arrangements of which, while strength and safety were not disregarded, there was evidently no want of attention to domestic comfort.

Hornby castle stands on a gentle but considerable elevation, from which the ground declines on every side, and affords extended views almost in every direction. The fine slope of the park forms a charming foreground to the south and south-east. To the east and north-east the great plain of Mowbray spreads its fertile expanse, bounded by the Cleveland hills; while more to the right, the wild mountain which separates Richmondshire from Craven, and the wapentake of Claro, are well contrasted with the soft home scene about the castle.

The shell of Lord Coniers's work remains entire, the whole having undergone no other alteration than such as Windsor castle has undergone from the time of Charles II. to the present reign. Little, however, of antiquity remains in any of the apartments within; but the interior of the quadrangle itself, much like that of a college of the same period, though rather darker and more contracted, is curious and striking.

Over a door on the western side of the quadrangle is inscribed,

Willms Dncl
Donpers Bnaamalvms

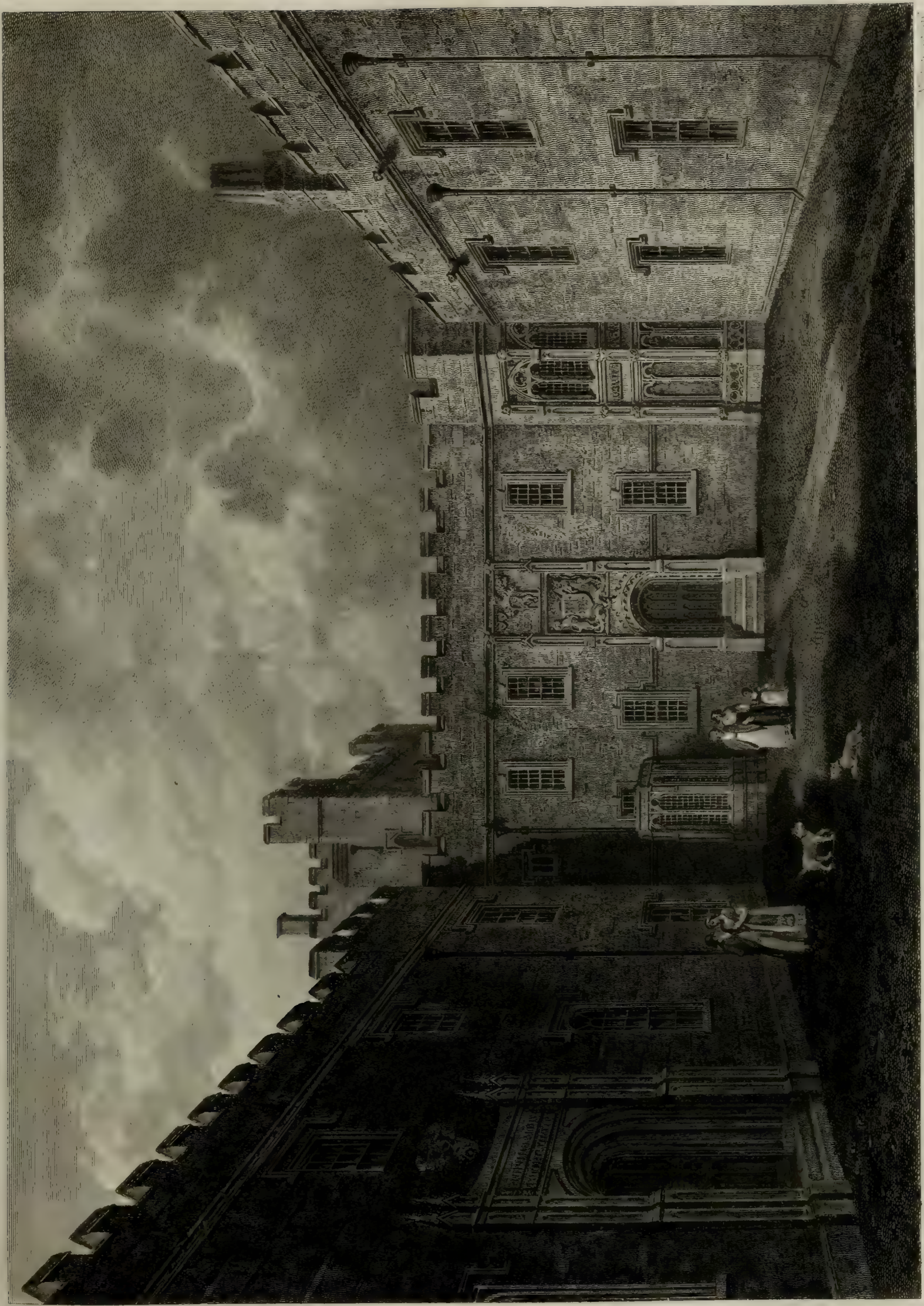
On the exterior moulding of the arch on the northern side,

CONYERS

On the window in the north-eastern angle,

POSVI DEVY ADIV

A magnificent saloon was fitted up by the last Earl of Holderness, who chose Hornby as his principal residence; and this, from its magnitude, I suppose to have been the great hall. He also modernized many of the windows, the style of which certainly takes away something of that consistency of appearance which were to be desired. The whole is now adapted to the habits of a family of the highest rank; but so difficult is it to bend the disposition and arrangements of one age to those of another, without offering to an



Court of Holy Trinity Castle.

Engraved by J. Puck, sculp. from a drawing by W. Verelsteden, Esq. in 1745.

old structure a degree of violence little short of destruction, that, after a careful inspection, I came away without any clear conception of what Hornby Castle had once been within, and even what it is at present.

But the circumstance which in part occasioned this uncertainty was the attention and interest excited by the noble collection of portraits, the most numerous which I have ever seen in any one house. This is accounted for when we recollect that they are formed out of as many series of three great families, which are now united, and that Kiveton has parted with the Osbornes, and Aston with the Darcies, to take up their abode with the long line of Coniers, which has been gradually accumulating at Hornby. But there are many portraits of the highest merit, which belong to none of these. The earliest of the Coniers line, whose countenance I distinguished, was the third baron, appropriated by the impalement of Clifford with his paternal coat, and distinguished by a full, bluff countenance, expressive at once of good cheer and authority, and very characteristic of the style of Henry VIII.

Letter of John, Lord Conyers to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Right honorable and my verie good lord. After my hartie commendac'ons to your good lordship, where the quene's highnes l're myssive was directed agenst Sir Thomas Graye, knight, to appere before your good lordshipp, and the rest of her highnes' counsell established in the north parties, the first Mondaye in this instant Lente, because he is one of the best reputac'on in this cuntrie I have appointed hym of counsell wth me within my charge of thest merches of England for annepst Scotland. And where I had at the same time receved special comyssion from your lordship for certen the quene's highnes affaires then to be put in execut'on, for which he being a man of worshipp and one of counsell with me, colde not then be absent, I therefore co'maunded hym to stay, and had fully determyned to writt your good lordshipp in that behalfe, which was the only occac'on whie he dyd not appere accordinglie; but where other weightie matters made me to forgett to wright, and that one attatchment is nowe awarded against the said Sir Thomas Graye; most hartelie requiring your good lordship to pardon my oblivion in not writinge to your good lordshipp in the premisses I shall likewise requier the same, the said occac'on considered, to graunte hym that either he may answeere by his attorney sufficiently auctorisid, or that one comyssion may be awarded to suche of the cuntrie as shall please yo^r good lordshipp to take his answeere, and that I may be advertised of yo^r pleasure by post, w^{ch} upon advertisement of your lordship he shall obey the same accordinglie.

Thus signifying to your honour that all things here be quiet, thankes be to God, and thus I comytt the same to the tuition of the eternall God, whom to sende helthe wth the increase of honor as your gentle harte can dyser, ffrom the quene's hynes. Towne of Berwicke the xxiind of February, 1553.

Your lordships to co'maunde,

JOHN CONYERS.

(Indorsed,)

*To the Right Honorable and myne especiall good
Lorde, the Erle of Shrewesburie, Lorde Pre-
sident of the northe parties, these be yeven.*

In hast post hast wth all diligence.

Fr' my Lord Conyers.

Coats of arms quartered by the Coniers family :

1. Coniers. Azure, a maunch, or.
2. Darcy. Azure, three cinquefoils between seven cross crosslets, argent.
3. Menill. Azure, three bars, gemelles, and a chief, or.
4. Neville. Gules, a saltire, argent, an annulet for a difference.
5. Bruce. Argent, a lion rampant, azure.
6. Coniers. Azure, a maunch, or.

Crest. An eagle's wing, gules.

Supporters. Two lions.

Motto. Ung Dieu, ung roy.

Immediately beneath the castle to the north-west is the parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a vicarage in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York. The south aisle has always belonged to the castle, and has therefore long been the place of interment for its lords and their families. Of their memorials (of which several are grievously mutilated) I shall give the best account which I am able, partly from their present appearances, and partly from a supplemental account of them as they existed A. D. 1665*.

In the east window of the south aisle was this inscription, commemorating in all probability the founder and his lady.

Orate pro animabus Johannis Conyers Militis & Margeria uxoris ejus, unæ filiarum Philippi Domini Darcy & Menell.

On a tomb there elevated were the figures of a knight and his lady in this aisle, which appear to be the same with those which now remain in a mutilated state on the floor.

Hic jacent Christopherus Conyers, Armiger, qui obiit die mensis A^o. Dⁿⁱ. Millesimo CCCC..... et Elena uxor ejus, quæ obiit sexto die Mensis Augusti M^o.CCCCXLIII quor' animabus propitiatur Dominus. Amen.

On scrolls,

**Redemptor meus vixit—In nobissimo die—de terra surecturus sum,
Peccatorum Remissionem—Carnis Resurreccionem—Vitam eternam.**

Here lyeth Elyzabeth Darcy, the second of the thre Doughters and Heyres of John, late Lord Conyers, late Wyfe vnto Thomas Darcy, Esqvyer, second Sonne to Syr Arthvre Darcy, Knyght, who was second Sonne to Thomas, Lord Darcy, of the North; which Elyzabeth hadd yssue by the sayd Thomas two Sonnes and one Doughter, and departed thys Lyfe 27 Yeres of Age, the syxte Day of Jvne, A^o. Dⁿⁱ 1572, yn the 14th yere of the regne of Queene Elyzabeth.—Repaired in 1781.

In Memory of the most excellent Lady Frances Darcy, second Wife of Conyers Darcy, Son and Heir of Conyers, Lord Darcy Meynill and Conyers, by whom he had

* From a MS. in the College of Arms.

three Sons, John, Philip, and Charles; and three Daughters, Elizabeth, Grace, and Frances.

She was eldest Daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Berkshire, second Son of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, second Son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

Her Mother was Elizabeth, eldest Daughter and Coheir of William Cecill, Earl of Exeter. She was born Sep, 29, 1623, and died at Hornby Castle April 9, 1670.

Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

On a marble monument at the north side of the chancel,

To the Memory of Robert Darcy, Earl of Holderness, Baron Darcy Menil & Conyers, appointed in 1740 Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, Bailiff and Steward of the Franchises and Liberties of Richmond, Steward of the Forest of Richmond, and Constable or Keeper of Middleham Castle, all in the County of York; Custos Rotulorum for the North Riding, and Vice Admiral of the County and City of York; in 1741 one of the Lords of the Bedchamber of George the Second; in 1744 Ambassador Extraordinary to the Republic of Venice; in 1749 Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces; in 1751 one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and one of the principal Secretaries of State; in 1754 one of the Governors of the Charter-House; in 1765 Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle; and in 1771 Governor of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnaburgh. He died the 16th of May, 1778, aged 59 Years, 11 Months, and 17 Days.

Also of Sir Conyers Darcy, Knight of the most honorable Order of the Bath, Second Son of John Darcy, eldest Son of Conyers, Earl of Holderness. He was Gentleman of the Horse, and Commissioner for executing the Office of Master of the Horse to Queen Anne and King George the First; Master of the Household 1729; Comptroller of the King's Household, and Privy Counsellor, in 1730; Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Knight of the Shire for the said County. He was twice married, but died without Issue 1 Dec^r. 1758, aged 73 Years.

Mary, Countess of Holderness, Relict of the abovementioned Robert, Earl of Holderness, caused this Monument to be erected to his Memory, and was buried in the same Vault Oct. 28, 1801, in the 81st year of her Age.

Henricus, filius natu minor Thomæ Harrison de Allerthorpe, militis, et Margaritæ filiæ honoratissimi Baronis Darcey et Conyers, qui duxit in uxorem Elizabetham filiam unicam et hæredem Darcey Conyers de Holtby in hac Parochiâ: ex qua genuit et cui reliquit duos filios et quatuor filias, et obiit 35^o anno ætatis suæ, 1668.

Quam transiens ætas, quam permanens æternitas!

Arms in the windows:

Argent, three bars, azure, a bendlet, gules.

Azure, semee of crosslets, a lion rampant, argent.

Argent, a lion rampant, azure.

On a mutilated brass are the arms,

..... impaling three bars.

A maunch impaling

On a mutilated brass are these arms :

..... impaling three bars.

Conyers impaling

The north aisle of this church belonged to the De Burghs, in right of the manor of Hackford, and in succession from them to the Mountfords.

In the north window of this aisle was in 1665 remaining a shield with these arms :

1. Gules, five lozenges conjoined in fess, arg.

2. Arg. on a fess, sa. three bezants. Burgh.

3. Semee of cross crosslets, az. and a lion ramp. arg. Mountford.

4. A. three bars, azure, over all a bend, gules.

5. Az. semee of cross crosslets, and a lion ramp. arg. Mountford.

6. Arg. semee of cross crosslets, and a lion ramp. az. quartering az. three covered cups, or.

7. Semee of cross crosslets, as before, impaling two lions passant, paly of six, arg. and gules.

8.

In the same window was a kneeling figure in armour, with a surcoat bearing the arms of Mountford.

Under an arch in the north wall are still remaining two entire figures, said by tradition to belong to this family, but almost concealed by the wainscot of a pew ; but as the male figure, which is cross-legged, is clad in link mail, and has a surcoat and shield of the form which prevailed in the beginning of the fourteenth century, it seems more probable that it belongs to a De Burgh. Unfortunately the shield has no charge.

In the year 1665 was a marble on the floor of this aisle with a brass, containing these arms :

1. Semee of cross crosslets, and a lion ramp. Mountford.

2. Three covered cups, or.

3. As the first.

4. Mountford, as before, impaling Aston, three bars.

Beneath these was the following inscription :

Here lyeth Thomas Mountford, Esquire, and Agnes his Wife ; which Thomas deceased the xxth. Day of Januarie, in the Yere of our Lord God M^o.CCCCLXXXIX, and the v Yere of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord Kinge Henry VII. on whose Soules I'hu have Mercy. Amen.

In addition to these, the visitation of 1622 mentions,
Argent, 10 roses, 3, 3, 3, and 1, gules, seeded, or.

Pensions to incumbents of chantries, 1593.

To Anthony Smith, incumbent of the Virgin Mary's chantry, 5*l*.

To Christopher Beckwith, incumbent of St. Cuthbert's chantry, 4*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*.

The chauntrye of Seynt Cuthberte, in the p'yshe church of Hornebye.

X'pofor Becwyth, incumbent, of the aige of lviii yeres, indifferently lerned, of honest conv'sac'on & qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but the onelye reveue of his sayde chauntrye ; also there is one other prest in the sayd p'yshe, as apperith ; the necessitie thereof is to minister sacraments, hauing ccc houselyng people in the sayd p'yshe : ther is no lands, tenements sold sithe the xxiiird day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nup. Hen. VIIIth. xxxvii^{mo}.

Ffirste, one annuall pencion going out of the late monasterye of
the Trinities, in the citie of Yorke, to the sayde
incumbent iiii^{li} . xiii^{s} . iiii^{d} . w^t one howse, & a closse of
the yerely value of v^s. in all. iiii^{li} . xviii^{s} . iiii^{d} .

Some of the sayde chauntrye iiii^{li} . xviii^{s} . iiii^{d} .

Goods, ornaments, and plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventory, viz. goods
..... plate v ounces p'cell gilt.

The chauntrye of o^r Ladye in the sayde church.

Anthony Smythe, incumbent, of the aige of xxxvi yeres, not lerned, nor mete to
serve the cure, nor remayning in the same p'yshe, hauing no other p'moc'ons but the
onelye reveue of his sayde chauntrye; the same chantrye is wⁱⁿ the p'yshe church;
the necessitie therof is as afforseid: there is no lands sold ne alienated sithe the xxiii
day of Novemb. A^o. reg. R. nup. H. VIIIth. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the sayd chantrye as p'ticularly dothe appere

by the p'ticlers of the same viii^{li} . ii^{s} . ii^{d} .

In reprisis yerely going out of the same xlix^{s} . x^{d} .

And so remaneth clere cxii^{s} . iiii^{d} .

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventory, viz. goods
..... plate ii^{li} .

Lands for an obytte.

M^d. that there is wⁱⁿ Anderbye Myre a howse, a tofte, a crofte, gyven for the
findyng of an obytte to the yerely value of viii^{s} . wⁱⁿ the p'yshe of Hornbye, in the
tenure of Willm. Hunte, viii^{s} .

Some of the possessions afforseid lviii^{li} . xiii^{s} . vii^{d} .

Some of the deducc'ons cx^{s} . ii^{d} .

And so remaneth $\text{xlviii}^{\text{li}}$. iii^{s} . v^{d} .

Some of the goods

Some of the plate xx ounces.

Some of the lyghts & obytts viii^{s} .

In the north wall of the quyer, 1614,

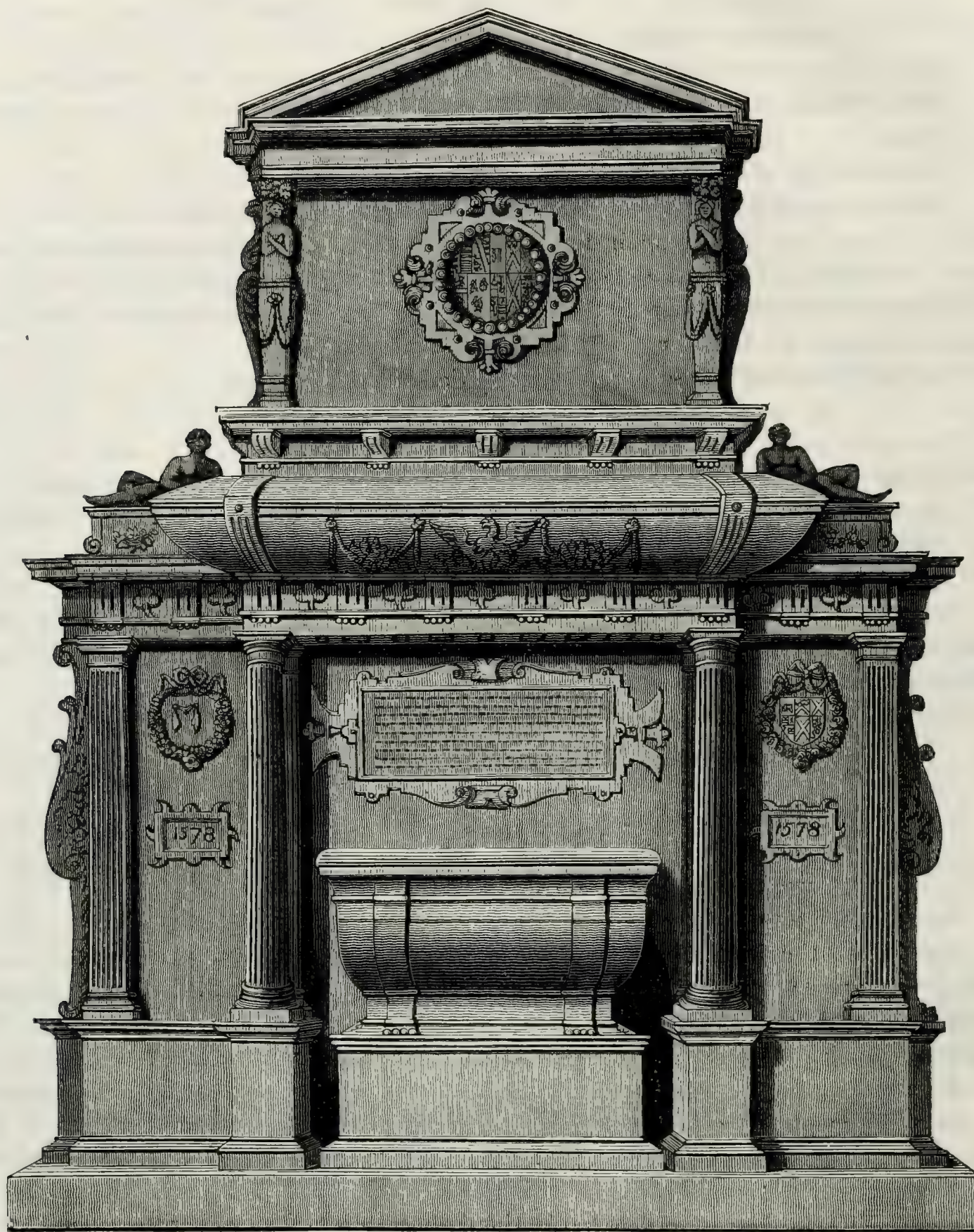
Here lyeth the Body of William Sewell, late vicar of Hornbye, who departed this
lief ... of Anno D'ni 16.... As for the little living which God had lent him, he living
in perfect health, gave to the vse of his p'ish xl pounds; thone half therof for the little
bell that the ring of 4 bells might remayne, and x pounds of thother half to be put forth
for the vse of a preacher, and thother x pounds to be put forth for the vse of the poore
of the p'ish, and so to continue for ever. He did give to the poore of Richmont x
pounds to be put forth and remayne to ther vse for ever. He did give to the poore of
Hudswell £.... to ther vse for ever.

He did give to the pore of Skelton in Cumberland, where he was borne, x pounds to
ther vse for ever.

He gave thes, not because he desired the applause or praise of people.

He is yet living*, and hath been 40 yeres vicar, and is 78 yeres old.

* From the concluding line, it would appear the monument was erected during the life of the person whose
bountiful actions it records.



Monument in Hornby Church.

Hornby is a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, but the inhabitants prove their wills in the court at Richmond. It is dedicated to St. Mary.

In this church was the chantry of St. Cuthbert, and the chantry of our Lady; the latter of which was founded by Thomas Mountforth, val. 9*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Extracted from Torre's Churches Peculiars.—Page 1018.

Hornby Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF HORNBY.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarii Eccl'ie.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Dec. & Capt. Ebor. vel Firmarij eorundem.	
1 Nov. 1349	D'ns Rad. Harpurde Fangefosse, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
14 Dec. 1353	D'ns Robt. de Hamerton, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
	D'ns Robt. de Killum, Pbr.	iidem	
30 Jan. 1358	D'ns Will. Goushauks, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
8 Nov. 1399	D'ns Joh. de Laysyngby, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
	D'ns Joh. Orre.	iidem	
18 Nov. 1440	D'ns Joh. Shirewynd, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
26 May, 1475	D'ns Jac. Hogeson, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
	D'ns Tho. Shyerwynd	iidem	
Ult. May, 1482	D'ns Petr. Cou, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
15 Sept. 1503	Mr. Sym. Welden, L. B.	iidem	p' mort.
2 Dec. 1508	D'ns Ric. Fysher, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
15 Jan. 1515	D'ns Ric. Atkinson, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
12 Nov. 1548	D'ns Will. Fildeshende, Cl.	iidem	p' mort.
1549	D'ns Pet. Glenton, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
7 Sept. 1558	D'ns Geor. Lumley	iidem	p' resig.
	Johes Johnson	iidem	
3 May, 1581	Will. Sewell, Cl.	iidem	p' resig.
26 Apr. 1626	Laur. Neubon, Cl.	iidem	p' mort.
	— Brockhill, Cl.		
	— Pinder, Cl.		
11 Apr. 1671	Henr. Lightfoot, Cl. M. A.	iidem	p' mort.
6 Nov. 1684	Cuthbert Allen, Cl. M. A.	iidem	p' cession.

“The landes of the Monteforts of Richemontshire,” according to Leland, “hathe beene devided to heires generale, and so decayed. Of late one of the Montefortes dyed, and left 2 doughters that hath in devision a 240^{li}. landes by yere.”

Such is the depreciation which, in less than three centuries, has taken place in the nominal value of money, that the mention of such a sum as the inheritance of an ancient family is little less than ridiculous. Leland, somewhere in his Itinerary, mentions a gentleman of forty pounds by the year with a deer park. Again,

“This Monteforte lay much at Hecforthe in Richemontshire, when as Cuthebert Tunstale, Bishop of London, was borne, base sunne to Tunstal, as I hard, by one of the Coniers' doughters.

“Girdelington married one of the doughters of Monteforte, and his sunne now dwelleth in Hackforth.

“Mountford, of Hackforth, beares for his coate armor argent, a lion saliant, azure betweene five crosses crosslets, gules, within a bordure ermine.

“Thomas Mountford, of Hackforth, married daughter of had issue Thomas, Ellenor, married vnto John Wandifford, of Kirklington, Esq.

“Thomas Mountford, of Hackforth, sonne & heire of married daughter of had issue Thomas about the raigne of Kinge Henry the Eight, and Margaret, married vnto Thomas Laton, Esq. of Sexhawe.

“Thomas Mountford, of Hackforth, Esq. sonne and heire of Thomas, married daughter of had issue Margerie, one of his daughters and co-heires, married vnto Mr. Nicholas Girlington.”

Pedigree of Girlington, of Hackforth.

Nicholas Girlington, a third brother, descended out of the howse of Girlington Hall, in Richmondshire, married one of the daughters of M^r. Katericke, of Staynwicke, had issue Nicholas, Will^m., from whom descended the Lady Wray, & a daughter, married to M^r. Colt, of Essex. He bore argent, a chevron between three butterflys, sable, a mullet for difference.

Nicholas Girlington, sonne & heire of Nicholas, married Margaret, one of the co-heires of Thomas Mountford, of Hackforth, had issue Nicholas, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Grimston, of Grimston, & Margerie, married to Thomas Messenden, sonne & heire of S^r Thomas Messenden, Knt.

Nicholas Girlington, of Hackforth, sonne & heire of Nicholas, married Elizabeth, daughter of S^r William Hansard, of Knt. had issue Nicholas, Christofer, Henry, Marmaduke, dyed without issue, Joane, Dorathy, Bridgett, Faith, married to Sampson Wyvell, third sonne of Marmaduke Wyvell, of Little Burton, Lucye, Marye, Dorathy, married to John Dymocke.

Nicholas Girlington, sonne & heire of Nicholas, married Dorathy, daughter of Robert Menell, serjant at lawe, had issue Thomas, Robert, James, John, Margaret.—*From Hopkinson's MSS.*

Such has ever been the chastity of English women in the higher ranks, that there have been few natural children so well born on the mother's side as Cuthbert Tunstall. How he was allied in blood to the family whose name he bore has never been precisely ascertained; but I shall prove at a future opportunity, from family documents, that he was base brother of the well known Brian Tunstall, who was slain at Flodden Field. At Hackforth he was certainly born, his mother having probably been sent away from Hornby for the greater privacy A. D. 1475. He was educated in King's Hall, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and was first patronized by that discerning prelate Archbishop Warham, who appointed him his vicar-general, A. D. 1508, in consequence of which he probably took the degree of LL. D. by which he was certainly entitled not long after. He does not appear to have been preferred by Hen. VII., but in 1516 he was constituted Master of the Rolls. His next step (A. D. 1523,) was to the office of lord privy seal, and soon after which he was advanced to the see of London, where he sat nine years, and was translated to the see of Durham Feb. 21, 1529-30. This proves that, as Leland styles him Bishop of London, the visit of that antiquary to Richmondshire must have taken place somewhat earlier than is generally supposed. At Durham he sat quietly, but generously and usefully, to the accession of Edward VI., when he was thrown into prison in the Tower of London, Dec. 1551, where he remained till the accession of Queen Mary, after having seen his wealthy see dissolved by the rapacity of the courtiers.

On this event he was triumphantly restored, and continued in the exercise of his functions till another revolution took place by the accession of Elizabeth, when Tunstall declining to subscribe to the queen's supremacy, he was finally deprived and committed to the liberal custody and elegant society of Archbishop Parker, rather as a friend than a prisoner. This last change, which took place when he was at least eighty-four, Tunstall did not long survive, but expired at Lambeth palace Nov. 18, 1559. He was interred in the parish church, and was honoured by a metrical epitaph by Walter Hadden, which is worth nothing but to prove at how low an ebb was Latin versification long after Latin prose had been restored to great purity and elegance.

Tunstall was one of those few and gifted men, who, in head and heart, adorned the mitre. In an age of persecution, and invested with princely power, he was no persecutor. A sincere catholic, he applied the flames, not to men, but books.

As a prelate, he displayed all the munificence which became his station, in two wealthy sees. When Bishop of London, he enriched the university library at Cambridge with many costly volumes, manuscript as well as printed. At Durham he built from the ground the gateway, with the episcopal chapel, and made an aqueduct with a fountain. In the city he erected a tolbooth, at Auckland a summer-house, and repaired Norham Castle, the frontier fortress of his territories, at a great expense. But his best work perhaps was, that he patronized, promoted, and protected his nephew, the admirable Bernard Gilpin, whose evangelical virtues afterwards met with more hostility and worse treatment from a protestant bishop, than they had encountered from this mild and moderate catholic, even when he clearly perceived their tendency.

His accomplishments were both great and various: he was a scholar, a man of business, a civilian, a statesman, and a divine. His knowledge of the Greek language was critical; he was not unskilled in the Hebrew; he wrote a clear and intelligent work on arithmetic; he perfectly understood the mathematics (such as they were) of the age; and, in addition to all which, was an eloquent and impressive speaker.

I shall conclude this account with the short and elegant character of Tunstall given by Sir Thomas More to Erasmus. “Tonstallo, ut nemo est bonis literis instructor, nemo in vita moribusque severior, ita nemo est usquam in convictu jucundior.”

Population, 1811.

Ainderby Myers with Holtby	90
Hackforth	148
Hornby	154
	<hr/>
	392

PATRICK BROMPTON.

In Brvnton ad g'ld' xiii car' & vii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi fuere Ghille & Torfin h'entes Aulas & Archil sine Aula. N'c' h'ent de Alano Comite iii milites ipsi ii car' & xxii uill' & v bord' cu' vii car' & mold' v sol' p'ti aer' iiii. Tot. i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xxxvi sol' m° lvi sol'.

In Nevton ad g'ld' xii car' & vii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b'r Archil, Torchil, & Asul iii maneria. N'c' h't iiii milites de Comite in d'nio iii car' & xii uill'i h'entes iiii car' Silua minuta. Tot. i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° xxviii sol'.

In Huntone ad g'ld' xii car' & viii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi Gospatric & Torfin h'b'r ii maneria. N'c' Gospatric h't q'd h'b' & ibi ii uill'i cu' i car'. T'ram Torfin h't Bodin. Ipse ibi ii car' & xiii uill'i & i bord's cu' v car'. Tot' man' i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xxiii m° xxv sol'.



As this church is unnoticed in Domesday, it cannot have existed prior to the date of that part of the Survey which extended to the lands of Earl Edwin; and as it was certainly* given to St. Mary's abbey at York by Bodin, who was a grantee under the first Earl of Richmond, the foundation may with the highest probability be assigned to him, and the period of it to the close of the eleventh, or the beginning of the twelfth century.

Patrick Brompton is so called from the patron saint of the parish church, to distinguish it from Brompton upon Swale: both, it is probable, have derived the name from Broom, qu. Broomtown. Two abbots of Jervaulx have borne the surname at a time when local surnames applied to ecclesiastics indicated the place of their birth; but it is not known whether both, or either, or neither, were connected with Brompton Patrick.

Gille and Torfin had manerial residences here immediately before the confiscation of the estates of Earl Edwin; Archil, the third lord, had none. In their places, Alan, Earl of Richmond, had introduced three knights, whose activity and skill had improved the value of the manor from thirty-six to fifty-six shillings.

In Newton le Willows, Archil, Torchil, and Asul (I suppose Asulph), had been the old lords, and they in like manner had been succeeded by four knights of the earl, under whose auspices the village had undergone a proportionate improvement.

Hunton was a large village, originally of twelve, though then reduced to eight carucates. Here Gospatric retained his old possessions; but Torfin had been supplanted by Bodin, a name well known in Richmondshire as Bodin, and more generally afterwards as progenitor of the house of Fitz Hugh. Under Bodin were thirteen villeins and one bordar.

At the time of Kirkby's Inquest the landed property of Patrick Brompton was thus distributed:

* Gale's Registrum Honoris de Richmond.

Patrik Brompton.

Sunt ibidem xii carucatae terrae quae faciunt feodum unius militis, de quibus Alicia Plays tenet in dominico 5 carucatas terrae de Hugone filio Henrici, & idem Hugo de Comite Richmondiæ, & Comes de Rege.

Reginaldus de Lyns & Ricardus filius ejus tenent 4 carucatas terrae & dim. de heredibus de Horneby, & iidem hæredes de Edmundo Fytton, & idem Edmundus de heredibus de Thorneton Styward, & iidem hæredes de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et i carucata tenetur de Roberto de Tatersale, & idem Robertus de Waltero de Berdena, & Walterus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Ricardus de Lyns tenet 2 bov. de Roberto de Lascelles, & idem Robertus de prædicto Waltero, & Walterus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et Michael de Bercheby tenet 4 bovatas de eodem Waltero, & Walterus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et Elias de Fereby tenet 1 car. terrae de Avicia Marmyon, & eadem Avicia de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Newton & Rysewick.

Sunt in eisdem villis 12 carucatae terrae quae faciunt 1 feod. militis, quarum 1 carucata & dim. & sex bov. terrae tenentur de Roberto Fortemayns, & idem Robertus tenet in dominico 1 caruc. & 2 bov. terrae una cum tenementis prædictis de Roberto de Tatersale, & Robertus de Comite Richemondiae, & Comes de Rege.

Et dim. carucat. & 4 bov. terrae tenentur de Ricardo de la Chamber, & idem Ricardus tenet in dominico 1 car. & 2 bov. terrae de hæredibus Thomæ de Burgh, & iidem hæredes de Comite Richemondiae, & Comes de Rege.

Et una carucata terrae tenetur de Maria de Nevile, & eadem Maria tenet de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et 1 car. & dim. tenetur de hæredibus Thomæ de Burgo, & prædicti hæredes de Hugone filio Henrici, & idem Hugo de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et abbas de Jorevalle tenet Rysewick pro 3 carucatis terrae de Nicholao de Gerthes-ton, & idem Nicholaus de heredibus Thomæ de Burgo, & iidem hæredes de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

The rectory of Patrick Brompton is appropriated to the see of Chester, and has long been held under renewable leases by the Elsley family, who have improved the old parsonage-house and glebe; so that the whole has the air of a considerable mansion, and a park-like domain.

This tenure has lately been converted into fee-simple by purchase from the present bishop, who, on that occasion, made a generous donation of 200*l.* to the perpetual curacy (no vicarage having ever been endowed in this church), by means of which a further sum of 300*l.* was procured from one of the late parliamentary grants.

The parish, though fruitful in soil, and pleasing in its appearance, does not appear to have ever been inhabited by any very ancient family. The beautiful and even magnificent fabric of the church is therefore the more difficult to be accounted for. Whence, it may be asked (but happily it is a question which not unfrequently occurs in the country), whence, in this obscure place, arose the funds for erecting so elaborate and expensive a work? Whose taste dictated the plan? What architect superintended the execution?

It is, in short, a perfect pattern of the best style of English architecture about the

reign of Edward III.; and whoever, in designing a college chapel, should have the good sense and modesty to copy an ancient model, instead of extravagating, as is now the fashion, into all the wildness and caprice of his own fancy, would do well to submit to his employers a plan and elevation of the choir of Patrick Brompton. The masonry is equally elaborate and complete with the architecture, and the polished surface is mel-
lowed by the finest tints of brown and maroon, which more than four centuries can shed over the stone of some peculiar quarries only.

One deformity, however, very humiliating to the genius of protestantism, appears at the west end. In the earlier part of Queen Elizabeth's time the tower of this church fell down, and in the year 1572, as appears by a date on the stonework, was replaced by another of mean workmanship and bad proportions, the less to be endured from contrast, than if it were found in any other situation.

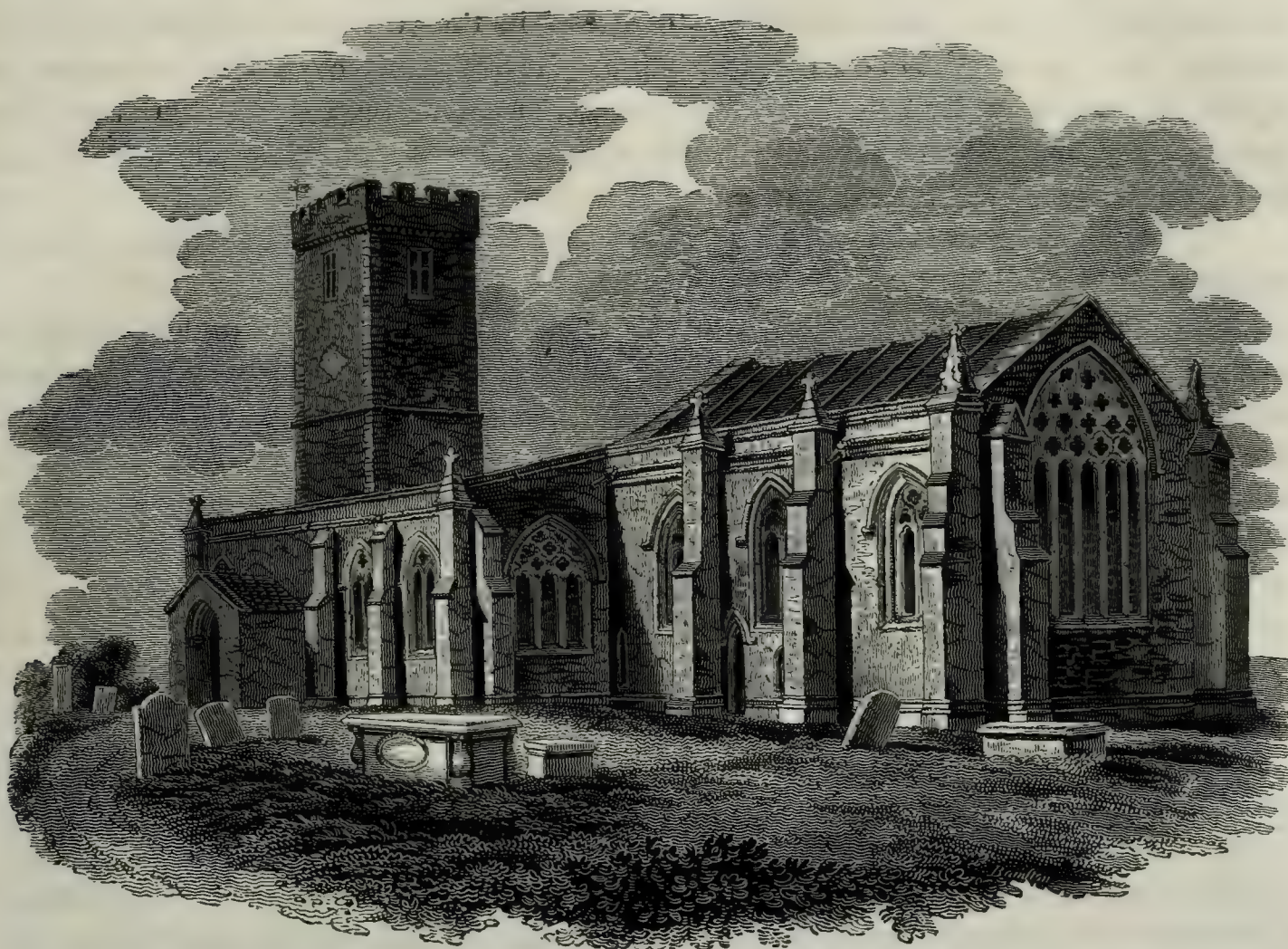
The date of the inscription upon the tower appears sufficiently distinct, yet it is contradicted by the following account from a work nearly contemporary with the event. Perhaps, however, the figure, which appears to be 2, may really have been 8, which will assign the rebuilding of the tower to the year after it fell down.

The interior ornaments bear so strong a resemblance to those of the church of Bedal, that I should suspect it to have been the work of the same company of builders, had it not been free from those disproportions which in that building strike the eye so unpleasantly.

At Patrick Brompton I could waste hours in contemplating the slender clustered columns with chevron mouldings on the arches, and Norman enrichments, as at Bedal, employed long after the proper Norman architecture had ceased. Here also is a rich tomb for the resurrection in its usual place, and an east window, whose ramifications can only be described by the pencil.

In short, the symmetry and grace of the whole elevation of the choir, as the floor ascends by its half paces from the nave to the altar; the judicious and varied, but not superfluous supply of light, united with the best proportions in length, breadth, and height, render this chancel a study to the young architect, who has his opinions to settle on the best æra, and the best models of English architecture.

But here again the economy of the reformation is to be regretted: the wainscot-work, pulpits, pews, hangings, &c. of these fine churches, originally mean, are blanched by damp; and when first introduced, must have formed a melancholy contrast to the splendor of their ancient decorations. These were perhaps too gaudy for true taste; but those (I speak of several other instances in Richmondshire) are better adapted to the squalid genius of a Scottish kirk than to the decent elegance of the church of England, or to the magnificence of the building in which they are placed.



South-east View of Patrick Brompton Church.

The few memorials in this church, sepulchral or armorial, are these :

Juxta jacet
quod mortale est
Gregorii Elsley, generosi,
qui pauperum amicus,
amicorum optimus, et
cognatorum patronus,
vixit,
et 10^{mo} die Februarii, 1716, anno ætatis septuagesimo,
obiit.

In the windows are some fine specimens of painted glass, with these arms :

Azure, a lion rampant guardant, and semee of fleurs de lys, argent.

Gules, a fess, argent, between six crosslets, or.

Gules, a lion rampant, argent.

Patrick Brompton is dedicated to St. Patricius.

The impropriator and patron of this benefice is the bishop of Chester.

Part of this town is in the parish of Bedale, and part of Hunton, a township generally belonging to this parish, is in the parish of Hornby.

Chuntries now or formerly in this parish are Hunton, dedicated to St. John, where was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. John, and in the year 1724 was part of an old building then supposed to be a chapel. 2d. Scotton. Inst°. ad cantariam perpetuam in capella de Scotton, A. D. 1368. Another presentation took place A. D. 1420, upon the nomination of the Duke of Exeter. Lastly, chuntries or chapels of St. Edmund in this parish founded by Lord Scroop, val. 4*l*.

The chauntrye in the chapell of Grynton of Seynt Edmund, in the p'yshe of Patricbrompton.

John Wilkynson, incumbent there, of the aige of lvi yeres, meanly lerned, of honest conv'sac'on and qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but onelye the revenewe of his sayd chauntrye; the same is distante frome the sayde p'ysse churche one myle; the necessitie is to minist' sacraments, hauing ccclx howselyng people: there is no lands, tenements solde ne alyenated sithe the xxiii daye of Novemb. A°. reg. R. nup' H. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntry, as shall appere by the

p'ticlers of the same	lx ^s .
In resoluts yerely goyng furthe of the same	vi ^s .
And so remaneth clere	liii ^s .

Goods, ornaments, and plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods plate ii^{li}.

Obyttis.

M^d. That there is a c'ten some of money to the yerely value of iii^s. for the finding of a lyght, to be payde out of iii acres of lande lyeng w'in the felde of Litell Crakehall, in the p'yshe of Patricbrompton, in the tenure of Alyce Jackson, in the p'yshe of Bedall, iii^s.

M^d. That there is c'ten asshes cut downe by one Lawnslett Eshe, to the nombr' of xvi. out of the p'misses belonging to the sayde chauntry.

The chauntrye or chapell of Seynt Edmund, in the parysshe of Patryke Brompton.

John Wylkynson, incumbente of the ffundac'on of the late Lorde Scrope, of Vpsalle, to thentent to pray ffor the soule of the ffounder & all x'pen soules, & to saye masse weekly in the sayd chapell three dayes, that is to saye, Sundaye, Wednysdaye, and Ffrydaye, shewyng no ffoundac'on.

The same is wythyn the said parysshe of Patryke Brompton, and distaunte frome the churche l myle, the necessitie is to praye & do dyvyne seruyce in the said chapell iii dayes in the weke, & the same is obs'ued: ther is no landes solde sithens the statute.

Goodes, ornamentys, & plate, p'teynyng to the same chapell, as apperith by inventory, that is to saye,

Goods	
Plate	

Ffirste, one mesuage, a tofte, a crofte, & iii acres of medowe, lyeng in Lynton, in the tenure of Launcelete Esshe, by yere xx^s. It. iii acres of medowe there, in tholdyng of the same Launcelette, by yere xx^s.; xxvii acres of lande with comon pasture there, in tholdyng of the said Launcelett, xx^s.; one annuall rente forthe of two toftes, two croftes, with landes to theym bylong, lyeng in Heslerton, x^s.; and the pasture of twentye shepe wynter & somer there, xx^s.; in all at M't & Pent. iii^{li}. x^s.

Paiable to the kinge's maiestie as to the late monast'ye of Jervaux
for a ffree rent out of the landes in Heslerton, xii^d.; &
for the tenthes ix^s. i^d. x^s. i^d.

And so remayneth lxxix^s. xi^d.

M^d. That the annuall rent of x^s. & the pasture of twentye shepe wynter & somer
arrentyd at xx^s. aboue chargyd in Heslerton, & that rentys hath not byn answeryd nor
paid sithens the dissoluc'on of the late monast'ye of Jervaux.

M^d. That there is one stypendarye pryste wythyn the parysshe of Scruton, whyche
pryste & his p'decessors hath byn paid a yerely rent of xx^s. by Thomas Rokeby, of
Mortam, & his auncettors, forth of the landes, sometyme Yaforth landes; & the same
pryste sayeth wekely ones in the weke masse at the parysshe church of Scruton; but
by what composic'on or ffundac'on is not known.

Easter Term, Rot. 176. 33 Ed. 1. Thomas, parson of Patrick Brompton, in right
of his church, claims 1 mess. 29 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, & pasture for 400
sheep. John de Hunton claims them as his lay fee, admitting that one Thomas, pre-
decessor of the above Thomas, held the messuage, land, & meadow of him by the service
of finding one chaplain to celebrate divine service every day in the chapel of the said
John de Hunton, for the souls of his ancestors; but asserting that Thomas, aforesaid,
omitted the said service 2 years, & that therefore his title is lost.

Anno 1577, Mar. 27. At the towne called Patrike Brumton, nere to Richmonde,
beganne a vyolent winde, that overthrewe cotages, trees, barnes, & haystackes, the steeple
of the church riven from the topp to the battlements, and shortly fell to the ground;
the fall whereof spoyled a greate parte of the church; three belles, which hunge in the
steeple, were caste out into the churchyarde, and neyther of them broken. The light-
nynges were also verye greevous, with many daungerous flashings, and overthrowing of
hedges, consuming all kinde of graine in their barnes, to the great hinderaunce of many.
—*Bateman's Divine Warning to Judgment*, p. 403.

Stow adds, "With most strange sights in the ayre, both terrible & fearefull."—
Annals, p. 1153.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1547.

Patrick Brumpton, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF PATRICK BROMPTON.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} . B ^{te} . Marie Ebor.	
Ult. Nov. 1359	D ^{ns} Tho. Nevill Mr. Will. de Strode, Cl.	iidem	p' resig.
15 May, 1369	D ^{ns} Robt. Palmer	iidem	p' resig.
20 May, 1370	Mr. Joh. de Waltham, L. B. Mr. Adam de Thornton	iidem	p' resig.
	Mr. Will. Clynt	iidem	p' resig.
17 Mar. 1423	Mr. Guy de Wysham	iidem	p' mort.
25 May, 1429	D ^{ns} Alan Humbreston, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
30 Sept. 1440	D ^{ns} Will. Hambald, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
6 Feb. 1440	Mr. Nic. Mallom, Pbr.	iidem	
	Tho. Beane		p' resig.
3 May, 1619	Geor. Sluter, Cl.	Geor. Preston, &c.	

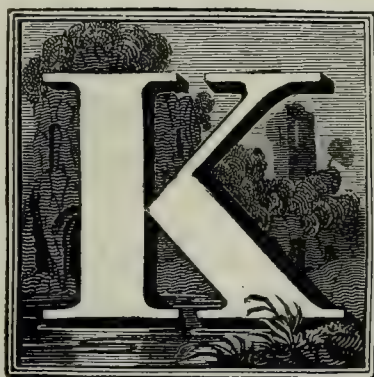
Population, 1811.

Arrowthorne	74
Brompton Patrick	142
Newton le Willows	266
Hunton	424
	<hr/>
	906

KIRKBY FLEETHAM.

In Cherchebi ad g'ld' iii car. & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Eldred i man' n'c' idem h't de Comite in d'nio i car' & vi uill'i cu' ii car'. Tot' i leug' l'g & ii q' ¼ lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol' m° xvi sol'.

In Fleteham ad g'ld' viii car' & vi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b'r' Gamel & Vctred ii man' N'c' h't Odo homo Comit' in d'nio ii car. & xv uill's & ii bord's cu' iii car'. Eccl'a & p'b'r' p'ti acr' viii. Ad hoc man' adjacent ii beruicez & uocantur Fencotes in his ad g'ld' ix car. & ix caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h't Odo in d'nio i car' & x uill' cu' ii car' & dim'. Tot' maner' cu' beruicis i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° xl sol' i sor' accipitrem.



KIRKBY and Fleetham, as it appears, were, in the Conqueror's reign, two distinct places; and Kirkby juxta Fleetham was the designation of the former at a much later period. That there had been a Saxon church at this place is evident from the name, while the silence of Domesday proves it to have been destroyed, and probably by the Danes. Eldred, the Saxon lord of the place, had been fortunate in retaining his estate under the new Lord of Richmondshire.

With respect to Fleetham, Gamel and Uctred, the old possessors, had been supplanted by Odo, a Norman, and a feudal servant of the earl.

The church mentioned here must have been on the site of the present church.

Fleetham, I think, must have been denominated from the rich expanse of alluvial land on the western bank of the Swale, on the margin of which, and at the foot of a steep brow, the church and manor-house (and, till lately, the vicarage), are placed.

Fleotan, in Saxon, is to float, or overflow; and in Lancashire, lands liable to be overflowed are still denominated Fleets.

From Kirkby's Inquest, which is our next authority, I have extracted the following statement:

Kirkby & Fleteham.

Sunt ibidem 9 carucatae terrae unde faciunt feodum unius militis, de quibus Nicholaus de Stapleton tenet iii carucatas terrae de Wilielmo Giffard, & idem Wilielmus tenet i car. terrae de Johan. de Britan. Comite Richmondiae, & idem Comes de Rege.

Et Priorissa de Marrig tenet 9 bovatas terrae in puram eleemosynam a tempore quo non extat memoria. Et eadem priorissa tenet similiter duas bovatas terrae de Henrico filio Conani, & idem Henricus tenet 2 carucatas & i bovatom terrae. Et praedicta priorissa tenet 2 bovatas terrae de Comite Richmondiae, & Comes de Rege.

Next, in the Extenta Feodorum de Richmondshire 11° Edw. II. it is found that,

Dominus Henricus, filius Conani, tenet in capite de Comite Richmondiae tertiam partem & nonam partem feodi in Fleteham; & valet, quod tenet in dominio, ut in capitalibus mess, terris dominicis, &c. xiii^l. xiii^s. iii^d.

Joh'es Colman tenet ib'm tertiam partem & nonam partem feodi per homagium, & valet xi^l. vi^s. i^d.

Dom^s. W^m. Gifford tenet in villa de Fleteham, & valet lxxviii^s. viii^d.

I am unable to ascertain when or how the manor passed out of the Stapletons, or through what intermediate steps it devolved upon the Smelts.

As no mention is made of the advowson of the church in these statements, I presume that it had already been alienated to the Templars.

The church, which, in point of neatness, bears witness to the attention of a wealthy and resident family, retains no vestige of its original structure, unless it be the north door, which has a circular arch; and even that is more probably a relic of a second church built since the Conquest. Over the porch is a decayed statue, apparently of St. Catharine.

In a niche within the wall of the north aisle, the burial-place of the lords of the manor, lies a very perfect figure of a knight in link mail, with an heater shield, charged with a lion rampant, and a label of five points, intended no doubt to represent some younger branch of the Stapletons about the time of Edward I.



In the south aile is a very antique stone, of which the inscription is now become illegible, and a shield charged with a fess, and six leaves. I suspect that this stone is referred to in the Visitation of 1622, where an inscription (though we are not told whether on stone or glass), is given in the words "Orate pro anima Walteri de Misperton."

There were also in the windows at that time,

Arg. on a chevron, gules, 5 annulets, or.

2. Stapleton. Arg. a lion rampant, sable, and a label of five points.

3. Marmion. Vair, a fess, gules.

4. Arg. on a chevron, sable, three cinquefoils, or.

5. Richmond.

In the north chapel are the following epitaphs of the Smelts, who held this manor during several generations :

Hic jacet Leonardus Smelt, Armiger, nuper Seneschallus et Secretarius prænobili viro Emanueli, Domino Scroope de Bolton, Domino Præsidenti Consilii in partibus Borealibus, qui obiit in Christo decimo septimo die Augusti, anno Domini 1626, et anno ætatis suæ 61.

Hic jacet Mattheus Smelt, Armiger et Causidicus, filius Leonardi Smelt, Armigeri, qui obiit in Christo 22^o Septembris, anno Domini 1652, et anno ætatis suæ 59.

Hic jacet Anna, filia Leonardi et Annæ Smelt de Kirby Fleetham, quæ obiit in Christo mense Februarii, in quinto suæ vitæ anno, annoque Domini 1659.

Here lie the Bodies of William Smelt, Esq. of Leases, second Son of Leonard Smelt, Esq. of Kirby Fleetham, who died the 14th of September, 1755, aged 66.

Here also rest the remains of M^{rs}. Grace Smelt, the Daughter of William Smelt, Esq. who died the 16th of September, 1799, aged 70.

Also M^{rs}. Elizabeth Smelt, third Daughter of the above William Smelt, Esq. who died October 27th, 1807, aged 80.

Smelt of Kirkby Fleetham.—From Hopkinson's MSS.

Richard Smelt, of Kirkby Fleetham, married Ann, daughter of Mr. Coniers, of Hutton Bonville; by her had issue Leonard.

Leonard Smelt, sonne and heire of Richard, died about the yeare 1627, haveing married Sithe, daughter of Mr. Edward Allen, of Gaterley, by whom he had issue Matthew, Leonard, Richard, Thomas, Sithe, married vnto Mr. John Robinson, of Applegarth, Frances to Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Rokebye.

Matthew Smelt, sonne and heire of Leonard, was liveing 1650, married Alice, daughter of John Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlesse, Esq. by her had issue Leonard, John, Matthew, Richard, Robert, Thomas, Christopher.

Leonard Smelt, of Kirkby Fleetham, sonne and heire of Matthew, was liveing 1665, married Ann, daughter of John Wastell, of Scruton, Esq.; by her had issue Leonard, John.

But the most interesting object in this church is a modern monument, beautifully designed and executed by Flaxman, to the memory of William Laurence, Esq, whose age, untimely death, and amiable qualifications are recorded in the inscription. But it falls to the lot of one who knew him well, and values perhaps some of his endowments there omitted more highly than the writer of that epitaph, to add, that the zeal and skill which at that early age he displayed as an antiquary, promised, with the advantages of the great fortune which awaited him, to place him at the head of that useful and delightful pursuit. His numismatical knowledge in particular was very considerable.

He was first educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where having taken his first degree, already in a languishing state of health, the slow, but sure progress of a consumption, induced him to retire to this his favourite place, where he died.

The taste of Flaxman is always happy in symbols ; and accordingly, the monument of Mr. Laurence, besides an animated bust, which bears a striking resemblance to the original, represents a museum, with books, charters, coins, and all the favourite attributes of an antiquary, displayed with that irregularity in which antiquaries delight.

Near this Monument,
erected to his Memory,
lie the Remains of William Laurence,
the only Son of William Laurence, Esq.
of this Place,
by Anna Sophia, his Wife,
Daughter and Coheiress of
William Aislaby, Esq. of Studley Royal,
in this County.

He died on the 8th Day of November, A. D. 1785,
in the 22nd Year of his Age.

At that early Period
his gentle Manners and interesting Character
had so powerfully conciliated
the Affection and Esteem of all who knew him,
that a longer Life
would rather have added to the Number
than have encreased the Attachment
of his Friends.

———" For since the first Male Child,
" To him who did but yesterday suspire,
" There was not a more gracious Creature born."

By the Remains of his Son
are deposited the Remains of the abovementioned
William Laurence, Esq.
who died in the 76th Year of his Age,
on the 2nd Day of September, A. D. 1798,
having sat as a Representative
for the Borough of Ripon
in six Parliaments.

This Tablet
is inscribed to the Memory of
Mrs. Anna Sophia Laurence,
who departed this Life on the 28th Day of July, Anno Domini 1802,
in the 75th Year of her Age.
Her Remains lie buried near those of
her Husband and Son ;
in Commemoration of whom
the neighbouring Monument was erected.

The only other inscription worthy of notice is the following :

Here lie the Bodies of Thomas Pepper, of Temple Cowton, Esq. Great Grandson to Sir Cuthbert Pepper, Attorney General to Queen Elizabeth, and Suzanna Pepper, his Wife, one of the Daughters of John Wastell, of Scorton, Esq. She died the 17th of February, and he the 6th of March, 1680, waiting for the Resurrection of the Just.

10 Aug. 1455. R. Barton, Esq. willed his Body to be buried in the Lady Porch of this Church. The will was proved 9 Sep. 1458.

The chauntrye of Seynt Andrewe, in the chapell of Grete Fencotes, in the p'yshe of Kyrkby Fleetham.

John Johnson, incumbent there, of the aige of lxx yeres, not lerned, of honest con-
u'sac'on and qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but onelye the revenewe of his sayde
chauntrye; the same is distante frome the p'yshe churche one myle; the necessitye
thereof is to minister sacraments in the p'yshe, hauing ccxl houselyng people in the
sayde p'yshe: there is no lands solde sithe the xxiii daye of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nup'
Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye as shall appere by the

p'ticlors of the same iii^{li}. ii^s. i^d.

In reprisys yerely goyng furth of the same xiiii^s. v^d. ob. q.

And so remaneth clere lxvii^s. vii^d. q.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tenyng to the same, as apperith by inuentorye, viz.
goodes plate iiii ouncecess p'cell gilt.

The deanerye of Katerycke.

The chauntereye of Seynt Andrewe, in the chapell of Grette Fencotts, in the p'yshe
of Kyrkby Ffleetham.

John Johnson, incumbent, is no foundac'on shewed but of the p'sentement of the
Lorde Scrope, and beyng bounde for to praye for the Lorde Scrope, the soule of Richard
Pettye, & all x'pen soules, and wekely to say masse iii dayes in the paryshe church, &
iii dayes in the saide chappell.

The same is w'yn the sayd parysshe, and distaunte frome the church a myle; the
necessitie is to say masse & other dyuine services in the sayd church and chapell, & to
pray for all x'pen soules, & the same is observyd accordinglye: ther is no lands sold,
alyenated, ne put away sithens the statute.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'teyning to the same chauntereye, as apperith by inventorye,
that is to saye, goods valued at iii^s. vi^d. & plate xvi^s.

Goods iii^s. vi^d.

Plate xvi^s.

Firste, one messuage, and twoo oxgangs of lande, with appurtenaunces lyenge in Mynskyppe, nere Borough Brygge, in thoccupac'on of Richard Calverley, xli^s. ix^d. i acre of lande in Roclyffe, nere Boroughbrigge, in thoccupac'on of the same Calverley, iiii^d. and one yerely rent paid by the king's mai^{tie}. out of the late howse of Mont Seynt John, xl^s. in all at M't. & Pen.

by yere iiii^{li}. ii^s. i^d.

Paiaible yerely unto the kinge for rent out of the mesuage in Mynskipp, v^s. ix^d. sute of corte, xii^d. oute of i acre land in Roclyff, i^d. ob. & for the tenthes vii^s. viii^d. q.

in all xiii^s. v^d. ob. q.

And so remayneth lxvii^s. vii^d. q.

1277, 3 Nov. Henry, son of Conan de Kelfield, quit claims all the right he had to demand & obtain one wayne full of fodder (foragium) yearly at Kirkby Fleetham.—*Coucher of St. Leonard's*, fol. 158.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1560.

Kirkby Fletham, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF KIRKBY FLETHAM.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
21 Sept. 1421 3 Febr. 1437	D'ns Walt. Newsom, Cap. D'ns Ric. Marchall, Pbr.	Prior Hosp ^{lis} . S ^{ti} . Joh ⁱ s Jerus. iidem iidem	 p' resig.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
25 Sep. 1558	Christopher Thornton	{ Sir Thos. Tressham, Prior of the Hosp. of St. John of Jerus. }	D. of C. T.
6 Mar. 1575	Christopher Simpson		
10 May, 1614	Gilbert Otes		
2 Aug. 1694	Richard Theakeston		
23 May, 1700	Thomas Haukeswell		
11 Feb. 1706	Thomas Trotter, A. M.		
3 Oct. 1719	Christopher Bridgewater		
24 June, 1729	Charles Gale		
27 Oct. 1763	Salkeld Osmotherley		
16 Jan. 1782	Robert Thistlethwaite		
6 Jan. 1791	Robert Thistlethwaite		
	William Glaister		
		The crown	D. of C. B. Res. of C. G. D. of S. O. His own cession. D. of R. T.
		The crown	
		The crown	
		The crown	

Immediately adjoining to the church is the manor-house, an excellent and pleasant mansion, surrounded by well grown wood, and commanding from the front windows a soft and delicious view along the plain, from which Fleetham was probably denominated.

In short, it is precisely such a residence as a palace requires, when the owner is disposed to exchange magnificence for comfort and self enjoyment*.

In this parish are two townships, Fleetham, together with the villages of Great and Little Fencoats.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was in the patronage of the abbot of St. Mary, of York.

Odo, chamberlain to the Earls of Richmond, gave two-thirds of the tithes of his demesnes in this parish to the same house.

In 1421 a vicar was instituted upon presentation of the prior of St. John of Jerusalem.—*Reg. Bowett*. And in 1558 a vicar was instituted upon the presentation of Sir Tho. Tresham, prior of St. John of Jerusalem. It has since been in the crown.

In the chapel of Great Fencotes, within this parish, was the chantry of St. Andrew, valued at *iv^l. ii^s. i^d*.

Davile, of Kirkby Fleetham, beares for his coate armour gules on a fess, or, two flowers de lys of first, betweene fower flowers de lis of the second.

Richard Davile, a younger brother of the familye of Coxwold, married daughter of Mr. Horsley, of the countye of Northumbreland, by her had issue Henry.

Henry Davile, of Kirkby Fleetham, sonne & heire of Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Langley, of the same; by her had issue Thomas, Richard, Grace, married vnto Mr. Seth Agar, of Stockton.

Thomas Davile, sonne & heire of Henry, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Parkinson, of Burneston; had issue Thomas, Christopher, married vnto Dorathy, daughter of Mr. Henry Tennant, of Scotton.

Thomas Davile, sonne & heire of Thomas, was liveing in Anno D'ni 1665, married Anne, daughter of Edward Caley, of Brumpton, Esq.; by her had issue Thomas, William, Elizabeth, Hester.

Population, 1811.

Kirkby Fleetham 480

* Mr. Laurence was heir presumptive to the noble scenes of Studley Park and Hackfall, and nephew to Dr. Laurence, the friend of Johnson, and consequently first cousin to the late learned and accomplished judge, Sir Soulden Laurence.

S C R U T O N.

In Serveton ad g'ld' xiiii car. & x caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi Cnut viii. c. & Torfin iii. c. & dim. h'b'r' ii man' & Gernan ii. c. & dim. N'c' h't Picot ho' Comit' in d'nio ii car' & vi uill' & iiii bord' cu' iii car'. Tot' dim' leu' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° l sol'.



SHORT history of this parish has been given by the person, who, of all others, had the best title, and was best qualified, to describe it, Roger Gale. From his narrative, from actual inspection, and from later information, in which that excellent antiquary will bear a principal part, the following account is compiled.

The village of Scruton is about half a mile from the western bank of the Swale, and about a mile north from the confluence with that river of a brook or beck, which is remarkable for having no general name, but changing its appellation with every village through which it flows.

In Domesday this village is called Scurveton and Scurnton. In the latest Saxon æra it had three lords, Cnut, Torfin, and Gernan. All these had then been displaced by Picot a feudal (homo) or homager of Earl Alan, and ancestor of the family of Lascelles. Scruton not being described by the same melancholy note with its neighbours, had either escaped the general devastation committed in this country by the Conqueror, or had very early recovered from its effects.

The name of Scruton has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Gale indeed remarks, that there is a brook in the neighbourhood, a small, still stream, yet called the Scurf, but it nowhere touches on the confine of this parish. He conjectures also that Scurf was a general name for such rivulets; and as the parish has three of this character, he still thinks it possible that the parish may have derived its name from that circumstance. Yet I do not find that the word Sceopp in Saxon has any other meaning than its ordinary acceptance in modern use; and should certainly incline to the opinion by which I am usually directed in analyzing the meaning of local names, that the first syllable was the name of the first Saxon possessor. Even now Scur is a surname not become obsolete in Yorkshire.

In the line of Picot, that is of Lascelles (de Sigillo), this manor continued to the 37 Hen. III., when a charter of free warren within its domain was granted to Amicia de Lascelles.

By Kirkby's Inquest, 15th Edw. I., it appears that Roger de Lascelles was then lord; but it was not long before it had changed its owner; for in the 13th of the next reign, Andrew de Markenfield obtained a royal mandate to be excused, together with the men of Scruton, from paying an eighteenth of their estates, in consequence of their sufferings from the devastation committed upon them by the Scots. Whether the Markenfields ever resided here does not appear; but it continued in the family till an event took place very ruinous to many of the gentry of Yorkshire, namely, the rising of the

Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland A°. 11° Eliz. when Thomas Markenfield was attainted of high treason, and this manor, with his other estates, forfeited to the crown. In the crown it remained three years, and was then granted to Sir Thomas Bowes, who within three years after conveyed the manor and appurtenances to Thomas Danby, Esq. whose descendant, Sir Abstrupus Danby, of Swinton and Farnley, sold it with the advowson, A. D. 1688, to the learned Dr. Thomas Gale, afterwards dean of York.

Between these two families a long intimacy appears to have taken place, as Gale, a loyalist, resided at Farneley Hall, as a place of retirement, during the usurpation. The title, however, was contested by the Earl of Carlisle, who actually sold the advowson to Charles Tancred, of Arden, Esq. from whom Dr. Gale purchased the first turn, and afterwards the perpetuity. The earl was not equally successful; for he filed a bill in chancery against Dr. Gale, which was dismissed with costs as frivolous, the earl claiming the estate as descending to him from Sir James Strangeways, who was never seised either of the manor or advowson.

This parish affords three interesting objects—the church, the manor-house, and its owners.

The original church, of which no vestige remains, may be ascribed, with great probability, to the Picots, or their immediate descendants the Lascelles; but the present fabric is, with equal probability, considered by Gale as a restoration, after the havoc committed by the Scots in the reign of Edward II.

It is a plain respectable building, dedicated to St. Radegund, consisting of three ailes and a chancel, all covered with lead; though in the wretched engraving of it, published in the *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, the chancel might be mistaken for a ruin.

Contemporary, as appears, with the rest of the church, was a chantry at the head of the north aisle, founded by William de Scruton A. D. 1335, who cannot have been lord of the manor, though he must have been a principal proprietor. In the north corner of this lies a black marble slab, and beneath a stone coffin, in which, when investigated by Roger Gale, the bones were remaining. There are also grooves for the heads of a man and woman, and for a filleting of brass, which having been torn off, has consigned the owner of this last tenement of mortality to oblivion.

The church contains the following memorials; but the lay part of the patron's family are interred on the outside of the east window: and among them sleeps the incomparable Roger Gale, without even a mound of earth to mark a human interment, in a grave of unusual depth, but by his own order, and, in the genuine spirit of an antiquary, with an inscription immediately above his remains, which future industry or accident may discover.

Sacred to the never-dying Memory
of Henrietta, Daughter of Henry Raper, of Cowling, Esq.
and the most dear Wife of Roger Gale, of Scruton, in the County of York, Esq.
A woman of most exemplary Virtues and excellent Qualities
through the whole Course of her Life:
who, being taken ill of the small Pox,
sustained the severest Effects of that Visitation
with the most Christian Patience, Fortitude, and Resignation;
and, being sensible of her approaching Dissolution, declared
that she went to meet her God, with the greatest Courage and Confidence

in his Mercy ;
 having done all the good she was able while living,
 and having nothing to charge her Conscience with when dying ;
 which was appointed, by the Divine Will,
 on the 29th Day of September, 1720, in the 43rd year of her Age,
 when she left the world, retaining her Senses
 and usual Cheerfulness of Temper to the last Moment of her Life,
 most justly esteemed and lamented
 by all that knew her.

M. S.
 Thomæ Gale, A. M.
 hujus Ecclesiæ et de West Rounton Rector,
 et Collegii S. S. Trinitatis
 apud Cantabrigiam, olim Socii.
 Patrem habuit Carolum, hujus Ecclesiæ Rectorem ;
 Avum, Thomam Decanum Eboracensem ;
 Avunculum, Rogerum eundemque Patronum.
 Singulari Morum Facilitate,
 Probitate, et Candore, suis commendatus,
 Humanitate, omnibus.
 Anno ætatis quadragesimo octavo jam expleto,
 Nonis Julii 1756, decessit.
 Eleanoram duxit, filiam Georgii Crowle Armigeri,
 de Fryston, in hoc Comitatu,
 ex quâ nullam sobolem suscepit.
 Hæc, ut gratissimos animi mutui
 Affectus posteris testaretur,
 Conjugi bene promerito
 Mœrens posuit, 1757.

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of the Reverend William Davison, A. M. who was many years Rector of this Parish. He died 25 of March, 1792, aged 70 years. His widow Catharine, Daughter of George Vane, of Long Newton, Esq. inscribes this Tribute to his Memory.

Qualis erat extrema dies indicabit.

In the windows are these arms :
 Or, a lion rampant, azure ; and Gale quartering gules, a griffin segreiant, ermine within a bordure, compone, vert, and argent.

Scruton.

Comp. Wil. Byggens, &c.

Arr.—Null. ult. Comp. &c.

Redd. & ten. ad volunt D'ni.—Scil. red. Comp. de xxx^s. de toto red. &c. ad term. &c.
 Summa xxx^s. Q'm oner' in Comp. &c.

Money in stocke.

M^d. That there is a certen some of money in stocke to the value of xx^s. gyven for the ffynding of a p'ste by the auncetors of Thomas Rookby, Esquier, to the intente the

sayde p'ste shulde say masse one day in the wyke in the p'yshe church of Scruton; by what foundac'on or graunte it is not knowne, xx^s.

Scruton R.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
2 Jan. 1558	Francis Jagger	Sir Christopher Danby	
22 Feb. 1622	William Richardson	The crown	
13 May, 1624	Edward Watkinson	Christopher Danby, Esq.	
15 Aug. 1665	Ralph Dowson, A. M.	Earl of Carlisle	
30 Oct. 1670	John Wetherilt	Earl of Carlisle	D. of R. D.
8 Jan. 1705	Charles Gale	Roger Gale, Esq.	D. of J. W.
16 Oct. 1738	Thomas Gale, A. M.	Roger Gale, Esq.	D. of C. G.
17 July, 1756	William Davison, A. M.	Charles Turner, Esq.	D. of T. G.
14 May, 1792	William Newsam, A. M.	James Newsam	D. of W. D.

The centre of the present manor-house, a plain brick building of no great extent, was erected by Roger Gale; the two wings, which render it altogether a spacious and convenient house, have been added by the present worthy proprietor. Here is a good portrait of Dean Gale by Sir Peter Lely, and of his son Roger by Vauderbank, very unlike the handsome and youthful engraving of him in the *Reliquiæ Galeanae*, his countenance having then been hardened and furrowed by age. Of his noble library an improvident son has left no remains; and I was disappointed to find that the only relic of this great antiquary was the beautiful bronze engraved in Thoresby's *Ducatus*.

There are, however, some living remains of a man whose works deserve to be bound in their immortalizing covering, namely, four cedars of Libanus planted by him between the years 1718 and 1720, which measure respectively as follows: two about nine feet nine inches in girth, the third nine feet eleven inches, and the fourth ten feet six inches.

Another vegetable giant, the village elm, of unknown antiquity, which appears in the *Reliquiæ Galeanae*, has lately given way to time and its own enormous bulk; so that nothing remains but a little depression of the ground where it stood.

On the opposite side of the village green is a respectable parsonage-house.

What scholar, what antiquary in particular, can contemplate this retired but elegant place without enthusiasm? To famous wits, native or hospitable, the residence of such writers and critics as Thomas and Roger Gale, the occasional retreat of Stukeley, whose wild and extravagant genius here indulged its reveries without interruption, and who found at Scruton more enjoyment in the company of a brother-in-law than in the charms of a wife. Stukeley, it is well known, married Discord, personified in the sister of his friend.

In one point of interest, the residence, or the occasional resort of men of genius, Scruton, without any other pretensions to rivalry, may be paralleled with Rokeby; but the adoration of the former is limited to a few obscure men of congenial pursuits, while the charms of the latter are enhanced in the feelings of every man of taste by the names of Mason and of Walter Scott.

Though the manor and advowson of Scruton had not yet been acquired by the family of Gale, they appear to have had some property, and to have lived here from about the beginning of the seventeenth century; and here, but at what house I do not know, was born in 1636 Thomas Gale, afterwards dean of York, who laid the foundation both of the fame and fortune of his house. Wherever he received the first rudiments of

education, he was sent, at a proper age, to Westminster school, and having been elected king's scholar, was elected in due course to Trinity College, Cambridge, where his abilities and application (two conditions required then as well as now in that society), procured for him a fellowship. He took his first degree in 1656, but did not proceed A. M. before 1662, a delay which may in part be imputed to the confusions of the times. In 1666 he was appointed Greek professor, and in 1671 justified the king's choice by an accurate edition of the ancient mythologic writers. In the next year he was appointed head master of St. Paul's school, London; in which situation he was employed to write the inscriptions now remaining on the Monument, of the great fire; which, by no fault of the writer, "Like a tall bully, lifts its head, and lies," in imputing that great calamity to a party, whom all reasonable men now acknowledge to have had no participation in the fact. In this laborious station, of which he continued to discharge the duties for the space of twenty-five years, he found leisure to publish editions of several Greek authors, and among them, the work on which his reputation as a Greek scholar and critic is principally founded, his Herodotus. In 1675 he accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D., and about the same time was elected fellow of the Royal Society, which at that period comprehended men of virtù of every description. In 1697 Dr. Gale was deservedly removed to the deanery of York, by what patronage I do not know; but the ample income, the noble cathedral, and the vicinity of the situation to the place of his birth, must have rendered this dignity a retreat peculiarly acceptable to a man of taste and elegance, in his declining years.

In the situation of schoolmaster, he seems, however, not to have been inattentive to his own concerns; for it was during the time in which he held that office that he purchased the manor of Scruton.

At York, this good dean, as he has been called by Drake, who is no liberal panegyrist, did not continue quite five years; but the last period of his life was active and useful. He maintained an hospitality suited to his office, and was strictly attentive to the government of his church. By antiquarians and men of taste he deserves to be commended, for having removed some houses, which were actually attached to the south side of the cathedral. He also caused to be erected the table of benefactors now remaining, of which Drake, in his sarcastic vein, observes, that in his time it had received no additions.

Dean Gale died April 28, 1702, in the 67th year of his age, and was interred in the middle of the choir of his own cathedral. His epitaph will be given in another and a more proper place.

"The loss of this great man," says Drake, "would have been irreparable, did not the father's genius subsist in the son."

This was Roger Gale; the man, to whose learning, investigations, and local knowledge, the historian of Richmondshire is indebted more than to any or to all who have preceded him. He was the eldest child of Dr. Thomas Gale, and Barbara, daughter of Thomas Pepys, Esq. of Impington, near Cambridge. Roger was (as I presume) born at the schoolmaster's house, St. Paul's, and educated under his father at that school, admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1691, and elected fellow 1697. How long he retained this situation I do not know; but inheriting the manor of Scruton on the death of his father, about four years after, he probably vacated the fellowship at that time, and, finding himself in easy circumstances, he chose to indulge his own innate propensity towards literary pursuits rather than engage in any profession. He represented, however, the borough of North Allerton in three parliaments; and at the end of

the last was appointed a commissioner of excise. These engagements were the more agreeable to him, as they laid him under the necessity of residing in London during a considerable part of the year. What was the nature of his pursuits while in town, and what the character of his most intimate associates, may easily be conjectured. He was the first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and treasurer to the Royal Society. He died at Scruton June 28, 1744, in the 72d year of his age.

Samuel, the youngest son, who trod in the steps of his father and elder brother, was born in London 1682, and educated at St. Paul's school; but, on the event of his father's death, and his eldest brother being sent to Cambridge, he received an appointment in the Custom-House, and at the time of his death was one of the land surveyors. He was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries, A. D. 1717, and their first treasurer. On resigning that office, A. D. 1739-40, he received from the society a silver cup, inscribed,

SAMUELI GALE, ARM.
OB QUÆSTURAM
AMPLIUS XXI. ANNOS
BENE & FIDELITER GESTAM,
SOCIETAS ANTIQUARIORUM
LONDINENSIS, L. D. D.

He died of a fever Jan. 10, 1754, aged 72, and was buried by Dr. Stukeley, his brother-in-law, in the new burial-ground belonging to St. George's parish, Queen-square, of which Dr. Stukeley was rector.

Population, 1811.

Scruton 374

THORNTON WATLASS.

In Torreton ad g'ld' vi car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Vluuard man' & Stan alter homo non h'ens aulam. N'c' h't Ribald ibi i car' & i uill's & v bord's p'ti acr' iii. Tot. i leu' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol' m° v sol'.

In Wadles ad g'ld' iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Sigreda man'. N'c' h't Ribald & wast' e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xvi sol'.

In Clifton ad g'ld' iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Cnut man'. N'c' h't Donewald ibi i car' & dim'. Tot' dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' viii sol' m° v sol'.

In Rocvid ad g'ld' vi car. & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Strenulfus m'. N'c' h't Comes A & wast' e' dim. leu' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° iiii sol'.

In Thirne ad g'ld' iii car. & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Bernulf man'. N'c' idem h't de Comite in d'nio i car. & xiii uillani & vii bord'i h'nt vi car'. Tot' iiii q' 4 l'g & t'u'd' lat'. T. R. E. ual' v sol' m° xx sol'.



F the singular appendage to this name, the situation and character of the place once led me to believe that it was a contraction of Waterless, more especially as the English Villare supplies a Willoughby Waterless; but I have since discovered that the first orthography of the word is Watlous, or Wattlehouse, from the most ancient mode of building with wattles.

At the time of Domesday, we see that Ribald, who, by the favour of Earl Alan, had already extended his possessions in Richmondshire far and wide, had supplanted Ulward and Stan, the two last Saxon possessors of Thornton. In Watlass itself he had disseised Sigreda, a female.

In Clifton Cnut had been dispossessed by Donewald, or Donald, probably a Scotsman.

In Rookwith Strenulf had resigned his manor to the earl himself; which not having been granted out, remained, according to the inattention of distant greatness, in a state of desolation.

In Thorne the same Bernulf had been permitted to retain his old manor by a new tenure under the earl.

Such were the revolutions of property which the forfeiture of Earl Edwin, and the substitution of a Norman lord paramount, had occasioned in this parish.

According to Kirkby's Inq. 15 Edw. I. the property of the place stood thus:

Thornton & Watlous.

Sunt in eisdem villis 9 carucatae terrae & dim. unde xii faciunt feodum 1 militis, de quibus Harvæus de Watlous tenet 4 carucatas terrae & 2 bovatas de Roberto de Tatersale, & Petrus de Thoresby 5 carucatas, & 2 bovatas de eodem Roberto, & idem Robertus de eodem Roberto, & idem Robertus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Clyfton.

Gilbertus de Clyfton tenet iii carucatas terræ de Roberto de Tatersale, & Robertus de Comite Richmondiæ, & Comes de Rege.

Thorne.

Sunt ibidem 3 carucatæ terræ & dim. unde 12, &c. de quibus Ricard. Staynlay tenet 1 carucatam terræ de Gilberto de Clifton, & idem Gilbertus tenet residuas 2 carucatas de Roberto de Tatersale, & Robertus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Of Rookwith I find no mention.

Of these villages Clifton alone afterwards became distinguished as one of the residences of the Lords Scrope, of Masham; but it never seems to have been more than a tower, to which they might resort when from Upsal they visited their estates at Masham, where it does not appear that they ever had a residence at all.

On a dry and elevated ridge of land stands the parish church, a plain, well built, substantial edifice, without columns, and of rather late Gothic architecture. The tower is a very fine specimen of masonry, and of very graceful proportions. But the chief peculiarity about it are the precautions for defence, plainly indicating that it was built at a time when incursions were reasonably to be dreaded from the Scots. On the first story above the ground is an apartment arched, beneath are two accommodations for the temporary residence of a family (probably that of the rector), namely, a fire-place and a water-closet in the wall. The masonry about the former bears marks of fire; so that it appears not to have been erected in vain, unless we suppose it to have been occasionally used by plumbers about the roof. Perhaps a few cattle might be huddled together on the groundfloor, and under the protection of an iron door; but the supply of water would be very scanty and precarious where it must be collected almost entirely from the roof.

Such measures as these for protection prove beyond a doubt that the marauding parties of the Scots merely scoured the country for plunder, seldom waiting to storm, and never to blockade strong places, where portable and more valuable property was deposited. It is not improbable that where the alarm of an approaching band of plunderers was given in time, the plate, money, and jewellery of the whole parish would be brought together, into the church steeple, under the charge of a small garrison, well able to defend a safeguard which could neither be burnt, battered, nor mined by any means of annoyance which such enemies possessed.

The few following memorials of the rectors of this parish are scattered in different parts of the churchyard. The inscription which follows is placed near the entrance of the choir.

H. S. E.

Johannes Stapylton, A. M. hujusce Rector Parochiæ, qui obiit tertio Idus Octobris A. D. 1767, Aged 60.

Inscribed in Memory of William Powley, Rector of Thornton Watlas, who died the 14th of Feb^y. 1804, aged 56 years.

Near the outside of this Chancel are interred the Remains of the Reverend William Dockeray, 20 years Rector of this Parish, who died Oct. 20, 1788, in the 75th year of his Age. Also the Remains of his Son John, who died Nov. 3rd, 1774, aged 32.

H. S. E.

Johannes Dodsworth, Armiger, qui obiit 26^{to} Maii, 1760, Æt. 72.
Filiâ Hutton de Marsk quatuor filios et duas filias susceptos reliquit
superstites.

This refers to a family, who, for several generations, have been principal proprietors of this place, but who are principally distinguished for having produced the indefatigable Roger Dodsworth, descended from a younger son of the Dodsworths of Watlass; a man whom it is impossible for an antiquary to name without veneration; not for any acuteness of observation, or felicity of conjecture, nor for having illustrated or adorned any individual subject; but for the self-devotion of having consumed his life in the unceasing toil of accumulating materials for future topographers, at a period when those materials were on the point of perishing and being forgotten for ever.

Testamentary Burials.

Date of will.	Name.	Place of burial.
27 Jan. 1660	John Dodsworth, junior ...	Near his wife.
20 Jan. 16	Charles I.....John Dodsworth, sen.....	Among his ancestors in their closet.
14 April, 1673.....	John Dodsworth, Esq.	Among his ancestors.

This parish is divided into three constableries in Thornton, Thorn and Clifton, Rookwith and Heaning.

Ancient seats: Thornton Hall, and Clifton Abbey.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1579.

Thornton Watlas, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF THORNTON WATLAS.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
18 Dec. 1376	D'ns. Tho. de Mirfeld	{ Henr. le Scrope, D'ns. de Massam D'ns. Steph. le Scrope D'ns. Joh. le Scrope idem	p' resig.
	D'ns. Joh. de Seggefelf, Cap.		p' resig.
30 Dec. 1393	D'ns. Will. Plungave, Cl.		p' mort.
1 Junij, 1430	D'ns. Will. Caley, Pbr.		p' resig.
2 Apr. 1437	D'ns. Nic. Bewe		
	D'ns.		p' resig.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
22 Sep. 1549	John Richardson	Sir Chr. Danby, Knt.	D. of J. R.
28 June, 1582	Edward Popeley	Christopher Jackson, Esq.	D. of E. P.
13 Sep. 1608	Dionisius Wharton	Christopher Danby, Esq.	D. of D. W.
	John Tapsell, A. M.		
	Francis Wyvill		
28 July, 1626	James Margetson, A. M.	{ Thomas Norton, and George } Cooper	Res. of F. W.
29 Aug. 1635	George Farrer	Sir Thomas Danby	
14 Jan. 1669	George Smith	Margaret Danby	D. of G. F.
8 Mar. 1672	William Holborne	Christopher Danby, Esq.	Res. of G. S.
15 May, 1679	Richard Scroope	{ Margaret Danby, and Chris- } topher Danby, her son	D. of W. H.
17 April, 1696	Henry Thorpe, A. M.	Sir William Blackett, Bt.	D. of R. S.
1 May, 1703	Henry Stapylton, A. M.	John Milbank, Esq.	D. of H. T.
21 April, 1748	John Stapleton, A. M.	John Milbank, Esq.	D. of H. S.
27 Feb. 1768	William Dockeray	John Milbank, Esq.	D. of J. S.
11 Dec. 1788	William Powley	Jane Milbank	D. of W. D.
30 July, 1804	William Floyer Cornish	G. F. Wise, Esq.	D. of W. P.
26 Aug. 1807	George Furlong Wise	G. F. Wise, Esq.	D. of W. F. C.
18 Sep. 1815	George Ford Clarke	G. F. Wise, Esq.	Res. of G. F. W.

Population, 1811.

Clifton upon Ure	38
Rookwith	73
Thirn	98
Thornton Watlass	160

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W E L L.

In Welle ad g'ld' viii car' & vi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Turchil man'. N'c' Bernulf h't ibi ii car' & vi uill' & vi bord' cu' iii car'. Eccl'ia & p'br' ibi e'. Tot' i leug' l'g & i lat'. Ad hoc manerium adjacent berwice' Burtone iiii c. Opetone iiii c. Aschelbi iiii c. Simul ad g'ld' xii car' & viii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi s't n'c' xxvi uill' & iiii bord' cu' xiiii car'. P'ti acr' iiii. Silua minuta. Tot' dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° lx sol'.



THE parish of Well is so denominated from a copious spring, which bursts from the side of a hill immediately above the village. Such a circumstance in a mountainous country would have attracted no observation; but this is no land of springs, and it has even been conjectured that the neighbouring parish of Watlas has been so named as being waterless. At all events, the attempts every where made in low Richmondshire to catch water from the roofs of the churches, prove that it is very sparingly transmitted to the surface through subterranean channels. But at Well is a deep valley, the excavation of which has cut the deep and secret current of some invisible feeder, which discloses itself by three contiguous mouths, and plentifully waters the village and the lands below. This spring is dedicated to St. Michael, and is often called the South Wester.

At Well, it appears from Domesday, that there was even then a church. Turchil had been the last Saxon lord, but was supplanted by Bernulph, himself a Saxon, yet in favour, as it appears, with the first Earl of Richmond.

By what means the manors of Well and Snape, the latter of which is not mentioned in Domesday, past to Ribald, first Lord of Middleham, is not recorded. But it is very certain that these manors descended in the line of Ribald to Maria de Middleham, their last representative, who, by marriage, conveyed them, with the other great estates of the family, to the house of Nevill.

But the first distinct mention which we meet with of these manors after the time of Bernulf, is, that Ralph, son and heir of Ribald, grants the monks of Fountains all those lands lying between Well and Aldburgh, and likewise common of pasture belonging to Well and Snape (the first mention which has occurred to me of the word), and the other hamlets appertaining to Well*. The manors and demesnes, however, he certainly did not alienate.

In the next place, Mary, the last heiress of the house of Fitz Ranulph of Middleham, who survived her husband forty-nine years, died seised, amongst others, of the manors of Snape and Well, A. D. 1320.

In the fifth of Edw. III. Ralph de Nevill obtained a charter of free warren for these

* Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 758.

Arms of Latimer.
Gu. a cross fleure, or.

Arms of Neville, Lord Latimer.
Gu. on a saltier, argent, a pellet.

William de Latimer, Lord of Alice, daughter of Gilbert
Corby and Sheneston. Hansard.

John de Latimer, Lord of
Corby, &c.
Inq. A^o. 11 Edw. I.

William de Latimer, sur- Alice, daughter and co-heir
named le Riche, one of the of Walter Ledet, mar^{se} Cov^{ts}
barons, ob. 33 E. I. 42 Hen. III. ob. 10 E. II.

John Latimer, Lord of Christiana, daur. and
Braybroke, jure uxoris. co-heir of Walter Ledet,
sister of Alice.

William, Lord La- Lucia, daughter- Robert Everingham,
timer, of Corby, ob. and heir of Rob. of Laxton, 2d husb.
19 Ed. II. Thwenge, Lord- Bartholomew de Fa-
of Danby, &c. nacourt, 3d husb.

S^r John Latimer,
Knt. 2 son.

S^r Thomas Latimer,
Knt. 3 son.

William, Lord La- Elizabeth, daur. of- Robert, Lord Uf-
timer, of Danby and John Bototourt, ford, 2 husb. A^o. 11
Corby, eldest son Lord of Wocley, ob. Ed. III.
and heir, died A^o. 9 7 Ric. II.
Ed. III.

Thomas Latimer, 2 son, to whom his father gave the manor of Woodeton.

William, Lord La- Elizabeth, daughter
timer, Knt. cham- of Edmund, Earl of
berlain to Edw. III. Arundel, ob. 12 Ric.
died Anno 4 Ric. II. II.

Warin Latimer,
2 son.

John Latimer, 3 son, died 10 Edw. III.

Joanna, daur. and co-heir of William Govis.

Robert Latimer, grand- father of Wm. Latimer, of Shelford, &c.

Matilda, daur. of Hen. Lord Percy.

John, Lord Neville of Raby and Mid-
dleham, ob. Anno 12 Ric. II.

Elizabeth Latimer, only daur. and heir, 2 wife, died 19 Ric. II.

Robert, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, 2 husb. obiit 20 Ric. II.

Alice, daur. of John Skipwith, 1 wife.

Thomas Latimer, only son, died with-
out issue.

Margaret, daur. of Hugh, Earl of Staf-
ford, 1 wife.

Ralph Neville, Earl of West-
morland, 2 Ric. II. died 4 Hen. VI.

Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, 3 wife.

S^r Robert Fer- rers, Knt. Lord of Oversley, &c. 1 husb.

John Neville, Lord Latimer, Anno 5 Hen. IV. died with-
out issue 9 Hen. VI. and entailed all his lands on his nephew George, son of Ralph.

Matilda, Countess of Cambridge, daur. of Tho. Lord Clif-
ford of Westmor- land, ob. S. P. 24 H. VI.

Elizabeth Neville, sister and sole heir of John Neville, Lord Latimer, re-
married to Rog. Bate, Esquire.

S^r Thomas Willoughby, Knt. 3 son, 1 husband.

John, Lord Neville, son and heir ap-
parent, died Anno 9 Hen. V.

Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent, obiit A^o. 1 Hen. VI.

Ralph Neville, 2 son, Lord of Oversley, jure ux.

Maria Ferrers, co-heir.

Richard Neville, Earl of Salis-
bury.

William Neville, Lord Faucon-
berge.

Robert Neville, Bishop of Durham, obiit 1457.

Edward Neville, Lord of Aberga-
venny, died Anno 14 Ed. IV.

George Neville, Lord Latimer, summoned to parl. A^o. 10 Hen. VI. died A^o. 9 Ed. IV.

Elizabeth, third daur. and co-heir of Richard, Earl of War-
wick.

Thomas Neville, Lord of St. Maure.

S^r Henry Neville, Knt. only son and heir apparent, slain near Banbury, in vit. Pat. A^o. 8 Edw. IV.

Jane, daughter of John Bouchier, Lord Berners.

Oliver Dudley, son of John, Lord Dud-
ley, 1 husb.

Catherine Neville, S^r James Radclyffe, Knt. brother of living 17 John, 1 Lord Fitz-
Edw. IV. walter, 2 husband; living 17 Ed. IV.

Richard Neville, Lord Latimer, died A^o. 21 Hen. VII.

Anne, daughter of Humphrey Stafford of Grafton.

Thomas Neville, of Mathon, in Co. Worc. a twin with Richard.

Eliza- beth, wife of Ed- ward, son and heir apparent of Lord Willough-
by De Brooke.

Dorothy, wife of S^r John Dawney, in Com. Knt.

Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of S^r George Vere, Knt. 1 wife.

John Neville, Lord Latimer, marr^d to his 2 wife daughter of S^r Edw. Musgrave.

Cathe- rine Parr, daur. of S^r Wil- liam Parr, re-mar-
ried to K. Hen. VIII.

William Neville, of Pedu-
yn, in Co. Worc. 2 son.

Eliza- beth, daur. of Gre- ville.

Marma- duke Ne- ville, 3 son, mar-
ried one of the co- heirs of Tey, and died with-
out issue.

S^r Tho- mas Ne- ville, 4th son, mar^d to one of his wives Mary, daur. and co-heir of S^r Tho-
mas Tey, of Essex, Knt.

Christo- pher Ne- ville, of Gray's Inn, 5th son, obiit S. P.

George Neville, D.D. 6th son, ob. S. P.

Elizabeth marr^d to Christo- pher Dan- by, of Farnley, Esq.

Margaret marr^d to William Gas- coigne, of Gaw-
thorpe, Knt.

Susan, wife of Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers.

John Neville, Lord Latimer, died 22 April, 19 Eliz.

Lucia, daugh- ter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Wor-
cester.

Margaret Ne- ville, a maid of honour, died unmarried.

William Ne- ville, of Pedu-
yn.

Barbara, daur. of Arderne.

Frances, wife, first of Ed- mund Lucas, afterwards marr^d to Bing-
ham and Adams.

Elizabeth, wife of S^r Humphrey Wingfield, of Brantham, Co. Suff.

Katherine Neville, eldest daur. and co-
heir, aged 31 years 19 Eliz. then wife of Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

Dorothy Neville, second daur. and co-
heir, aged 29 years 19 Eliz. then wi-
dow of Thomas Cecil, Lord Burgh-
ley.

Elizabeth Neville, third daur. and co-
heir, aged 19 Eliz. then wife of S^r John Danvers, Knt.

Lucia Neville, 4th and youngest daur. 19 Eliz. then wife of S^r William Corn-
wallis, Knt.

manors. In the 38th of the same reign he gave eleven messuages, two acres and a half of land, and ten acres of land lying in Snape, to the hospital of Well, for the celebration of divine service there, according to a special ordination made by him for three priests, to pray for the good estate of himself when living, and for the souls of his ancestors after his decease*.

In the direct line of Nevill these manors continued to the time of John Nevill, younger son of Ralph Lord Nevill, of Raby, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter and heir of William Lord Latimer, of Danby; which John was summoned to parliament by the title of Latimer, and died without issue. Hereupon Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, his elder brother, settled the estates of John (they having reverted to him) upon George Nevill, one of his sons by a second wife, who was also summoned to parliament by the style and title of Lord Latimer, and died in a state of idiotcy or dotage, 9th of Edw. IV. seised, inter alia, of the manor of Snape. From him it descended to Richard Nevill, his grandson, (son of Sir Henry, slain at Edgcote Field, and buried at Warwick,) who died 28 Hen. VIII. leaving an eldest son John, Lord Latimer, who married first, Dorothy, sister and co-heir of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Tho. Parr, of Kendall, (afterwards the last queen of Hen. VIII.) by whom he left John, the last Lord Latimer, who died A. D. 1577, and was buried at Well. He left by Lucy, daughter of the Earl of Worcester, four co-heiresses; of whom, Dorothy, the second, marrying Thomas, son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, carried the estates of Well and Snape into that family, with whom they remained till within the last twenty years, or thereabouts.

The church of Well, though in a great measure rebuilt, still retains considerable vestiges of the Norman structure, particularly in the tower, which is twice contracted, according to the style of that age, and in the principal doorway. The later parts of the building are comparatively mean and low, and not very neatly kept.

The south aisle of the choir, which is railed about, has been the burial-place of the Nevills, Lords Latimer. But in the principal choir is a vast marble slab in the peculiar style of Richmondshire, eleven feet long, which probably covered one of the family before the south aisle was built. Against the south wall is placed a well cut and well preserved monument of Sir John Nevill, the last Lord Latimer, in York stone, erected by the Earl of Exeter, 1596. A cumbent figure in armour, of which the face seems intended for a portrait, has been so perfectly protected by iron rails, that it is as entire as at first. It is surrounded by the different armorial bearings to which this high born-peer was entitled, and inscribed with an epitaph, literally as follows:

Here lyeth bvried Sir Jhon Neveil,
Knight, laste Lord Lattimor, who died
the 23rd of Aprill, 1577, who mared the Lady
Lucy, theldest Daughter of therle of
Worseter, & shee lyeth bvried in Hackne
Chvrche by London, and by hir left 4
Davghters and Heires, whoes matches
are hereunder expressed.

The shield over the inscription bears the arms of Nevill, with seventeen other quarterings thus blazoned, the colours being supplied from Hopkinson's MSS.

* Mon. Ang. vol. ii. p. 461.

1. Nevill. Gules on a saltire, argent, an annulet for difference.
2. Old Nevill. Or, fretty gules, on a canton parted per pale ermine and or, a ship rigged, sable.
3. Beauchamp. Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets, or.
4. Warwick. Checquey, or and azure, a chevron, ermine.
5. Berkley. Gules, a chevron between ten crosses, patee, argent, six and four.
6. Gerard. Gules, a lion passant, guardant, argent, crowned, or.
7. Lisle. Or, a fess between two chevrons, sable.
8. Tyas. Argent, a chevron, gules.
9. Vere. Quarterly, gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet, argent.
10. Bulbecke. Vert, a lion rampant, argent.
11. Samford. Barry, wavy of six, argent and azure.
12. Badlesmere. Argent, a fess between two bars, gemelles, gules.
13. a saltire.
14. Howard. Gules on a bend between six crosslets fitched, argent, an ermine spot for difference.
15. Scales. Gules, six escallops, argent.
16. Parted per pale, and a lion passant.
17. Stafford. Or, a chevron within a bordure, engrailed, gules.
18. Litchfield. Parted per chevron, argent, and sable in chief, three leopards' heads caboshed, or.

Supporters: two griffins. Crest: a griffin. Motto: Sic transit gloria mundi.

Four shields are placed below for the matches of the daughters, but of these two only have been supplied, viz.

Percy impaling Nevill, and Cecil impaling Nevill.

The other two shields are divided in pale, and have the arms of Nevill on the sinister side, but the dexter in both is plain.

The tomb of Lady Latimer at Hackney, referred to in her husband's epitaph, has the following inscription:

A Memorie of the right honorable the Ladye Lucye Latimer.

Such as she is, such surely shall yee bee;
 Such as shee was, such if yee bee, be glad:
 Faire in her Youth, though fatt in Age she grew;
 Vertuous in bothe, whose glosse did never fade.
 Though long alone she ledd a Widowe's life,
 Yet never Ladye liv'd a truer Wife.

From Wales she sprange, a Branch of Worcester's Race,
 Grafte in a Stocke of Browne's, her Mother's side:
 In Court she helde a Maide of Honor's Place,
 Whilst Youth in her, and she in Court did byde.
 To John, Lord Latimer, then became shee Wife;
 Foure Daughters had they breatheing yet in life.

Earle of Northumberland tooke the first to Wife;
 The nexte the heire of Baron Burleigh chose;

Cornwallis happ the third for terme of Life ;
 And Sire John Danvers pluckt the youngest Rose ;
 Their Father's heires, Mothers all she sawe ;
 Pray or praise her, make your list the lawe.

Made by Sire William Cornwallis, Knight, this Ladye's Sonne in Lawe.

On a small altar tomb of gray marble near the door, is the epitaph of this lord's stepmother ; for he himself was the son of Catharine Parr, afterwards queen.

*Hic jacet D^{na} Dorothea Nebell, qndm uxor Joh^{is} Nebell, militⁱ filii
 & hæredⁱ Dⁿⁱ de Latymer, una sororu' & hæredu' Joh^{is} Veer, Comitⁱ
 Oxonie, quæ obiit vii die Februarii A. Dⁱ MDni°. XXVI. cujⁱ aⁱe propicietur
 Deus.*

On two flat stones in the same choir,

The Honorable Charles Cecil, Esq. is interred here, who died the 14th Day of March,
 1725, aged

The Honorable William Cecil, Esq. is interred here, who died the 6th Day of May, 1715,
 aged

A manuscript in the College of Arms mentions the following inscription :

Circa ferream clausuram ibidem.

*Hic jacet Ricardus Nevill, miles, Dⁿⁱs de Latimer, et Anna uxor ejus filia Humfridi
 Stafford, Dⁿⁱ de Latymer, filii Henrici Nevill, militis, filii Georgii Nevill, Dⁿⁱ de
 Latymer tertii, et Elizabethæ uxoris prædicti Georgii tertii, filii Ranulphi de Nevill,
 Comitis Westmerlandiæ, et Johannæ uxoris ejus, filiæ et unius hæredum Ricardi de
 Beauchampe, Comitis Warwici, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, filiæ et hæredis Thomæ Dⁿⁱ
 de Barkley, et Margaretæ uxoris ejus, filiæ et hæredis Warini Lisle.*

Orate pro hiis et omnibus fidelibus.

On a mural monument in the north aile,

To the Memory of
 John Milbanke, Esq.

who was a true Member of the Church of England,
 an affectionate Husband, an indulgent Father,
 a generous Master, an undesigning Friend,
 and a general Benefactor.

This Monument, and the Stone adjacent,
 were placed as a grateful Acknowledgment
 by his disconsolate Widow.

The Remains of John Milbanke, of Thorpe Perrow, Esq. youngest Son of
 Sir Mark Milbanke, of Halnaby, Baronet. He married Mary, Daughter of

Mr. Timothy Robson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant-Adventurer,
by whom he had three Sons, Mark, Timothy, and John; and two Daughters,
Elizabeth and Mary. He died March the 13th, in the year { of his Age 44,
of our Lord 1713.

In the vestry is an altar tomb bearing a cross on three greeces.

In the north aisle is a stone with a similar cross between a ladle and sword, importing the two occupations of the deceased as a soldier and a cook. He probably served the Nevills and Latimers in both these capacities.

Armorial bearings in the windows:

Or, a lion rampant, azure.

Gules, a saltire, argent. Nevill.

Gules, three water bougets, argent. Ross.

Gules, a saltire, ermine.

Azure, a bend, or, and label, argent. Scroop of Masham.

Barry of ten, argent and azure, three chaplets, gules. Greystock.

Nevill impaling gules, fretty, or.

On the roof of the south aisle are carved these arms: three covered cups impaling a chevron between three heads erased.

In the visitation book of 1622 these bearings are given as follows:

Percy. A lion rampant quartering Latimer, a cross fleury.

Nevill. A saltire charged with an annulet, the word **Katharine** inscribed beneath.

Cecil, Earl of Exeter. Barry of ten, three escutcheons, each charged with a lion rampant, the word **Dorothy** written beneath.

Danvers. On a bend three finches, and the words **Sir John Danvers** written beneath.

These, I presume, were in the windows of the south chapel.

In the chancel windows were,

Percy.

Nevill impaling Audley, gules, fretty, or.

Scroop of Masham.

Ros. Gules, three water bougets, argent.

Fitz Maurice. Gules, a saltire, ermine.

Greystock. Barry of eight, argent and azure, three chaplets, gules.

Dacre. Gules, three escallops, argent.

In the south side of the churchyard, opposite to this choir, are two very ancient slabs of black marble, tapering from the head to the feet, which have probably been removed for some of the later memorials of the Latimers. On one of these the inscription is almost wholly obliterated, and that on the other so extremely imperfect, that it is scarcely safe even to guess at the person to whom it belonged. The characters, however, are Longobardic, and therefore not later than the time of Edward III.; and they have surrounded the stone in two parallel lines, on each side, and at the ends.



Monument at Well.

On the whole, I think it most probable that it was the tomb of Margery de Thweng, second wife of Ralph, Lord Nevill, who died in the fifth year of Edw. III. Could it be known how the lines were at first connected, the difficulty would be greatly diminished. The following attempt to decypher and supply it may perhaps go as far as any antiquary can venture, without the imputation of rashness.

HIC jacet MERgeRia DOmina
 Nevile uxor secun-
 DA n DNI NEvile cui DEVS pro-
 picietur. Amen.
 MerCI eiT DE LAlme.....

It seems evident that the outer line, beginning with CI, is old French.

Hospitale de Welle.

Hoc scriptum indentatum testatur quod ego Radulphus de Neville, miles, D'n's de

Middleham, pro remissione peccatorum meorum, unum Hospitale apud villam de Welle, in archidiaconatu Richmondiæ, in honore B. V. M., & B. Michaelis Archangeli, & omnium S'ctorum, Hospitale S'ci Michaelis nuncupatum, ad cultus divini augmentum, pauperum & miserabilium personarum sustentationem, & alia pietatis opera perpetuo inveniendum, de licentia, &c. D'ni nostri Edwardi Regis Angliæ illustris, & D'ni Rob. de Wodehous archid. de Richmond, caritatis intuitu, ordinavi, construxi, & fundavi, ac de capitali messuagio de Welle quod vocatur Hond, & de sex messuagiis, & 10 bovatis terræ quæ Joh. præpositus, Joh. filius Evæ, Galf. de Yarnwick, &c. tenent in bondagio, sicut jacent in villa & territorio de Welle, &c. de medietate bosci de Wellescough, &c. et de advocacione ac jure patronatus prædictæ eccl. de Welle dotavi ipsaque, &c. cum suis pert. Deo. &c. D'no Joh. de Staydrope capellano, ejusdem Hospitalis magistro præfato & ordinato, ac presbyteris, fratribus, sororibus, pauperibus, dedi & concessi.

Habebit etiam idem magister Hosp. in illo secum morantes & degentes duos presbyteros ydoneos, super-tunicas clausas de nigro brunetto vel bluetto, cum mantello de nigro panno, quibus idem magister utetur, similitudinem & conformitatem habentes, et xxiv pauperes et infirmos seu debiles in una eademque domo simul viventes & continuo conversantes.

Et prædicti magister & presbyteri omnes horas canonicas per ipsos horis psallendis & dicendis, & tres missas singulis diebus devote dicant & celebrent temporibus successivis. Test. Ranulpho fil. Ranulphi, Joh. de Layscelles, Laur. de Montfort mil. Thoma de Fencotes, W. de Scurveton, & aliis. Dat. apud Welle, A. D. 1342*.

April 12, 1343. William, Archbishop of York, (at the supplication of the master, &c. of Well Hospital,) by the good will and consent of his chapter, and the archdeacon of Richmond, appropriated the church of Well, with all its rights, &c. to the said master and hospital (its patrons), reserving a portion of the first fruits and profits to the vicar, and an annual pension of 33s. 4d. of which 20s. to be paid by the said master, to him and his successors, archbishops, and 13s. 4d. to the dean and chapter of York.

This endowment was augmented by John, the last Lord Latimer but one, who, by his will, bearing date Sept. 12, A. D. 1542, exactly two hundred years after the first foundation, bequeathed his body to be buried on the south side of Well church, where his ancestors lay buried, if he should die in Yorkshire, appointing that the master of the hospital and vicar of the church of Well should take and receive all the rents and profits of the parsonage of Askham Richard, in the county of the city of York, as also of the parsonage of St. George's church, in York, for the term of forty years, therewith to endow a grammar school at Well, and to pray for him the founder †.

This nobleman did not long survive the date of his will, for the probate is dated March 11th of the next year. There is no memorial of him in the church of Well, nor is it known where he was interred.

The original endowment of this hospital was rational and judicious, and the engrafting of a grammar school upon the first foundation was an improvement adapted to the end of Henry VIIIth's reign, when classical literature was spreading in every direction. The endowment, however, of a grammar school for forty years only was a singular provision; but such are the short-sighted views of man, the whole foundation fell to the ground within a tenth part of that period, by the general dissolution of colleges and hospitals. An almshouse, or hospital, however, endowed by the Cecil family, and bearing the same name, in some measure supplies the deficiency. At the

* Mon. Ang. vol. iii. p. 90. In the Mon. Zascelles, Tencotes, Sturton. Vide Licentiam R. Edw. III. conc. Radulpho de Nevile pro fundatione ejusdem.—Mon. Ang. v. ii. p. 461.

† Dugdale, Bar. vol. i. p. 313.

dissolution I find that the number of bedemen had been reduced to fourteen. Whether the rectory of Well, and site of the hospital, were, after the dissolution, granted back to the last Lord Latimer, representative of the founder, I do not know; but it seems probable, he presented in 1569. From 1638 to 1757, St. Michael's hospital at Well * presented to the vicarage; all other presentations, with one exception, have been made by the Cecil family.

The following was the state of the endowment prior to the dissolution:

A stipende or s'vice w'in the p'ishe of Welle.

Robt. Beckwith, stypendarye there, of the age of xxxiii yeres, indifferently well lerned, of honest conversac'on & qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but his onelye stipend ethere as one other stypendarye prist in the sayd p'yshe as shall appere hereafter; the necessitie therof is to mynister sacraments, hauing ccciii^{xx}. howseling people in the sayde p'yshe: the said Robt. Beckwith hathe his stipende but for terme of xl yeres, wherof v yeres are expired; the same to be payde yerely by the mast' of the hospitall of Well, and the vicare of the same.

The yerely value of the same stypend as shall appere in the rentall

thereof iiiⁱⁱ. xiii^s. iiiⁱⁱ^d.

In resoluts yerely going furthe of the same ix^s. iiiⁱⁱ^d.

And so rem. clere iiiⁱⁱ. iiiⁱⁱ.

Goods, ornaments, & plate, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods iiⁱⁱ. plate iiⁱⁱ.

A stipende.

M^d. That there is w'in the sayde p'ishe one Robt. Bancke, of the age of xli yeres, which plaieth of the organs, & helpeth divine s'uice in the sayde churche, and also instructeth chyldren there, hauing yerely for his stipende or wages iiiⁱⁱ. xiii^s. iiiⁱⁱ^d. appoynted to sing there by the last will of the right honorable the Lord Latimor, for the terme of xxi yeres, payd out of the lordeshype of Bolton in Allerdale, in the countie of Cumbreland, wherof there is xvii yeres and a halfe expyred, so that there is two yeres & halfe to come, iiiⁱⁱ. xiii^s. iiiⁱⁱ^d.

A gramer scole.

M^d. That there is also in the same p'yshe one S^r Robt. Redshawe, bachelor of diuinitie, a p'cher of God's worde, and scole m'. of a free gram' scole for the better bringing vp and instructyng of children, founded by the ryght honorable John Latimor, and receyvet yerely for his salarye or wages the some of viⁱⁱ. xiii^s. iiiⁱⁱ^d. of the mast' of the hospitall of Well, and the vicare of the same, viⁱⁱ. xiii^s. iiiⁱⁱ^d.

Thospytall of Well, in the p'yshe of Well.

George Nevyll, master of the sayde hospitall, beinge of the ffundac'on of Rauffe Nevyll, sometyme Lord of Middelham, to thentent that in the same shuld be and remayne i master, ii prysts, & xxiiii poore ffolkes called eremetts, & to pray for the kynge, the quene, the ffounders, and all x'pen soules, & that the saide master, ii prysts, bretherne, to be contynuall resydent in the sayde hospytall, and to haue meate, drynke, and lodgyng in the saide hospytall, and either of the sayd prysts xxvi^s. viii^d., and eyther of theym a gowne: xxiiii poore ffolke to haue theyr lodgyng in the said hospytall, and eyther of theym daylie one loffe of brede of the weighte of lxx^s., i halfe galon of ale, q' di' and meate to the value of q', and over this everie of the saide poore ffolke to have yerely iiiⁱⁱ.

* It is remarkable that the parish church of Well is dedicated to St. James; yet the Saint's well is named from St. Michael.

And for the sustentac'on of the said hospitall the same is endowed wyth the parsonage of Well, and one vycare there endowed, who dischargeth the saide master of his cure there, and other landes and te'ntes, as apperyth by ffundac'on, datted Anno D'ni MCCCXLII. and the sayde master and bretherne be bounde to servyce in the sayde churche, and the sayde poore ffolkes to saye certen prayers daylie, as apperyth by the said ffundac'on; and in thys daye there is & of long tyme hath byn there kept and susteyned in the saide hospytall onelye xiiii poore ffolkes, hauing eu'y of theym theyr lodgyng there & xxvi^s. viii^d. a-peice; for all their dewties & dyetts in the saide hospitall xviii^{li}. xiii^s. iiiii^d.; and eyther of the twoo prysts xl^s. for theyr expendes, & gownes iiiii^{li}.; whiche amounteth in the hoole to the some of xxii^{li}. xiii^s. iiiii^d.: and all the resydue of the possessions remayneth to thuse of the master for kepyng of hospitalytie, that is to saye, the master and the twoo prystes, & other charges, ordynarie & extraordynarie, goyng forthe of the same.

Goodes, ornamentes, & plate p'teynyng to the same hospytall, as apperyth by inventorye, that is to saye, goodes valued at xix^{li}. x^s. ii^d. & plate iiiii^{li}. vi^s.

Goodes	xix ^{li} . x ^s . ii ^d .
Plate	iiii ^{li} . vi ^s .

Ffirste, Thomas Malson holdeth a cotage & certen landes, rentyng yere by yere xv^s. Katryne Hall holdyth a cotage by yere ii^s. The wiffe of Edmond Dobbyn holdyth a cotage by yere iii^s. The wyffe of Pacok a cotage by yere vi^s. viii^d. Will^m. Dobbyn holdyth a cotage, & a p'cell of grounde called Parokys, by yere xi^s. George Harryson holdyth a cotage by yere iii^s. Will^m. Herkey holdeth a husbandrye by yere xlvi^s. viii^d. & Thomas Pykebuske holdeth a husbandrye paing by yere xxx^s. lyeng in the towne of Snape. Thomas Glover holdyth a husbandrye paying by yere xxxiiii^s. John Robynson holdyth a cotage paying by yere vi^s. viii^d. The wyffe of Richard Sterne holdeth a cotage iiiii^s. Richard Rokeby holdeth a cotage vi^s. Leonard Sympson holdeth a cotage v^s. Rynder wyffe holdeth a cotage with appurtenaunces by yere ix^s. Richard Scotson holdeth a cotage iii^s. iii^d. John Huchonson holdeth a cotage ii^s. vi^d. Thomas Huchonson a cotage v^s. Crystyan Ukkerby holdeth a cotage v^s. Thomas Shepard holdeth a cotage & ii acres of inge by yere xi^s. James Lambert holdeth a cotage by yere ix^s. Roger Edmondson holdeth a cotage by yere vii^s. ii^d. Hogge wyffe a cotage by yere ii^s. vi^d. Jakson wyffe a cotage by yere ii^s. vi^d. Thomas Yates holdeth a cotage by yere iiiii^s. Will^m. Lounde holdeth a cotage by yere iiiii^s. Thomas Sterne holdeth a cotage by yere iiiii^s. Thomas Mad holdeth a cotage by yere iii^s. Thomas Thorneton holdeth a cotage by yere iii^s. ix^d. Robt. Watson holdeth a cotage by yere iii^s. Robt. Browne holdeth a cotage by yere ii^s. vi^d. Robt. Harryson holdeth a cotage by yere vi^s. viii^d. The old Master Threpeland holdeth a cotage with appurtenaunces by yere vii^s. Robt. Barkehouse holdeth a cotage by yere iiiii^s. Will^m. Ffydler

holdeth a cotage by yere v^s. Todde's wyffe holdeth a cotage by yere iii^s. The wyffe of Richard Sympson holdeth a cotage by yere iii^s. vi^d. Richarde Pereson holdeth a cotage by yere vi^s. Richard Borde holdeth a cotage by yere ii^s. vi^d. John Harryson holdeth a cotage by yere iii^s. Will^m. Wynder holdeth a cotage with app'tenances by yere ix^s. George Tuke holdeth a cotage by yere iii^s. Robt. Lounde holdeth a cotage with app'tenances by yere xiii^s. Alan wyffe holdeth a cotage by yere iii^s. iii^d. Will^m. Kynder a cotage by yere x^s. John Askewyth holdeth p'te of a cotage by yere iii^s. John Sympson wyffe holdeth a cotage by yere vi^s. iii^d. and John Wedowson holdeth a cotage by yere lyeng in Well ad t'm M'c & Pent. Robt. Barton payeth out of a closse called Gebdykes by yere viii^s. at Ester only. John Thekston for a cotage by yere viii^s. lyeng in Massham att M'c & Pent. The Heyres of Doddesworth ffor a closse in Thorneton Watles xx^s. & John Graunte for a closse nygh Pykall iii^s. by yere att M'c onely; in all xixⁱⁱ. vii^s. vi^d.

Item, the rent of lxvi acres & iiiii rodes of arrable lande in thoccupac'on of dyuers tennants of the towneshyppes of Well & Bynnsoo, paying by yere lxvi^s. ix^d. A medowe grounde called Lytell Inge, with a p'cell callyd Rocke Myre and the Eller, conteynyng by estimac'on xii acres in thoccupac'on of Will^m. Lounde & others xlvi^s. viii^d. A closse, callyd P'kes, cont. x acres of medowe, in tholdyng of John Sygewyke, by yere xx^s. A closse callyd Stubbyng, conteynyng xvii acres of pasture, in tholdyng of Will^m. Lounde & other, xiii^s. iii^d. A pasture closse, callyd an Oxclose, cont. viii acres, in thoccupac'on of John Laton, by yere xx^s. and a lytell closse at Wellskoughsyde, cont. iii acres medowe, in thoccupac'on of Margarette Sterne, by yere xii^s. att M't & Pent. viiiⁱⁱ. xviii^s. ix^d.

Item, the rent of clxix acres of arrable lande viⁱⁱ. vi^s. i^d. Certen grounde lyeng in Ley, lately enclosed, conteynyng by estimac'on xxx acres xxx^s. The Nether Oxclose, conteynyng xii acres of medowe, xxxiii^s. 1 p'cell of medowe, cont. iii acres, in Ffarwath Ffelde, vi^s. A medowe closse, called Ffolde hede, with ii other p'cells, called Hoode Garth & the Calffe Closse, cont. p' estimac'on iiiii acres, vi^s. viii^d. and a closse, callyd Horse Close, conteynyng by estimac'on vi acres, vi^s. viii^d. in all by yere, in thoccupac'on of the master & bretherne of the said hospitall xⁱⁱ. ix^s. iii^d.

Item, certain rents yerely comyng of certain porc'ons devysed by indenture, as it is sayd, that is to wytte, the Lorde Latymer holdeth the tythes of certain closes & groundes by yere lx^s. Sir X'pofer Danbye, Knyghte, for the tythes of his groundes of Thorpe lvi^s. viii^d. and Roger Threpel, and for

the tythes of Crystechurche in Yorke, xiii^s. iiii^d. in all by yere att Mart. & Pent. vi^{li}. xⁱ.

Item, the tythe cornes of Snape, Well, & Nosterfeld x^{li}. the Lente boke & offering dayes vi^{li}. Tythe hempe, lyne, hey, pygges, gese, hennes, & buryallys, xxvi^s. viii^d. Tythe calffes, purificac'ons, & weddynges, xiii^s. iiii^d. Tythe woll & lambe xl^s. in all by yere in thoccupac'on of the m^r. & brethⁿ. of the s^d. hospytall xx^{li}.

Some of the saide hospytall lxv^{li}. v^s. vii^d. inde.

Payable yerely to the vycare of Well ffor his yerely stypend ix^{li}. tharchebyshoppe of Yorke for a penc'on xx^s. the bysshoppe of Chester ffor a penc'on xx^s. the deacons of the church of Yorke for a penc'on xiii^s. iiii^d. to the late house of Seynt Marten, nere Rychmond, xl^s. Richemond Castell xii^d. to the same out of a house att Massham xii^d. to the Lorde Latymer for Rokeby Garth ii^s. ii^d. and to the kynge's maiestie for the tenthes lvii^s. ix^d. ob. in all xvi^{li}. xv^s. iii^d. ob.

And so remayneth xlviii^{li}. x^s. iii^d. ob.

M^d. The two prysts are named in the boke of the tenthes, ii chauntrye p'stes valewed at iiii^{li}. the pece, & the tenthes therof is affore allowed in the some of lvii^s. ix^d. ob.

M^d. Ther is a wode, called Welskough, cont. p'r estim. xx acr. of okes, asshes, salyes, & other wodes, valued att xx^{li}.

It. A woode, cont. by estimac'on iii acr. of okes, asshes, & other vnderwoode, in the Horsse Closse, valewed at lxvi^s. viii^d.

It. C'ten okes & other vnderwoode growyng appon the hedge rowes, parthes, & oxclosses, valewed att iiii^{li}.

The same chauntry is wythyn the p'ysse of Well, & nygh adioyning to the saide church, the necessity therof is in doying of dyvyne servyce in the saide church, prayer ffor the soules dep'ted, the releyff of poore people wyth kepyng of hospytalitie there whiche is dayly obs'ued, wyth the effecte of the same ffundac'on, sauynge of the lacke of tenne of the saide poore ffolke, which the master alledgeth to be by occasyon of losse of the p'uffyttes of theyr p'sonage, there beyng mucche hyndred by decay of tyllage in the sayd parysshe: there is no landes sold sithens the statute.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1455.

Welle Hosp^{tall}. of St. Michael.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF WELLE.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
	D ^{ns} . Ric. Mauliverer		p' resig.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE MASTERS OF WELLE HOSP'TALL.

Temp. Instit.	Magistri Hosp'lis.	Patroni.	Vacat.
147.. 152.. 154.. 157.. 16....	Mr. Will. Beverley Mr. Ric. Threpland Mr. Geor. Nevill, S. T. B. Mr. Edw. Popley X't'pher Dodsworth To these may be added, John de Stayndrop, the first, and John Thirpland the last master on the old foundation.		

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF WELLE.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
7 Apr. 1391	D'ns. Robt. Philip, Cap.	Mag ^r . & Frat. Hosp ^{lis} de Welle. iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
13 Aug. 1569	John Gretson	Lord Latimer	
24 Sep. 1599	John Scot, senior	Lord Burleigh	D. of J. S.
22 Oct. 1608	Nicholas Anderson	Earl of Exeter	D. of N. A.
5 Sep. 1634	Robt. Miller, A. B.	Christopher Dodsworth	Res. of R. M.
31 Mar. 1638	Roger Cooke, A. B.	St. Michael's Hospital at Well	D. of R. C.
3 Mar. 1682	William Stead	St. Michael's Hosp. at Well	D. of W. S.
22 Feb. 1713	John Place, A. M.	Hon. William Cecil	
9 Oct. 1717	George Henson	St. Michael's Hosp. at Well	Res. of G. H.
23 July, 1718	Benjamin Knowles	St. Michael's Hosp. at Well	Res. of B. K.
2 Aug. 1723	Edward Braithwaite	St. Michael's Hosp. at Well	Res. of E. B.
16 July, 1724	William Wood	St. Michael's Hosp. at Well	Res. of W. W.
15 Dec. 1757	Richard Thistlethwaite	St. Michael's Hosp. at Well	D. of R. T.
31 July, 1781	John Rakes, A. B.	St. Michael's Hosp. at Well	D. of J. R.
24 Nov. 1790	Robert Thistlethwaite	Earl of Exeter	D. of R. T.
	Thomas Dockeray	Earl of Exeter	

On high ground, about a mile from Well, stand the magnificent remains of Snape Castle; a place which, though not mentioned in Domesday, is recognized very soon afterwards among the earliest grants made to Richard, Lord of Middleham.

The etymology of the word is not obvious, nor will perhaps be accepted even as probable, without some knowledge of a peculiarity in the Saxon language, which, in several instances, has been transferred into modern English. Cnæp, however, is the brow or projection of a hill, which well accords with the situation of Snape; and the letter *s* was frequently prefixed to the first initial *c* or *k*, so as gradually to absorb it in pronunciation. A familiar instance of this process is the verb *snap*, formed by this very process from *knap*; and thus Cnæp became first *Scnape*, and, by the elision of the second consonant, *Snape**.

Whether this castle were built by the Nevills before or after they assumed the title of Latimer, does not appear; but it seems more probable that it was the work of John Nevill, first Lord Latimer of that line, who was the first that wanted a distinct house of such magnificence.

By Leland it is thus described, though very inaccurately, as to its situation:

“Snape, a godly castel, in a valley longing to the Lord Latimer, & two or three parkes welle wodid about it.

“It is his chefe howse, & stondeth a two mile from Gret Tanfeld.”



Snape Hall.

* See Junius and Skinner in voce Snap.

The outline and general appearance of the place, as seen from a little distance, is probably not very different now from what it was then; but no sooner had the Cecil family succeeded to this portion of the estates of the last Lord Latimer, than they transformed the castle of Snape into a commodious and well lighted quadrangular house, suited to the taste of that period. This work bears date A. D. 1587. The whole outline of the building is a rectangle, about fifty of my paces on two sides, and forty-five on the other, externally. So far as I can judge, the walls are partly those of the old castle, and partly those of Elizabeth's time; but the old foundations appear to have been preserved. On the north side was a long gallery throughout from angle to angle.

But the south-east corner, including the chapel, is an entire remain of the old castle, massy and firm, with the old windows, which strikingly contrast with the wide square-topped transoms of the sixteenth century by which they are surrounded.

Snape was never deserted or neglected by the Exeter family till the decease of the Hon. Charles Cecil in the year 1725, who being the second person of the same generation that died in the house, their immediate relatives are said to have contracted a dislike to the place; after which it was wholly neglected. In the reign of Charles II., however, the principals of the family seem either to have resided, or meditated a residence at Snape; for there is yet remaining a family chapel, beautifully painted upon stucco by Verrio, upon the fine colouring of which time and damp are beginning to display their melancholy effects.

About twenty years ago this castle and estate were sold by the then Marquis of Exeter; and since that time, the deer have been destroyed, and the park has assumed the appearance of an ordinary farm; but the south side of the quadrangle is still kept in repair, and contains several lofty and pleasant apartments. The rest of the house has been dismantled and roofless above eighty years.

Of the Lords Latimer I have nothing to add to the skeleton-like dryness of a common pedigree, but the following account of an affray betwixt the husband of Catharine Parr and his relative, Sir Thomas Danby, which is contained in an original letter of the former.

Right honorable my verey good lorde, after my moost humble maner, these shalbe to signyfie your lordshippe, that whereas ther is a certen matter in traverse betwixt me and my servants, & Sir Thomas Danby, Knight, & his servants, now depending in the lawe byfore your lordship & the counsaill, for one assault and fraie late made by the seid Sir Thomas Danby & his servants, upon me & my servants, in myne owne grounde at Snape, which matters were called & pleaded before your lordship & the counsaill at yo' late sytting at Yorke, & in the same no ende were made at that time. Trusting that the seid matter shuld have bene tried before yo' lordshippe & counsaill at time convenient w'thout any ffurther busynes off either partie. And sythens that tyme the said S^r Thomas, wth others, hath at the sessions endyted me and my servants for the seid fraie; which thing I never doubted, consideryng that the matter was dependyng byfore yo' lordshippe, & in the lawe, ffor if I had thought that they wold have gone about & sought for such purposes, I wold have loked therupon. Most humbly requyryng your good lordshippe to considre the premysses, and to shewe me yo' benyvolent favor therin,

& in other my matters now depending in the lawe before yo^r lordshippe & the counsaill.
Thus beseching J^hu to have your lordshippe in his tuic'one.

Yo^r lordshippe's at co'mandement,

JOHN LATYMER.

Efrom Snape, this last of Novembr. (1546).

(Indorsed)

*To the Right Honorable and my verrey good Lord,
Therle of Shrewisburye, President of the
Kinge's Ma^{ties} Counsaill establyshed in thes
north parties.*

Population, 1811.

Snape	616
Well	332
	<hr/>
	948

M A S H A M.

In Massam ad g'ld' xii car' & viii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Gospatric i man'. N'c' Erneg'. h't ibi i car' & x uill' & iii bord' cu' v car' eccl'ia est. Ad hoc maneriu' adjacent beruice' Tinslebroc iii c. Suinton iii c. & dim. & Sudtone i c. & g'ld' vii car' & dim' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Wasta s't. Tot' maneriu' cum beruicis i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' vi lib' m° xvi sol'.

In Ellintone ad g'ld' vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi Gospatric ii c. & Norman iii c. & ii bous' & Torchil vi bou' h'br' iii maneria. N'c' h't idem Gospatric quod habuit de Comite in d'nio i car' & ii uill'i & iii bord'i cu' i car'. In residua t'ra h't Comes vi uill' cu' iii car'. P'ti acr' vi. Tot' i leug' & dim' l'g & dim' leu' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xl sol' m° xxx sol'.

In Federbi ad g'ld' iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi Gospatric & Eldred h'br' ii man'. N'c' h't Comes & Gospatric de eo. Ibi viii uill'i & i bord's habentes ii car' & dim'. Tot' dim' leug' l'g & iiii q' 4 lat'. T. R. E. ual' x sol' m° xv sol'.

In Sudtone ad g'ld' i car' & i caruca potest e'e'. Ibi h'b' Norman man'. N'c' h't A. Comes et wast' e'. Tot' dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In Hicheton ad g'ld' ii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Archil man'. N'c' h't Gospatric ibi i car' & iii uill'i & ii bord'i. Tot' dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xvi sol' m° viii sol'.



It is evident from this account that there was as yet no district entitled Masshamshire, but that each manor of which it was afterwards constituted was holden independently of the Earl of Richmond as chief lord of the fee.

The following valuable document, preserved only in an inspeximus of Henry VI., will enable us to trace the first footsteps of the union, which has continued to the present day.

Carta per inspeximus Alani Comitis Richmondiæ, de concessione villæ de Massaham Rogero de Molbrai, in qua designantur metæ de Massahamshire. Rex, &c. inspeximus.

Alanus Comes omnibus baronibus de Richemundshire &c. Sciatis me concessisse & hac præsentī carta confirmasse Rogero de Molbrai Massaham cum omnibus pertinentiis, in bosco & in plano, in pratis & in pascuis, in aquis & in molendinis, in fugationibus & in garennis, cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus, tenendam de me & hæredibus meis sibi & hæredibus suis, tam libere, &c. sicut unquam tenuit Nigellus de Albeny, pater suus, de Comite Stephano patre meo, per servitium unius militis, usque ad divisas de Witton, quia nolo quod ulla lis oriatur pro mandatione ejusdem Massaham quam ipse idem R. mihi fecit, scilicet centum marcas argenti, cum nichil inde possum clamare. Salvo servitio meo post acquietationem vadī prænominati.

Sunt autem hæ metæ de divisīs de Witton & de Massahamshire, scilicet ubi Esewath est. ex parte occident. de Witebech, sicut fluit in Jor. & de Esewath usque

Kelmegeho, & inde usque in Dalacher, & de Dalachre usque in Blapot, & inde usque in Seilkelde, & inde usque in Holegele ex parte occident. sicut Macheresgate ascendit inter duas Holegillas, & inde usque in Kempestanes, & postea, sicut aquæ segregant; quarum quædam tendunt ad aquilonem versus Witton, & quædam ad meridiem versus Masshamshire; & sicut aquæ se separant ex parte aquilonari de Caderlond & de Burnelshage usque ad divisas de Coverdale, & usque ad Inderesho ad divisas Radulphi filii Ribaldi.

Testibus Scollando senescallo, Radulpho filio Ribaldi, Hugone filio Gernegan, Herveo filio Acharii, &c. &c.

The grantor of this charter is evidently Alan, the third son of Stephen, Earl of Richmond; and the names of the witnesses, all memorable as the immediate dependents of the earls at this period, confirm the supposition. But it refers to a former tenure of the same district by Nigel de Albani, under Earl Stephen, yet without ascertaining whether Masshamshire had or had not been granted out before the period referred to. It seems too that some dispute had previously taken place with respect to the boundaries between Masshamshire and Witton, most probably after the foundation of Jervaulx abbey, and that Mowbray had deposited a pledge of a hundred marks to make good his claim, which pledge Earl Alan now releases to him. Whether all, or which of these ancient landmarks are now become obsolete, it is for those to say who are better acquainted with the highlands of Richmondshire than myself. Nature, however, marks with sufficient distinctness the general outline; and Caderlond, I presume, is Cotterdale.

This Roger, in the year 1145, founded a priory of Black canons at Newburgh, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, on which he bestowed the churches of Masham and Kirkby Malessart (the first mention which I have met with of the latter). And here considerable difficulties occur; for (how long after this transaction does not appear,) a Samson de Albini enters into covenants with the canons of Newburgh, quod Rogerius filius Samsoni tenebit ecclesiam de Masham de ecclesia de Newburgh libere & quiete.

Item ecclesiam de Malesart tenebit ipse de priore, & Ricardus (who this Richard was does not appear,) de ipso, & post decessum Ricardi, vel mutationem vitæ, frater ejus Uchtred eodem modo tenebit, & quod Ricardus habebit in sua custodia Rogerum puerum cum ecclesia de Masham, & de ipsa ecclesia providebit necessaria puero per consilium & considerationem prioris*.

It is probable that this Samson was a natural brother of Roger de Mowbray, and son of Nigel de Albini, who having no interest in the great estates of Mowbray, assumed the name of the paternal line.

With the monks of Newburgh, however, these united churches did not long continue; but there exists not a vestige of the transaction by which they were alienated: all which we know on the subject is, that about a century after the first donation by Roger de Mowbray, in the year 1258, the rectory manor of Masham, cum Kirkby Malzard, was become the corps of a prebend in the cathedral of York†.

There is some uncertainty in tracing the connexion between these two churches, and in describing them properly. But, first, I think, from the low and fertile situation of Masham, that the original parish church has been there, and that Kirkby Malessart arose at a later period for the accommodation of the mountainous and remote parts of the Saxon parish. This opinion is agreeable to the general analogy of the subject; yet as a Chereby (Kirkby is mentioned in Domesday under Borghscere, now Claro wapentake), there can be no doubt that a church existed there also at that time. The

* Mon. Ang. vol. ii. p. 191, &c.

† Browne Willis's Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 152.

singular addition of Malessart was a later and a Norman stigma on the ancient husbandry of the place.

No separate parish, however, was carved out of Masham for Kirkby, yet Kirkby was never a chapel to Masham; on the contrary, and by a very peculiar fate, the daughter has become the superior: the incumbent receives institution to Kirkby Malessart, and Masham is properly a chapelry in his patronage. To this is to be added, that the vicarial house is at Kirkby Malessart.

Masham was the golden prebend in the cathedral of York, being valued, A. D. 1534, at 136*l.* per annum; and as the corps of that prebend consisted, as appears, solely of the rectory manor of this parish, it follows that the valuation was higher than that of any other benefice in the kingdom. This circumstance, as in many other instances, led to its fall, the prebend of Masham having been dissolved and converted into a lay fee by Archbishop Holgate. It also accounts for another fact, which is the high rank and celebrity of many who held this prebend, and of whom a catalogue is for that reason subjoined.

Prebend of Masham.—From a Manuscript at Burton Constable.

Roger de Mowbray granted to the church of York, Masham, Kirby Malessart, and four other churches. Teste Rogero Archiepiscopo.

Before that time Walter Buhert offered with his own hand, on the altar of St. Peter, the church of Masham in frank almoigne, Roger de Albin then holding it as a prebend. It was exempted from archidiaconal jurisdiction.

The prebendary was rector of Masham church, and had there his manor built of many tenements; also twenty-three tenements, seven oxgangs, twenty-seven acres, and three roods of land, with dominion and all manner of jurisdiction over all inhabitants and sojourners of the town.

Also, over two tenements and a close, containing four acres, in Sutton.

Also, over three tenements and three acres of land in Elyngton.

Also, over one close at the west end of Wandesworth, and over all the inhabitants of that town.

Also, over Fetherby, and seven tenements, three tofts, and half an acre of land.

Also, over Elynstangs, and one tenement, with half an acre of land.

Also, over Upper Burton, and two tenements, and half an acre of land, and over Burton major and minor.

Also, over all lands, &c. held of him by the abbot of Fountains at Aldburgh.

Also, over Ilton, and three tenements, and one oxgang of land there.

Also, over Slapewath, Souremyre, Pikersgill, Leghton, and Leghton with the vaccary and grange of Pott belonging to the abbot of Fountains, Helagh with Helagh Cotts, Elington upper and lower, Swynton, Wardesmerke, and a mansion at Biggente.

He was also rector of Kirby Malsard, which had the same exemptions as Masham, granted by Sewell, archbishop, and the chapter of York, and had jurisdiction and dominion over the inhabitants of the town, and two free tenements with their crofts, and one acre and three roods of land; also four tenements, four oxgangs of land, and seven cottages held of him by tenants in bondage.

Also, over the towns of Azerlawe, Thorp, Mikelhawe, Wrathwayte, Langal, and Leverton; the hamlets of Myfoss, Katesmore, Sweton, Carlton Dale, Dale-Bonhouse; the granges of Galgh-how, Wyggyns, or Myggyns, and Bramle, all in the parish of Kirby Malsard.

Also, over Angram, Westhouse, Loge, Skyrhouse, Hachenker, Woldall, Newhouse, Lyme, Trop, Middlesmere, Sterme, Stodfolde, Lofthouse, Morehouse, De Stene, Brathwaite, Ramesgil, Ragel-house, Calf-hull-house, Goldethwayte, Sixford, Irfeld, Effald, and one part of Hewith, Wynnesley, Brimsle, all in Nidderdale.

11 Kal. June, 1295. This prebend being vacant, the pope formed out of it three prebends, each to be worth 50 m^{cs}. per ann. sterling, assigning the remaining revenues to the common use of the chapter.

To the first he collated Robert de Lascy, his clerk; to the second Theobald, a kinsman of the Earl of Barr; to the third Boniface de Salucis, his clerk.

The old taxation was 250 m^{cs}., the new taxation 120 m^{cs}.

5 March, 1536, Robert, Archbishop of York, by the king's license, granted this prebend to Lord Wriothesley and his heirs, and so it was dissolved.

Massam.

This prebend consisted of the manor of the rectory of Masham cum Kirkby Mazzard, of which the prebendary was also patron. The incumbents of the stall, as I learn from Mr. Torr, were,

Roger de Albany; he held it about 1258.

Roger de Clare succeeded, as I judge, A. D. 1287.

John de Grandison came in A. D. 1309. He was in 1337 made Bishop of Exeter, having, I presume, resigned 1316, to William de Ayremin. He was in 1325 made Bishop of Norwich.

John de Ufford is the next; I find he enjoyed it 1340, and was in 1348 made Archbishop of Canterbury.

Reginald Brian succeeded 1348, and was, 1350, preferred to the see of St. David, and succeeded by

Andrew de Offord, 1350. He died 1358, being Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Adven Cardinalis was presented hither by the pope; as was

William Cardinalis 1363, and

Robert de Stratton; to whom succeeded

John Mowbray A. D. 1381, and to him

William de Norton, 1385; his successor was

John Stacy, 1387. He died 1394, being prebendary of Banbury, in the church of Lincoln.

John Roos succeeded 1395; his successor was

John Bere, 1396; to whom succeeded

Thomas More, 1402. He died 1421, being dean of St. Paul's cathedral in London, and was buried there, and succeeded by

William Kinwoldsmersh, 1421; on whose death succeeded

Henry Bowett, Archdeacon of Richmond, 1426; and to him

George Neville, 1447; and to him

Roger Ratcliffe, collated 1456, on Neville's being made Bishop of Exeter. He died 1471, being dean of St. Paul's cathedral, London, and was succeeded by

John Sherwood, collated 1471. He was, 1484, made Bishop of Durham, and succeeded by

John Blithe, collated 1484. He was, 1493, made Bishop of Salisbury, and succeeded by

Henry Carnebull, collated 1493. He died 1508, and was buried in the cathedral.

Richard Dudley, collated 1508. He died 1536, being chancellor, or rather precentor of Salisbury.

Thomas Bedill, instituted 1536. He died next year, being also archdeacon of Cornwall, and prebendary of Lincoln.

William Wylleford, of Willifed, prebendary also of Lincoln. He resigned the same year to

Robert Paterson, the last prebendary, 1537. He resigned 1546, when it became, soon after, by means of Archbishop Holgate, conveyed to Chancellor Wriothesley and his heirs, and has ever since been dissolved, and converted into a lay fee.

The house of Mowbray, whose possessions in Yorkshire, from the age immediately after the Conquest to the reign of Edward II., were of vast extent, had four seats annexed to their several baronies.

Of these, the first was Thirsk, dependent on which was that fine and fertile portion of the county of York still denominated the vale of Mowbray. The second was the barony of Masham and Kirkby Malessart, which stretched from the eastern confine of the parish of Masham, by Midlesmore in Netherdale, to Hebden in Craven, and of which the feudal head was the castle of Kirkby Malessart. The third was Ewcross wapentake, stretching from the north-western point of Craven to the confines of Westmoreland, having for the seat of its chief the castle of Black Burton, in Lonsdale. The last was the isle of Axeholme, immediately subject to Epworth, anciently Eppleworth Castle.

With the first and fourth of these the present work has no immediate concern. But in order to trace the history of the house of Mowbray in its connexion with the honor of Masham and the wapentake of Ewcross, we must return to Roger the first, who, although a minor, was one of the northern barons who met to consult with Archbishop Thurston on the defence of the country, and afterwards fought among the foremost at the memorable battle of the Standard, A. D. 1138.

In the year 1142, adhering to the cause of King Stephen against the Empress Mawd, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln.

Six years after, or A°. 1148, he accompanied Louis, King of France, into the Holy Land, and (as saith Simeon of Durham,) vanquished a stout and hardy pagan in single combat.

In the 20th of Henry II. he adhered to the young King Henry against his father, on which occasion he repaired his old ruinous castle at Kenarfare, in the isle of Axeholme. This brought upon him the vengeance of Henry, bishop elect of Lincoln, the king's natural son, who besieged and demolished the castle of Kenarfare; after which, hastening northward, he took the castle of Malessart, which the king ordered to be pulled down to the ground.

The bounty of this great baron to the religious houses must be considered as profuse, even in an age when the owners of large estates were seized with a fanatical spirit of impoverishing their own families to enrich the monks. A catalogue of these benefactions by Roger de Mowbray alone would occupy a folio page: one only will suffice for my present purpose; after having added that Mowbray, whose valour as well as piety was of a very romantic cast, undertook a second pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where, according to Hoveden, whom I consider as the best authority, after being taken prisoner in a general overthrow of the Christians by Saladine, he died, and was buried. This probable account, however, is encountered by another, which I suspect to be a fabrication of the monks of Byland; namely, that on his return to England, having met with a lion

fighting with a dragon, he took part with the king of beasts, and mortally wounded his antagonist, which so engaged the gratitude of the former, that he spontaneously followed his benefactor into England; after which, Mowbray having survived fifteen years, died, and was interred in Byland abbey, within an arch on the south-side of the chapter-house, where his tomb was long after distinguished by the figure of a sword.

I now return to another difficulty in the history of Masham. It is certain that this Roger de Mowbray gave to the abbey of Jervaulx (at its first foundation, says Dugdale, but more probably on its translation to Witton,) all his lands lying in Masham, which lordship Stephen, Earl of Bretagne and Richmond, had given to Nigel de Albini, his father, to hold by the service of two knight's fees. The fact of this donation is confirmed by the silence of all inquisitions in the future descents of the Mowbray family with respect to Masham, though their manor of Malessart is uniformly mentioned in those authentic records. By what inducement, however, the monks of Jervaulx should have been prevailed upon to alienate so magnificent an estate immediately contiguous to their own demesne lands, it is now impossible to conjecture; but the fact is certain, that in the year 1328, Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Walton or Wanton, did bargain and sell this great manor, with its dependencies, to Geoffry le Scrope, second of the name in the family of the Scropes of Masham, in which line it continued till the final partition of their estates between the lines of Wyvil and Danby, when Masham fell to the share of the latter, who still continue to enjoy it.

At Swinton, near Masham, this opulent family have resided for several generations in the centre of their estates, and in a magnificent house, on a site at once elevated and sheltered by the banks of the Burne and the Twislebroc.

Letter from Christopher Danby to the Earl of Shrewsbury (1551).

My humble dewtie remembrede to your honorable lordshipe, plesith you to be advertised, that I have recevide your lovyng and gentill letter, by the tenure wherof I do perceave your lordshipe's pleasure is, that ye wolde have my Lorde of Lennox and me to byde order of two of the kyng's ma^{ties} counsell establishede in the north parties of all suche contraversies dependynge betwixe us; with whiche order, my lorde, I shall be contentede at your lordshipe's desire; and to selecte for me Mr. Robert Chaloner; and for my two ffrends I appoynte my son in lawe, Sir John Nevill, and Christofer Nevill, my brother in lawe, because they have beyn in use with the seide controversies. And where your lordshipe's request is, that ye wold have me to doo noo displeasure to the seide erle, wherewithall any unconvenyence might rise; my lord, that in noo wise I intende to doo, savinge onely to kepe my possession of my inheritaunce, whereof I am possesside alrede, and alwaies hath beyn. My lord, I trust that your lordshipe will let me knowe my Lord of Lennxe's pleasure herin, what place and day he doth appoynte to mete at, so that it may be affore the Feaste of Saynt John Baptiste next for to come; and all suyts of both the parties to seace in the meane season. And thus Almyghty J'hu have your honorable lordshipe in his blisside kepyng.

By yours to commaunde,

X'POFER DANBY.

From Thorp Perro, the xxii of Marche.

(Indorsed)

To the Right Honorable and my syngler good Lorde, the Erle of Shrowesbury, Lorde President of the King's Ma^{tie} most honorable Counsell establishede in the northe parties, this be delyverede.



S^r James Danby, of Thorp Perow, Knt. eldest son and heir of S^r Robert Danby, of the same place, Knight; married before 22 Dec. 6 Ed. IV. Agnes, daur. and heir of John Langton, of Farnley, Co. York, Esquire; died seised of the manor of Farnley 26 March, 6 Hen. VIII. as p^r inquisition.

S^r Christopher Danby, of Thorp Perow, Knight, died seised of the manor of Farnley, &c. 17 March, 9 Hen. VIII. as p^r inquisition. Margaret, daur. of Thomas, Lord Scroope, of Upsale and Masham, and sister of Ralph, the last Lord Scroope, of Masham.

S^r Christopher Danby, Knt Lord Farnley, &c. Lord of Mashamshire, &c. in right of his mother, and one of the co-heirs to the barony of Scroope, of Masham. Elizabeth, daur. of Richard, Lord Latimer. Other issue.

Dorothy, marr^d S^r John Nevill, of Le-versege, Knt.

Margaret, marr^d to Christopher Hop-ton, of Armley Hall, Esq.

Margery, married to Christopher Mal-lorye, Esq. who died without issue.

Elizabeth, married to Thomas Wentworth, of Ashby, 2 son of S^r John Wentworth, of Elmshall.

Mary, married to S^r Edmond Maly-verer, of Woder-some, Esquire.

Magdalene, mar-ried to Marmaduke Wyvell, of Burton, Esq.

Jane, married to Roger Mennell, of Hainaby.

Anne, marr^d to Wal-ter Calverley, heir to S^r William Cal-verley, Knt.

John Danby, 3 son, ob. S. P.

Christopher Danby, Esquire, 2 son.

Margaret, daur. of S^r William Cal-verley, Knight, widow of Robert Beeston, of Bees-ton Hall, Esq.

S^r Thomas Danby, Knt. was returned as holding the manor of Farnley, of the honor of Pontefract, at Bernard's Survey of duchy lands in Com. Ebor. 19 Elizabeth, 1577; living 1585.

Mary, daughter of Ralph de-vile, Earl of Westmorland

James Danby, 4 son, of Scruton; living 1585.

Isabell, daur. of Richard Meignell, of Eslyngton, in Co. York.

Marmaduke Danby, 5 son.

..... daur. of Parker, of Co. Pal. Lanc.

William Danby, 6 son.

Mary.

Elizabeth.

Thomas Danby, of Farnley, Esquire, ob. 3 Jan. 1581, in Vita Patris.

Elizabeth, daur. of Tho-mas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Esquire.

Henry Danby, 2 son.

Robert Danby.

Richard Danby.

Other issue.

Christopher Danby, eldest son, æt. 21 Anno 1585.

James Danby, 2 son.

Francis Dan-by, 3 son.

John Danby, 4 son.

Elizabeth.

Christopher Danby, of Farnley, Thorp Perow, and Masham-shire, Esquire, ob. 18 July, 1624.

Frances, daur. of Edward Parker, Lord Morley and Monteagle. She secondly marr^d William Richards, Esquire, and died 20 Sept. 1654.

Catherine Danby, bapt. at Leeds 29 Feb. 1611, married S^r Francis Armytage, of Kirk-lees, Baronet, ob. circ. A^o. 1646, buried in the cathedral at York.

S^r Thomas Danby, of Farn-ley, Thorp Perow, and Ma-shamshire, Knt. born 1610, ob. 5 Aug. 1660.

Catherine, eldest daur. of Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, Esq. ob. 22 Sept. 1645, buried at Ma-sham.

Christopher Danby, 2 son, ob. S. P. 2 Oct. 1634.

Thomas Danby, of Farn-ley, Thorp Perow, and Mashamshire, Esq. eld-est son and heir, slain Anno 1667.

Margaret, daur. of Co-lonel William Eure, 2 son of William, Lord Eure, and co-heir to her coz. Ralph, Lord Eure.

Katherine Danby, marr^d Henry Best, of Gray's Inn, Esquire: she died 1688.

Francis Dan-by, bapt. at Leeds 31 March, 1641.

Charles Danby.

Alice Danby, died unmarried 1670.

Christopher Danby, of Farn-ley and Mashamshire, Esq. heir to his nephew Christ. ob. Nov. 1689.

Anne, daur. of Colonel Ed-ward Colepepper, 2 brother of John, Lord Colepepper, ob. 1695, buried at York.

Eight other children, who all died young, or without issue.

John Danby, lived at Mid-dleham marr^d, and left issue, but none of them left any descendants.

Thomas Danby, of Farnley and Ma-shamshire, Esquire, died a minor un-marr^d A^o. 1671.

Mary Danby, bapt. at Leeds 2 May, 1661, and Charles Danby; both died infants.

Christopher Danby, Esq. brother and heir of Tho-mas, was killed by a fall from his horse A^o. 1683, a minor and unmarried.

Wandesford Danby, 2 son.

Francelia.

S^r Abstrup Danby, of Farn-ley and Mashamshire, Knt. ob. 24 Dec. 1727; buried at Masham.

Judith, daur. of Abraham Moone, merchant of London, ob. 22 Jan. 1712; buried at Masham.

William Davies, Esquire, younger brother of Sir Tho-mas Davies, Knight, Lord Mayor of London A^o. 1677, 1 husband.

Eleanor, daughter of Christopher Danby, Esquire.

Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Ingram, of Barrowby, Esq. ob. April, 1717; buried at Whitchurch, near Leeds.

Abstrup Danby, of Farnley and Mashamshire, Esquire, only child and heir, ob. 12 March, 1750, æt. 70; buried at Masham.

Batina, daur. of Eusden, D.D. 2 wife, ob. at Bath 1748; buried there.

William Danby, Esquire, eldest son and heir, Lord of Farnley and of Mashamshire, and the various manors with-in its liberties, 1777.

Mary, daughter of Gilbert Af-fleck, of Dalham Hall, in Com. Suffolk, Esquire, by Anne, daur. and co-heir of John Dolben, Esquire, ob. 8 June, 1773; buried at Ma-sham.

Arthur Danby, second son, died at Farnley un-married in Aug. 1766; buried in Farnley chapel.

Abstrup Danby, of Farnley and Mashamshire, Esquire, 3 son; ob. 1777, died in 1792.

Hannah, daur. of Ri-chard Wolfe, Esquire, of Bridlington Quay, died 1790.

Jane Danby, died un-married A^o. 1764; bu-ried at Masham.

Judith died 1744, unmarr^d.

Anne Danby, only sur-ving child by the 2d marriage, died unmar-ried 1760; buried at Masham.

Thomas Lockhart, Esquire, son and heir apparent of Alexander Lockhart, of Craig-house, Esquire, one of the lords of sessions in Scotland, first husband, married 13 July, 1772, ob. 22 Aug. 1775.

Mary, eldest daur. of William Danby, Esq.

William Harcourt Esq. who succeeded to the title of Earl Harcourt in 1780, second husband, married 1780.

William Danby, only son and heir, married 16 Sept. 1775; high sheriff of Yorkshire, 1784; li-ving 1816.

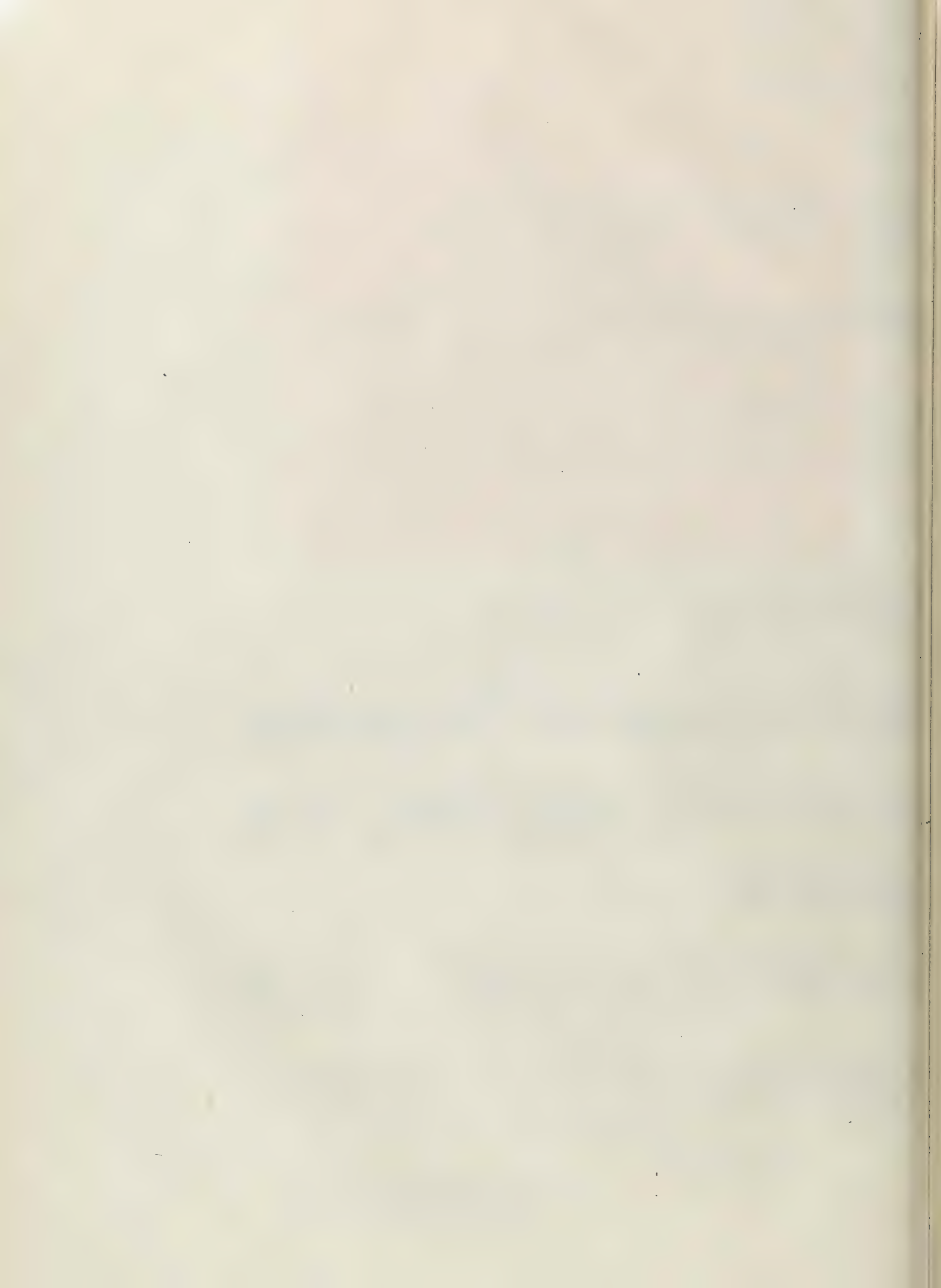
Caroline, daur. of Henry Seymour, of Sherborne, Esquire, born 31 Dec. 1756.

Elizabeth, 2 daught^r unmarr^d 1777.

Elizabeth, only child of Abstrup Danby, died unmarried A^o. 1768.

William Danby, son and heir apparent, died young 1779.

There has been no official continuation of this pedigree recorded since the visitation of Yorkshire 1584.
WILLIAM RADCLYFFE, Rouge Croix.



Before I take leave of the Scroopes, I cannot help observing, that they were a very extraordinary family in both their branches : men of law and of letters as well as of arms, in an age when law and letters were little esteemed ; and at the same time uniformly and perseveringly addicted to their own advancement. In consequence of this principle regularly acted upon, while the first descendents from the great dependants of the Earls of Richmond had declined, the two brothers Henry and Geoffry, with their immediate descendants, from an obscure and unknown origin, raised themselves to an equality with the greatest of their long-established neighbours. Both planted themselves in the same valley ; but, as was once said of two greater powers, the older branch had the bones, and the other the fat of Wensleydale. From this observation, however, Wensley itself must be excepted.

From the stock of Scroop of Bolton a second branch arose to equal rank by equal abilities, and a similar direction given to those abilities. The qualities of neither were those of ordinary feudal barons ; but the one producing a lord chancellor of England and an archbishop of York, the other a chief justice of England, both rose to the rank of nobility, and to an estate capable of supporting it.

Of the branch afterwards established at Upsal, and generally denominated from Masham, the first was Geoffry le Scroop, of whom Hopkinson affirms that he was a younger son of Bolton, while Dugdale more generally affirms that he was of the family. This person seems to have risen under the patronage of the Nevills, and first appears in Coverdale, where he obtained a charter of free warren in his demesne lands at Coverham, Caldbergh, and Agglethorp, 5th Edw. II. Six years after he began to extend his possessions, probably by an extensive practice of the law in Lincolnshire, Kent, and Northumberland. The same year he obtained a licence to make a castle of his manor-house at Clifton upon Yore, near Masham, as also of free warren for all his demesne lands at Clifton upon Yore (the same place), and Yarnewick, in the county of York. Of the castle at Clifton few vestiges appear ; though, from its vicinity to Masham, it seems to have stood in the place of a manor-house for that town.

Growing in wealth A°. 15 Edw. II. whose favour he seems to have possessed, he procured a third charter for a market every week at his manor of Burton Constable, Com. Ebor. as also for one fair yearly on the eve and festival of St. Mary Magdalen. Two years later he was appointed to the great office of chief justice of the King's Bench ; shortly after which, on the attainder of Roger de Clifford, he had a grant of the castle and honor of Skipton in Craven.

In the commencement of the reign of Edw. III. he was under some cloud ; and being for a short time displaced from his office, was restored, on receiving a testimony from the prelates, earls, and barons in parliament, that he had behaved loyally to the late king ; obtained a special pardon for the displeasure which the king had conceived against him, and was once more restored to his seat.

Still his manors and estates gathered about him, and, in the 2d of Edw. III. he obtained another charter of free warren for his demesne lands in Masham, Bellerby, Gartheston, Hunton, Selton, Thirne, Agglethorpe (why a second time ?), Upsale (now mentioned for the first time), Thornbergh, and Kelvington, Com. Ebor. ; also for one charter every week on the Wednesdays at Masham ; and two fairs yearly, one on the eve and day of St. Barnabas, the other on the eve and day of the Assumption of our Lady. After this, maintaining the mixed character of a judge and a statesman, he was repeatedly removed from and reinstated in these respective offices in the later years of his life. Notwithstanding many signal marks of his sovereign's favour, he never

attained to a higher rank than that of banneret, to sustain the dignity of which he had a grant of 200 marks per annum. He died in the thirteenth year of Edw. III. seised, according to Dugdale, amongst other manors in the county of York, of that of West Bolton, which, unless it were held in trust for the elder branch, must be a mistake.

The age of Geoffrey le Scrope, or the place of his interment, is nowhere mentioned; nor do I know whether St. Stephen's chapel in York cathedral, which afterwards became the family burial-place, were acquired for that purpose by the chief justice, or by some one of his near descendants.

Henry l'Escrope, aged twenty-five years at the time of his father's death, was a military and a long lived man. I shall not enumerate his offices, his treaties, or his adventures. Suffice it to say, that he died in a good old age A°. 15 Rich. II., and was found, besides several manors in other counties, to die seised in his own county of Burton Constable, Hutton, Bellerby, Scotton (Dugdale, probably Scorton), Coverham, Masham, Clifton, Barmingham,very juxta Gilling (Sadbury), Aynderby, Furneaux, Upsale, &c. The æra and the founder of Upsale castle has not been ascertained.

The son and heir of this Henry was Stephen l'Escrope, a soldier also, who being already a knight, served in the train of his father. In the 51st Edw. III. he married Margery, widow of John, son of Sir Henry de Huntingfeld, Knt. In the first of Rich. II. he was summoned to parliament as the first Lord Scrope of Masham. He had summons to parliament from the 16th of Rich. II. to 7th of Henry IV. when he died Jan. 25th, possessed in Yorkshire alone of the manors of Burton Constable, Hunton, Gerston, Bellerby, Coverham with its members in Aclethorp, Caldbergh, and Melmerby, Masham with its members, Clifton, Watloes (a new acquirement), Barmingham, Anderby Furnes, Sadbergh, &c. in Com. Ebor. leaving issue Sir Henry l'Escrope, his son and heir, aged thirty years, who, in the 22d Rich. II., married Philippa, daughter of the son of Sir Guy de Brian *, Knt., and in the 6th of Hen. IV. obtained a grant from the king of the manors of Therske and Hovingham, a valuable acquisition to the Lord of Upsale, whose castle overlooked the vale of Mowbray, though but for life. In the 8th this nobleman became a widower by the death of his first wife, who died Nov. 19, A. D. 1406, and in the third year after became treasurer of the exchequer. The year following he married to his second wife Joan, Duchess of York, one of the sisters and heirs of Edmund Holand, Earl of Kent; and thus appeared to be growing in honours, as he really was in rank and in royal favour. But he was a man of great duplicity and depravity; for under the semblance of great gravity and sanctity, he was detected in treating with the king's enemies, and conspiring with Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and Sir Thomas Gray, to kill the king himself before he should embark for France. At Southampton he had a short trial, and being found guilty, lost his head, and forfeited his estates, which, as far as they relate to the subject of the present work, were as follows: Masham with its members, Coverham, Burton Constable, Clifton, Aynderby with the steeple, Hunton, Bellerby, and Upsal. Whereupon those of Masham, Clifton, Watlous, Thorne, Nostrefield, Burton Constable, Hunton, Garstone, Coverham, Aynderby, &c. were granted to Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh, for life.

This Henry was succeeded by Sir John Scrope, his brother, who was heir also to another brother, Stephen l'Escrope, archdeacon of Richmond; and as the first step to a

* Whose fine tomb remains in the conventual church at Tewksbury.

restoration, obtained from the crown for four years, with the assent of the lords in parliament, a grant of all the lands forfeited by the treason of Henry, his brother. This John wrote himself of Masham and Upsale, where, saith Dugdale, he had "two eminent seats*." He seems not to have been distinguished as a military man, but accounted, in the earlier part of Henry VIIIth's reign, as a prudent and judicious ambassador to foreign courts. His last appointment was to the great office of treasurer of the exchequer. By his last testament, bearing date July 1st, 29 Henry VI., he bequeathed his body to be buried in a new tomb made for himself and the Lady Eliz., his wife, in St. Stephen's chapel, York.

Even in Drake's time were several fragments of inscriptions over the Scropes of Masham, and among them that of Archdeacon Stephen l'Escrope, and I am not sure whether after another century some fragments of them may not yet remain. But to return.

This John Lord Scrope appears to have resided much at York, and there to have died; for by his last will he appointed, that at his funeral his corpse should be borne by his sons and servants (being then at his house) to the said chapel, twenty-four poor men clothed in woollen gowns and hoods going before it; and that the same poor men should, before the entrance of that chapel, say their prayers at the dirige as well as the mass, each receiving for their pains vi^d. Also, that his corpse should be brought into that chapel, and laid upon that tomb, and covered with a black woollen cloth, and a large cross of white linen; and that two fair candlesticks of silver gilt, with his arms, which he had lately given to the high altar, should be placed upon his tomb, each of them holding a wax candle weighing four pounds.

A near connexion seems to have been kept up between the two branches of the house of Scrope, among other appearances of which this Lord Scrope of Masham bequeathed one great brooch of gold of two angels, fashioned like a man's heart, to John, son and heir of Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton.

This Lord Scrope died Nov. 15, 34 Hen. VI., seised in Com. Ebor. of the manor of Upsale cum membris, Overselton, Watlous, Clifton, Burton Constable, and Garstone; leaving Thomas, his son, twenty-five years of age.

This Thomas, in the 37th Henry VII., obtained license to found a chantry for two priests in the family chapel of St. Stephen, in the cathedral church of York. Though living, at least as to his earlier years, in an unquiet period, he seems, by his quiet disposition, to have escaped attainders and forfeitures; and having been summoned to parliament from the 38th Henry VI. to the 12th Edward IV. died in the 15th of the latter year, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, only fifteen years of age, together with three other sons, Henry, Ralphe, and Geoffray; and three daughters, viz. Alice, married to Thos. Strangeways, Esq.; Mary, married to Sir Christopher Danby, Knt. whence the manor and estate of Masham descended into that family; and Elizabeth to Ralph Fitz Randolph, I suppose, of Spennithorne.

This Thomas, the last named Lord Scrope of Masham, having been summoned to parliament from 22d Edw. IV. to 7th Henry VII., died soon after, leaving issue by Eliz. his wife, daughter of John Nevill, Marquis Montacute, one sole daughter Alice, wife to Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton. This Eliz. surviving her first husband, married Sir

* But qu. whether the Scropes of Masham had at any time near that place any other seat than Clifton castle? I think not.

Henry Wentworth, Knt. and by her testament, bearing date 9 Hen. VIII., bequeathed her body to be buried in the Black Friars, London, by the body of her husband, Thomas, Lord Scrope, of Upsale and Masham; further directing that her executors should lay over her body a stone with three images, one of her late husband, a second of herself, and a third of her said daughter, with their arms respectively thereon, and this to the amount of ten pounds; which gives pretty good information with respect to the expense of engraving at that time upon brass.

Of the three brothers of the last mentioned Lord Scrope of Masham, it appears that Henry was summoned to parliament 3d Hen. VIII., and that Ralphe, by his brother's death without issue, had summons to parliament in the 6th Hen. VIII. By his testament, bearing date A. D. 1515, he bequeathed his body to be buried before our Lady of Pity in Rivaulx abbey, together with a legacy to that house of 20*l.*; shortly after which he also died without issue, for the probate of his will bears date March 19th following. His heir was Geoffry, his brother, a clerk, who after having enjoyed the title of Lord Scrope of Upsale and Masham about two years, died also childless; in consequence of which his three sisters Alice, Mary, and Elizabeth became his heirs.

This was the end of the Scropes of the second branch, and thus Masham appears to have passed to the house of Danby.

The town of Masham stands on a bold bank, overlooking the Ure as it descends through a fertile valley, after it has lost its mountain character, without having become tame and tranquil.

In Domesday it is spelt Mashan, by a substitution of the final consonant *n* to *m*, which I suspect to be Danish, and of which there are other examples in northern local names. Thus in Craven, Topham is frequently written *Tophan*, and Stanerbottom, *Stanerbotton*. In the next evidence relating to it the name is spelt Marsham, which, though it is contradicted by the best guide, universal pronunciation, may be supported in some measure by a piece of flat and marshy ground near the bridge.

The town is small, but neat and regular, surrounding a spacious square, which was once the *green* of the village; but none of the houses are above mediocrity.

At the east end is the church, dignified alone among all the churches of Richmondshire by the ornament of a spire, which the Norman tower was well calculated to sustain. This, as it is the oldest, is also the most massy part of the church, and has the general feature of these structures soon after the Conquest, that the wall is repeatedly contracted. The upper story, on which the spire is immediately raised, appears to be contemporary with its superstructure, or about the reign of Edward III. Near the south porch is the frustum of a Saxon cross, distinguished by scrolls, and the other characteristic marks of that period. The church itself, with the choir and side ailes, may be termed middle Gothic, of very handsome masonry without, and kept with extreme neatness within. The north and south choirs have evidently belonged, in right of different manors within their barony, to the Scropes of Masham; but on the partition of their great estates, when Little Burton fell to the share of the Wyviles, the north choir accompanied it, while that on the south seems to have gone along with the barony of Masham. At the head of the north aile is a cumbrous and costly monument to the memory of Sir Marmaduke Wyvile, the first baronet of his family, and the last inhabitant of Little Burton, in the genuine style of James I. with two leaning figures, in which the meanness of the material is hid by a thick coat of paint and gilding. The epitaph is interesting from the genealogical information conveyed by it.

Hic jacet Marmaducus Wyvell, Miles, primus sui nominis
 Baronettus, filius et hæres X'poferi per Margareta' filia'
 Joh'is Scrope; X'poferus fuit filius et hæres Marmaduci et Ag-
 netis, unus quinque sororum et cohæredus Joh'is, filii et hæredis
 Radulphi Fitzrandall, militis, et Elizabethæ, unus trium sororum
 et cohæredus Radulphi D'ni Scrope de Masham.

Marmaducus fuit filius et hæres Roberti, filii et hæredis Roberti,
 et Johannæ, filiæ et hæredis Joh'is Pigot,

A°. D'ni 1613, quo extractum fuit hoc monumentum. Marmaducus
 p' Magdalena' filia' X'poferi Danby, Militis, h'uit viventes sex
 filios, duas filias. Eius tunc hæres apparens fuit X'poferus,
 filius X'poferi, Marmaducus, filius Marmaduci.

Barbara, vnigenita sua, vixit ad ætate' annorum 76
 et mortuus est, A°. Mediatoris sui vnici, cui sit omnis
 Gloria et Benedictio, 1617, mensisq. Januarii 9.

Arms. Quarterly, first: gules, three chevronels interlaced, vair, a chief, or. Wyvell.
 Second: sable, three pickaxes, argent, a crescent for difference. Pigot.
 Third: azure, a chief indented, or. Fitz Randolph.
 Fourth: azure, a bend, or, with a label for difference. Scrope of Masham.



Cross at Masham.

On the opposite side is another chapel, the burial-place of the Danbys of Swinton, who having inherited the great estates of Masham from the Scropes, and holding the barony itself in abeyance with the Wyviles, have long resided at Swinton in great opulence, though contented with the rank of private gentlemen. Of this family there is a sumptuous mural monument at the east end, with a bust to the memory of Abstrupus Danby, Esq. together with several others of smaller account to other members of the family.

In the north aisle :

Ab hoc non procul marmore jacet Abstrupus Danby,
 Miles, suæ (favente Deo) Familiæ Restaurator.
 Natus vicesimo septimo die Decembris, Anno Christi
 Millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo quinto ;
 Denatus vicesimo quarto die Decembris,
 Millesimo septingentesimo vicesimo septimo.
 In cujus memoriam, Abstrupus Danby, Armiger,
 Filius unigenitus, hoc monumentum gratissimo animo posuit,
 Vicesimo quinto die Septembris, Anno Salutis 1737.

Here lieth all that is mortall of Dame Judeth Danby, late the beloved Wife of Sir Abstrupus Danby, Knight, Lord of the Manors and Liberties of Mashamshire, who departed this Life at Swinton the 22nd Day of January, 1712.

Mors mihi lucrum.

Thro' Death I'm past to everlasting Life,
 And so am quit of all your worldly strife.
 Cease to lament for me ; yourselves deplore :
 I have all Happiness, and wish no more
 Those temporary Joys I had before.

H. S. E.

Abstrupus Danby, Armiger, qui obiit 12^{mo} Martii, A. D. 1750, æt. 70.
 Ex Elizabetha uxore, filiâ Arthuri Ingram de Barraby, Armigeri,
 tres filios et unam filiam susceptos reliquit superstites.
 Supremum munus posuit Gulielmus, filius primogenitus.

Here lie the Bodies of William Danby, Esq. who died April 8th, 1781, aged 69, and of Mary, his Wife, the Daughter of Gilbert Affleck, Esq. of Dalham, in the County of Suffolk, who died June 8th, 1773, leaving him three Children then surviving (Mary, William, and Elizabeth). This Monument is erected in grateful Testimony of all that a Son can owe to the tenderest and most excellent of Parents and Christians.

The Memory of the just is blessed.

The Hope of the righteous shall be gladness. *Proverbs.*

S. H. M.

depositæ sunt Reliquiæ
 Thomæ Lockhart,
 unius ex Familiâ Cornwarth in Britannia Septentrionali.
 In mense Julii, 1772,

Mariam, majorem natu filiam
Gulielmi Danby, Armigeri,
uxorem duxit.

Obiit vicesimo secundo die Augusti, 1775,
prope triginta annos natus.

Thomas Danby, Esq. married Elizabeth, Daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, Esq. He died Jan. 3rd, A. D. 1582. She lived many years after him at Pott Grange, and was a great Benefactress to his Family.

At the west end of the church is this epitaph :

Christopher Kay, buried October the 23rd, Anno Domini 1680.

M^{rs}. Jane Nicollson, buried June the 4th, 1690.

C onfined in a Bed of Dust,
H ear doth a Body lye ;
R aised again it will, I trust,
I nto the Heavens hye.
S in not, but have a Care
T o make your calling sure :
O mit those Things which trivial are,
P rise that which will endure.
H ange not your Mind on secular Things ;
E ach one doth fade apace ;
R iches, of which the chief hath Wings,
K eeping no certaine Place.
A ddict yourselves unto his Conversation,
Y ou'l purchase Heaven for your Habitation.

A Matron grave is here interred,
Whose Soul in Heaven is preferred ;
After her Grandson lost his Breath,
She soon surrendered unto Death.

Of the Lords Scrope there neither is, in all probability, any interment in this church, nor any memorial, except their arms in one of the south windows, which remained Anno 1622. It does not appear, indeed, that, though owners of all Mashamshire, they ever had a seat in the parish. Clifton, their nearest residence, is in the parish of Watlas ; but Clifton, as we learn from Leland, was only a tower or castlet : so that their general abode must have been at Upsal Castle, as we know that the place of interment of many of them was in York cathedral, where they had a chapel.

Highly as the neatness and exact repair of this church are to be commended, it is still matter of regret that all the screens and lattices, which once separated the choir and the side chapels from the nave, have been removed. In the breaking down of these fences either to sanctity or to property, there is something extremely like the breaking down of all distinction between the different ranks of society, which is one of the worst, among many bad symptoms of the present age.

A shield bearing argent on a fess, between three plain cotises, gules, as many fleurs de lys, was in a northern window, 1622.

Here are two distinct parishes under the same cure, distant from each other above three miles. In Massam are eight large towns, or constablewicks, viz. Massam, Stainton cum Warder, Mask and Roomer, Ilton cum Pot, Healey cum Sutton, Fearby, Ellersbring, High Ellington, Low Ellington, High Burton, and Low Burton. Both parishes are about sixty miles round, are exempt, and were formerly called Massamshire.

To the Reverent Father and Lord Henry, by the grace of God Archbishop of York, Roger de Moubrai, greeting. I give yo^r discretion to vnderstand, that I for the health of my soule, and of all my ancestors and heirs, have given, and by this charter confirmed, to God and to the church of Saint Mary of Newburgh, newly founded in my fee, and to the canons there living regularly, for ever in free, &c. whatsoever right I had in the churches of Massam, and Malesard, and Landeford; and whatever a layman can in churches conferre to any religious college, that I have conferred the same upon them for ever in the same churches. And because your great care, who earnestly endeavor to plant sacred religion, and to cherish it when planted, is knowne to all men, therefore I humbly pray yo^r clemency, that for the love of God ye would lend your assent to this my gift, and by the authority of your writeing confirme for ever the oftmentioned churches to the canons aforesayd. Please yo^r benignity to take notice that I made this gift to them wth the will and at the request of Samson de Albeney, my kinsman, who holds the foresayd churches. These being witnesses, Robert Chaplay, &c.

Extracted from Torre's Peculiars.—Page 932.

Massam Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF MASSAM.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarii Eccl'æ.	Patroni.	Vacat.
Ult. Mar. 1346	D'ns. Will. Buktrout, Cap.	Preb. de Massam	p' mort.
26 Sept. 1349	D'ns. Alan de Ottringham, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
12 Jan. 1369	D'ns. Joh. de Leghton, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
18 May, 1393	{ Mr. Will. Clynt, S. T. P. Prob. } Testam. 26 Junij, 1425	iidem	p' mort.
22 Mar. 1425	D'ns. Will. Yoxhall, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
25 Mar. 1425	D'ns. Joh. Balderby, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
20 Febr. 1448	Mr. Robt. Thwates, S. T. P.	iidem	p' resig.
Ult. Apr. 1457	Mr. Adam Merland, Decr. B.	iidem	
	D'ns. Joh. Clyfton	iidem	p' mort.
23 Aug. 1466	D'ns. Joh. Mountfort, B. A.	iidem	p' mort.
7 Junii, 1499	Mr. Joh. Wall, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
23 Dec. 1505	Mr. Joh. Mylde, Pbr.	iidem	p' mort.
14 May, 1528	Mr. Geor. Dudley, Dec. Dr.	iidem	p' resig.
15 May, 1534	D'ns. Robt. Snape, Pbr.	iidem	p' mort.
13 Dec. 1534	Mr. Leonard Horsman, M. A.	iidem	p' mort.
6 May, 1551	D'ns. Tho. Gill, Cl.		
5 Oct. 1557	Fr'cus Rydall, B. A.	Marm. Wyvill, ar. &c. { Mag ^r . & Soc. Coll. S ^{te} . Trin ^{is} . }	
8 Feb. 1578	Cornelius Welles, Cl. S. T. B.	Cantab ^r .	
	Tho. Boulton	iidem	
27 Dec. 1601	Fr'cus Savage, Cl. S. T. B.	iidem	p' mort.
	Gilbt. Horseman	iidem	
17 Oct. 1638	Henr. Fearn, Cl. S. T. B.	iidem	p' mort.
23 Oct. 1639	Guil. Loe, S. T. P.	iidem	p' cession.
	Benj. Browne	iidem	
5 April, 1682	Joseph Welde, Cl.	iidem	p' mort.
3 Sept. 1688	Patr. Cooke, Cl. M. A.	iidem	p' cession.

Population, 1811.

Burton upon Yore	164
Ellingstring	139
Ellingtons	123
Fearby	216
Healey with Sutton	354
Ilton with Pott	209
Masham	1014
Swinton with Warthermask	182
	<hr/>
	2401

KIRKBY MALESSART.

In Domesday this parish and its dependencies are thus surveyed :

∞. In Churchebi Gospatric v car. τ're ad g'ld' τ'ra ad iii caruc. Ibi modo h'τ i car. 7 viii vill. cu' i car. Silva minuta i leug' l'g 7 i lat. Tot. man. i leug. 7 dim. l'g 7 τ'ud' lat. T. R. E. val. xxx sol. m°. xx sol.

Again,

∞. In Churchebi vi car. τ're ad g'ld' τ'ra ad iii car.

It may, however, be doubted, whether Kirkby Malessard was intended in all these instances. It is, however, certain, from the neighbourhood in which they are placed, that all must have been in Borgshire (now Claro) wapentake. Gospatric had also,

∞. In Laureton (Laverton) ii car. τ're 7 dim. ad g'ld' τ'ra ad i car. Ibi m° i vill. 7 i bord. T. R. E. val. xx sol. m° iiii sol.

∞. In Aserle Gospatric v car. τ're ad g'ld' τ'ra ad iii caruc. Ipse ibi n'c' h'τ i car. 7 i vill. 7 ii bord. cu' i car. T. R. E. val. xx sol. m° x sol.

∞. In Bramleia ii car. ad g'ld' τ'ra ad i car.

∞. In Cirlesmore ii car. τ're ad g'ld' τ'ra ad i car.

∞. In Cotesmore (Kettesmore) ii car. τ're ad g'ld' τ'ra ad i car.

∞. In Suatune ii car. τ're ad g'ld' τ'ra ad i car.

∞. In Birnebeham (Brimham) iii car. τ're 7 2 bov. ad g'ld' τ'ra ad ii caruc.

∞. In Beristade i car. ad g'ld' τ'ra ad dim. caruc.

This appears to be Birrelsith, rather than Birstwith, to which the translator of Domesday assigns it. I find also, under the title of the lands belonging to the king's thanes, that in Laureton, Ulchil and Ulruc had three carucates of geldable land, and Orm half a carucate in Azerley. It is also observable, that the survey of Brimham is twice entered. The whole of Netherdale upwards from Buerley with Dacre is omitted in Domesday, which leads to a probable conclusion at least, that the entire valley upward was then so nearly uncultivated and uninhabited, as to be overlooked in the survey. There is another Kirkby mentioned under Borghshire wapentake, under the terra Wil. de Perci ; but, as it is expressly stated to be in the soke of Walton, I am now fully persuaded that it is meant for the place which afterwards acquired the addition of Overblows, or

Oreblowers. It may also be inquired whether in the forgotten name of Todover annexed to this Kirkby is not lurking the first syllable of Overblows, and whether the word is not really Over-blowers, i. e. Over inhabited by the Blasters. But to return.

Gospatric, at the time of Domesday, held the manor of Kirkby Malessart with all its dependencies, so far as they were thought entitled to a survey. But here again we have to lament the want of that single link, which is so often wanting in the chain of topographical evidence; namely, the exact time or mode by which these estates were transferred to their next great possessor. There are, however, the strongest reasons, short of absolute proof, for concluding that they were in the hands of Mowbray within thirty years of this time.

This parish, long united with that of Masham, though within the wapentake of Claro, was in Domesday simply denominated Kirkby, which is enough to prove that a church was then or had been in existence at this place. But as villages of this name abounded in the north of England, the Normans, looking out for some distinctive circumstance about the place, observed that it had been imperfectly and irregularly reclaimed from the woods which then overspread the face of the country. Saxon husbandry was not the most skilful; and accordingly their more active and intelligent successors denominated this Kirkby "Mal Essart," or the land "ill" grubbed up and cleared from its original impediments. By this denomination it still continues to be known, though the first cause has long ceased; and the meaning of the term is so little understood, that it is commonly pronounced Kirkby Malside.

The castle, which, though long since demolished, had been the head of an extensive barony, appears to have been built by Nigel de Mowbray, or rather Albini the first; for it is not mentioned in Domesday, and it was demolished in the twelfth century, in consequence of the rebellion of his son, after which it was never rebuilt. But its foundations, and the gigantic earthwork which surrounded it, are still very conspicuous at the east end of the churchyard; and the groundwork of the great hall, the chapel, and other apartments within the bailey, have lately been disclosed, by digging out stone for the use of a neighbouring house, where several Norman capitals and bases have been discovered. The situation is advantageous, having a steep declivity descending to the Kesbeck, which appears to have been separated into a pool on the north; while on the more accessible sides art has abundantly supplied what nature had withholden.

The whole circuit was an oval enclosing a single area, without a keep, and the principal buildings were placed, for the purpose of admitting light and sunshine, nearly against the north wall of the bailey, and towards the east end. In this line have been three principal apartments, of which that on the west seems to have been the kitchen; next, the great hall; and, lastly, a smaller apartment, by the door of which a Norman base and the stump of a cross have been dug up. This seems to have been the chapel. Another large oblong apartment, rather southward from this line, may have been the stables. The whole area within scarcely exceeds half an acre.

From this scale, it is evident that the castle of Kirkby Malessart could never have been a principal residence of so magnificent a family as the Mowbrays, more especially when compared with the dimensions of their castle at Thirsk.

The history of this castle is very short: evidently posterior to Domesday in the date of its foundation, it was finally demolished in or about the 20th of Henry II., when Roger de Mowbray having taken part with the young king, Henry, his natural brother, then bishop elect of Lincoln, vigorously assisting his father, laid siege to the castle of Malessart, and took it; after which, the old king immediately gave directions to pull it

down to the ground, which the present appearances of the site prove to have been completely executed. Of the siege and capture of this castle by Henry, the original evidence is the chronicle of Joreval, a contemporary record of a neighbouring house.

With respect to the æra of the church, the name of Kirkby, in the silence of Domesday, rather proves that a place of worship had once existed there, than that it remained after the Conquest. It was one probably among the many which Danish hostility had swept away in the north. But a narrow and highly enriched Norman doorway will go far towards proving that it was restored at no long time afterwards, and probably by the zeal of Roger de Mowbray the first.

Little else, however, is left of the original fabric; and the parts, which were long after superinduced, though spacious, have nothing beautiful or striking about them. The tower, which appears to be the latest part of the fabric, is handsome; and into a kind of frieze near the base have been wrought up some rude sculptures of much earlier date, and several of them on subjects not likely to have been originally sculptured for a church.

These are, a man, a stag, and two dogs.

Two hounds, and two hares.

An animal (probably a bull, but now become obscure), tossing dogs, two men fighting behind.

Two other animals fighting.

On the tower, and of the same date, are also shields charged with the following bearings:

A plain cross.

A saltire.

Three water bougets.

A lion rampant.

Two chevronels.

In the east window is a single memorial of the old lords, the Mowbrays:

Gules, a lion rampant, argent.

The absence of all memorials of the Stanley family prove that the tower was built, and the glazing of the east window finished, before the manor came into the possession of Thomas, the first Earl of Derby.

Though the vicars of the two united parishes of Masham and Kirkby Malessart have always resided at the latter place, here is only one memorial of an incumbent, which is placed against the south wall without.

The Rev^d. Peter Save, Bachelor of Divinity, & Vicar of this Parish 29 years, was buried under this tomb by his own desire of leyng in the Church Yard, Sept. 11th, 1732. He was Fellow of Trin. College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. D. A. D. 1701, & was presented to these united Livings soon afterwards.

The vicarage-house, which stands on the south side of the churchyard, has been lately rebuilt in a very creditable and handsome manner by Mr. Lawson, the present vicar.

Whenever this church was refounded after the Conquest, it seems to have attended the fortunes of that of Masham from the beginning; the Mowbrays having been founders, and consequently patrons of both.

Roger de Mowbray, about the middle of the twelfth century, founded the priory of

Newburgh in this county, on which he bestowed *ecclesiam de Masham & ecclesiam de Malessart*.

But in these churches a Samson de Albini, who, though unnoticed by the genealogists, seems to have been uncle of Roger, and brother of Nigel de Albini, covenants and agrees with the said convent, *quod Rogerus filius ejus tenebit ecclesiam de Masham libere & quiete*.

Item *ecclesiam de Malesart tenebit ipse de priore, & Ricardus (another son) de ipso, & post decessum vel mutationem vitæ Ricardi (that is, if he should become a monk), frater ejus Uctred eodem modo tenebit, & Ricardus habebit in custodia Rogerum puerum cum ecclesia de Masham, & de ipsa ecclesia providebit necessaria puero per consilium & considerationem prioris**.

So openly were church benefices, even in the twelfth century, converted into a provision for younger children, while the religious countenanced these transactions, on condition of obtaining a reversionary interest in them. The first donation of these churches is witnessed Ricardo Clerico Malesart, the earliest ecclesiastic mentioned in connexion with this church.

Henceforward the history of the church of Malessart being the same with that of Masham, any farther account of it would be impertinent repetition.

The descents of this extensive manor and its dependencies shall now be traced as briefly as possible.

That these † were portions of the vast estates in Yorkshire formerly belonging to Robert de Molbray, Earl of Northumberland, there can be no doubt: all these were bestowed by Henry I. on Nigel de Albini, a valiant Norman, who first married the wife of Molbray, whom he had displaced, and by papal dispensation, in the lifetime of her husband; but having no children by her, he afterwards married Gundred, daughter of Gerald de Gurney, A. D. 1118. By her he had issue Roger, who took the name of Mowbray, a valiant crusader, and great devotee, the founder of Biland Abbey in 1143, of Newburgh two years after, besides having been a great benefactor to Rivaulx and Fountains. He died about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and seems to have been interred at Biland.

I have already stated, that in his time the castle of Malessart was demolished; but by the inquisitions post mortem of the family, the possession of the manor, with its dependencies, may be traced along with that of Burton in Lonsdale, through Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshall, temp. Ric. 2^d. to Anne, sole daughter and heir of John, Duke of Norfolk, the wife of Richard, Duke of York, second son to Edw. IV. who dying without issue, these estates reverted to Isabel and Margaret, daughters of Thomas, the first duke, of whom Isabel, having married James Lord Berkley, carried the manors of Kirkby Malessart and Burton in Lonsdale to that family.

His eldest son was William, afterwards Marquis Berkley, who in the latter part of his life having no issue, bargained ‡ and sold to Thomas Stanley, the first Earl of Derby, these manors, with others in the county of York and elsewhere, in consequence of which the present Earl of Derby is chief lord of those fees at present. The parish itself, seated

* Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. ii. p. 191.

† This must be carefully distinguished from the title of the Mowbrays to *Masham*, which was given by Stephen, Earl of Richmond, to Nigel de Albini.—Dugdale, Bar. in Mowbray.

‡ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 366.

on the confines of the low and mountainous districts of Yorkshire, is of a very diversified character and aspect: to the east and south, plain and fertile; to the west and south-west, depressed into a woody and romantic valley; and towards the north, rising into wild moors and mountains. This is Nedderdale, corruptly pronounced Netherdale, which, rising at the foot of Whernside, after merging for a considerable distance, re-appears near Middleham, and continues its course through this parish to Brereley, and afterwards to Hartwith.

This tract was the tota Nedderdale of Mowbray's comprehensive charter, which in few words assigned a little province to the monks of Fountains. From them it past after the dissolution to Sir Thomas Gresham; and by purchase from him or his immediate descendants, to the Yorkes, a wealthy family, and merchants of the staple, whose descendant, John Yorke, Esq. is the present possessor. An increasing fondness for warmth and shelter, and latterly for picturesque beauty, has uniformly operated upon this family in the successive changes of their habitations. Tradition records, that their first residence was considerably above Middlemore, and almost at the head of the valley; thence their first migration was to Middlemore, where the names of Hall Garth and the Park still denote the site and ornament of their mansion. Here too, for several generations, was their burial-place; long indeed after they had abandoned the place as a residence. Here, however, their memorials are not many, and of these the only one which deserves to be perpetuated is the following:

HIC JACET JOHANNES YORKE DE GOWTHWAITE, EQUES AURATUS PRO ANTIQUISSIMO RICHMONDIÆ MUNICIPIO, SUB ILLUSTRISSIMO REGE CAROLO SECUNDO LEGATUS PRIMARIUS. OBIIT APUD LONDINUM, TEMPORE COMITIORUM, IN TERTIO DIE APRILIS, A. D. 1663, ÆTATISQUE SUE 29°. CUI SUPERERANT UNICUS FILIUS THOMAS YORKE, & UNICA FILIA.—HOC MONUMENTUM, IN PERPETUAM EJUS MEMORIAM, FIDELISSIMA CONJUX MARIA MÆRENS POSUIT.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

The next removal was to Gowthwaite Hall, above four miles lower in the valley. From the style of the house, which must have been built for that purpose, this event must have taken place about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, or the beginning of her successor's; for such is the style and character of the house. The family at that time appear to have been catholics; and there still remains a large upper room in the house, which retains the name of Hall, and to which the following tradition is attached: That a masque was acted in the adjoining apartment, which seems to have been the great parlour, or principal chamber of the house, by the family and their servants, under the respective characters of protestants and catholics; the catastrophe of which was, that the latter drove the former into the adjoining room, which no doubt was properly solemnified for the purpose. Remote as the place was, and surrounded by none but dependents of the family, this insult on the established religion of the country soon reached the jealous and inquisitorial Star-chamber; in consequence of which, the Lord of Netherdale was so severely fined as to be compelled to enfranchise many of his estates. That there is a basis of truth in this story I have no doubt; but do not know how far it is confirmed by the records of the court, or indeed whether they exist.



Gowthwaite Hall.

I cannot take leave of this house without a more pleasing recollection—that about the year 1728, it gave birth to William Craven, afterwards D. D. and Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, on whose learning and virtues I have already bestowed one tribute in his life-time, and shall, in another place, enlarge upon them with greater freedom since his decease.

About sixty years ago Gowthwaite was in its turn abandoned by the family for Buerley, which, though four miles still lower, is in a situation much more wild and picturesque than Gowthwaite. The scene has been adorned with walks and plantations to a great extent by the late Mr. John Yorke; and though oak is the indigenous and grateful inhabitant of the lower declivities of Netherdale, the pine forests, which have been spread on this estate along the sides and to the summits, harmonize admirably with their rugged and alpine character.

The manor of Buerley was not one of the original estates of the Yorkes, but inherited by them from Mary, daughter of Mauger Norton, Esq. of St. Nicholas, near Richmond,

who built a chapel adjoining to the manor-house, which, as it is unendowed and unnoticed in the Liber Regis, appears to be purely domestic. On the east end, in the black character of the former century, are his initials **M. N.** and Gloria Deo.

In the house are several portraits of the family, particularly Mauger Norton, to whom the family were indebted for their property and their interest at Richmond; and his son-in-law, Sir Thomas Yorke.

From Buerley to Hartwith the valley continues in its descent not only to improve in general fertility, but in the masses of its native oak woods, celebrated for the excellent timber which they afford.

At Hartwith was founded, about fifty years ago, a chapel of ease to Kirkby Malessart, the erection of which was retarded for some time by a very singular impediment; namely, a contest betwixt two principal freeholders, one of them an unmarried lady of a very beneficent turn of mind, in order to determine which of the two should contribute all the timber; a privilege which each demanded, and neither would share with the other.



Brimham Craggs.

This widely spread parish, which stretches over a tract of country scarcely less than 100 miles in superficial extent, contains two natural objects, each of them very remarkable in its kind. The first of these is Brimham Craggs, an assemblage of vast perpendicular

masses of grit stone, on the summit of a high hill, which now stand insulated and distinct from each other, partly from the gradual washing away of the peat moss, which must have originally enclosed them, and partly, in the lapse of ages, from the decomposition of their own softer parts. Some of them have by this process been left so nearly in equilibrio, as to be easily capable of being moved like artificial rocking stones; while the whole groupe, from its vast extent, and the bulk of its component parts, affords a striking proof of the supremacy of nature in her operations over the boldest and most gigantic efforts of art; for Brimham, could it be transported to Salisbury plain, would reduce Stonehenge itself to a poor and pigmy miniature.

The next object is of a very different character. Principally within the township of Grewelthorpe is the well known Hackfall, a scene deservedly celebrated for its sylvan beauties: for here the Ure, after having changed its first character of a mountain torrent, and glided for several miles (though always lively and impetuous) through a rich and low country near Tanfield, suddenly turns to the right, and plunges into the depths of a steep and narrow valley hung with native woods of the finest growth, through which points of rock jut out at intervals; while from one point the tower and spire of Masham are seen to great advantage. Near the approach a lively little stream hastens to meet the Ure over an interrupted bed of massy rock, while petrifying springs, always picturesque, burst out at intervals. Paths have been cut in every direction to exhibit the most striking points to advantage; while on the brow of the hill near Grewelthorpe a very judicious contrast is procured to the sequestration beneath, by admitting a very extended view of uncultivated fields and distant mountains to the south and east.

Perhaps the architectural decorations, excepting so far as they are occasionally wanted for shelter and refreshment, might have been spared; and the name of Mowbray, which is attached to one of these, when known to be modern, wholly fails to produce that pleasing association which genuine antiquity alone can excite.

The great house of Fountains was seated too near the confines of this parish not to have extended its possessions far and wide within it. A short abstract of these estates, with their donors, if omitted, would be a material desideratum in its history, and in that of the Mowbrays, the great benefactors of that house.

First, then, Roger de Mowbray gave the grange of Aldburgh, with common of pasture in Swinton and Rumor; and the same Roger, with Nigel his son, gave the dead wood, standing as well as lying, to make charcoal for the forge (iron forge) here, confirming the grange of Sutton, with common of pasture in Azerlagh and Winch Esk, and half a carucate in Brimbem.

It may be presumed that there was not much heavy timber, though there was certainly a great deal of copse and underwood in the immediate neighbourhood of the house; for

Alan, Earl of Richmond, gave all his wood at Masham towards building the abbey.

Turgesius, son of Malger, gave eighteen acres of woodland betwixt Rumor and Ellerbeck; and Roger and Nigel de Mowbray granted a round for the monks' cattle from this place to the moor between Swinton and Nedderdale, belonging to the honor of Masham.

Among these grants I observe that Masham is said to be in Kirkbyshire.

In Beuerley, John, son of Roger de Mowbray, granted to the monks of Fountains licence to kill wild boars, and all other kinds of swine, in the monks' part of Nedderdale, confirming all this village to them A. D. 1317.

In Brimbem, Roger de Mowbray gave all his land, reserving only to himself yearly a

buck and doe, a wild boar, and a kid, together with such birds as he should catch in hawking.

Afterwards the same Roger, with Nigel and Robert his sons, confirmed to the house all Brimbem, restraining the tenants there from taking or destroying birds or wild beasts in that forest; for which Roger received of the monks 350 marks. Afterwards, however, in 1246, John de Cauncefield received from Stephen, abbot of Fountains, thirty marks for releasing all claim to this manor. From the smallness of the consideration, this must either have been paid for some doubtful right, or for some small mesne manor within the place.

In Dacre, Bertram Huget, one of the earliest monks, gave the lands here which Roger de Mowbray had given to him; and Roger de Mowbray gave all mines and minerals of copper, iron, and lead, as a recompense for the corn which his men had taken from them at Ripon, and the sum of eighty-three marks, which they had sent him in his great wants.

In 1193, John de Mowbray confirmed to them all his rights in every kind of swine in Nedderdale; namely, in Dacre, Beuerley, Sexford, Burwath, and Dalgaghe.

In 1485, it was agreed between the abbot and convent and John de Mountford, A. M. vicar of Masham and Kirkby Malessart, that the former should pay annually to the latter 5*l.* in lieu of tithe hay in Thwayt-houses, Thorp, Lofthouse, Borethwaite, Calf-house, Holme-house, Senford, Butterstanes, Daylagh, and Bramlay, which was confirmed by Thomas Pearson, prebendary of Masham and Kirkby Malessart.

In Kirkby Malessart itself various donations made by the feudatories of the Mowbrays were confirmed by the chief lords successively; beside which Roger de Mowbray gave to the house twenty loads of hay annually growing in the meadow of Walaldasney.

In the forest of Kirkby Malessart was Sutton, where Thurstan, Archbishop of York, gave two carucates, which the monks immediately reduced to a grange. Here, too, the Mowbrays were great benefactors.

In short, throughout the chartulary of Fountains are many other grants and confirmations of the Mowbrays to this great house, which, although the original patronage and donations of Archbishop Thurstan unquestionably entitle him to the name of founder, prove that these holy men were on the whole much more deeply indebted to the piety or the superstition of the Mowbrays, and principally within the parish of Kirkby Malessart, where the possession of lands was of much greater importance to them than in more remote situations.

Extracts from Leland's Itinerary relating to Kirkby Malessart.

At the ende of Masseham townlet I passid over a fair ryver, caullid Bourne. It goith into We therby a litle byneth the bridge.

The lordship of one of the Aldeborows lyith agayn the mouth of Burn, wher it goith into We. Thens to Gruelle Thorp a 3 or 4 miles bi hilly, and lingy, and sum morisch ground. And thens by much like ground a 3 miles to Ripon.

After that I passid from Thorp half a mile I left hard on the lifte hond Kirkeby Malesart, wher Moulbray had ons a great castelle.

This paroch of Kirkby Malesart is large. The lordship now longith to the Erl of Darby. The (countrie thereabout) is welle woddid (and good pastures un) to Ripon.

Nid ryver risethe mucche by west 5 miles above Pateley Bridge of wood, a little a this syde a chapell caullyd Midlemore, and as I could learne it is in the paroch of Kirkeby Malesart.

A few gleanings relating to this parish, partly from Dr. Johnston's, and partly from Dr. Burton's MSS.* will terminate this account.

Kirkby Malsard is situated near Kesbeck, rising near Calismore, and running by ye N. side of the church, and by Azerly down by the hall to Ripon, and so to the Ure.

Constableries in this Parish.

1. Kirkeby, the church town. Masham is 3 miles n'ward from Kirkeby, & is also a church town, & both are 1 par. Ye vicar always lives at Kirby, and the impropriator at Masham.

Twenty-four feoffees in trust are chosen (1669) out of ye & parish, to manage ye parish lands for the use of the poor, & in sustentationem ecclesiæ.

2. Grewelthorpe N. 1 mile. Ye chief lord is S' J^{no}. Gooderic of Ribston. Y'se lands were held of St. J^{no}. of Jerusalem, & the Goodrickes have sold all to ye tenants except ye royalty.

Places in ys Constabulary.

Bramley Hall. Mr. W^m. Man, of Bramley, & John Howldsworth, owners.

These answer to Fountains: —smore, Carlesmore, and Winkesley, in the parish of Ripon.

3. Azerley, E. 1 mile. Y's manor was purchased by W^m. Tankred, of Boroughbridge, Esq. of Gilbert Dawson, 9th Eliz. by ye name of ye manor of Azerley, 4 mess. 2 cott. 6 tofts, 6 barns, 1 mill, 6 gardens, 6 orchards, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 60 of pasture, 10 of wood, 40 of moor, 60 of heath, & 5s. rent, with ye appurtenances.

Places in ys Constabulary.

Braithwaite, S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. purchased of the Rosens by J^{no}. Lister, Gent. Mickley, ye Earl of Elgin, lord.—Gough, the heirs of Mallory, lords.

4. Larton.

Places in this Constabulary.

Larton Hall, owned by W^m. Hardcastle, Gent.

Larton, S. 1 m. Earl of Darby, l^d., as also of ye manor of Kirby Malsard, Missins, Dallowgill, Sweton, Dallowgarth, Bowes, all houses on ye common, & answer to Kirby Malsard court & Fountains.

5. Staynbeck up, & Staynbeck down, S. W. 8 miles.

6. Fountains, S. W.

7. Hartwith cum Winsley, 7 m. S. E.

8. Midlesmore, 8 m. W. Y's part belonged to ye Mowbrays, & at ye E. end of ye ch. is a hill with closes, called ye Hill Garths, & a park on ye N. side ye ch.

Laverbeck rises on ye moors, runs by Larton †, to Winkersley Aldfield, by Gawla Mil & Clotherum, where it meets with Kesbeck, & yn to Bishopton, & so to Ripon, w're it meets ye Skell, & yn runs into Ure.

All ye men in C. 1st.'s time were for ye K. except ye Constable, in y'se unhappy wars.

So that the king's own sworn officer was alone found "faithless among the faithful."

* At Burton Constable.

† Laverton.

Population, 1811.

Cozenley	527
Fountains-Earth with Middlesmoor . .	381
Gruelthorpe	473
Hartwith with Winsley	480
Kirkby-Malzeard	596
Laverton	171
Stonebeck, Down	451
Stonebeck, Upper	341
	<hr/> 3420

*Monument in Masham Church.*



WAPENTAKE OF HALIKELD.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS

WAPENTAKE OF HALIKELD.



THIS is the last and least among the wapentakes of modern Richmondshire; but it is not the Halikeld of Domesday, nor is it surveyed in Domesday as part of the Terra Comitum Edwini.

The Halikeld, or Holy Fountain, from which it is denominated, rises on the confine of the parish of Burneston; and the remains of a vast tree, (I think a sycamore) under which the assemblies of the hundred were convened, are remembered by some of the old inhabitants.

These conventions were usually held of old in the open air, in the neighbourhood of some striking natural object, which is the reason why the northern wapentakes at least are so frequently denominated from objects which have disappeared, and whose places are nearly forgotten. Native and gigantic trees, in particular, were courted for this purpose; which, after a duration perhaps of seven or eight centuries, have left only a name and a tradition to perpetuate their site.

This wapentake is wholly included between the Ure and the Swale, from the imaginary line already mentioned in the general account of Hang East to the point of their junction at Boroughbridge.

Low and sandy, it is very defectively watered, all its springs producing only three inconsiderable brooks; one of which, the Hilon, falls into the Swale, and the others (which so far as I know are nameless) empty themselves into the Ure.

The present surface appears, in the geological sense, to be a late production, and has probably been produced in a lapse of ages by the gradual accumulation of matter from the two powerful streams by which it is bounded.

Ancient strata, even of the second or third order, I have nowhere observed; indeed, there are few appearances of stratified matter at all.

This wapentake is divided into the parishes of Burneston, Pickall, Kirtlington, West Tanfield, Wath, Cundall, and Kirkby Hill. At the time of Domesday there was not a church in the whole hundred.

Its principal antiquities are a chain of encampments from Aldborough to Thornborough, the noble tombs of the Marmions and Greys at Tanfield, and the brasses of the Nortons at Wath.

Though intersected from north to south by the Via Heleniana of Stukeley, or, in modern language, by Leeming Lane, it has no Roman station.

Tanfield was the only castle within the wapentake of Halikeld, and Swainby, which was quickly translated to Coverham, the only religious foundation.

It was never, within the reach of history, the scene of any considerable engagement, unless we except the rencontre of Boroughbridge.

Notwithstanding its warmth and fertility, this wapentake does not abound in noblemen's and gentlemen's seats; the most considerable of which are Newby upon Swale, late the property of the Robinsons, and now of Lord Grantham; and Norton Conyers, that of Sir Bellingham Graham.

The population too is barely sufficient for the purposes of agriculture, and there is not a market town in the division. For these reasons, the excess of produce above consumption, in a district where good husbandry is understood and practised, must be large.

The superficial extent of the hundred is sixty-six square miles.

The present wapentake of Halikeld, as distinct from that of Domesday, is first mentioned in an extent of the thirtieth of Henry II., when Conan de Ask held the wapentake court for Richmondshire.

But this hundred, as it appears in that record, was of much greater extent than the present one, and contained some portions, which, as they were not locally attached to it, were soon after separated from it in point of name and jurisdiction. Thus, in particular, a large territory belonging to the Archbishop of York in Nunwick, Southwick, Geven-dale, Haddrestone, Asmunderby, Markington, &c. was wholly severed from Halikeld before the 30th of Henry.

But, besides the territory of Earl Alan, which, though within Halikeld, is surveyed in Domesday without any hint at the name, there is a distinct survey of several large properties within the district now known by that name, and wholly omitted by Gale in the Registrum Honoris de Richmond. Thus in Hoton (Hutton Conyers) the Bishop of Durham held twelve carucates.

Dependent upon this manor were,

Norton (Norton Conyers), six carucates.

Sutton, three carucates.

Hogram (Howgrave), two carucates.

Holme? six carucates.

Thorpe? one carucate.

In the same territory Gospatric had,

In Skelton, one carucate.

In Thorpe? six carucates.

In Torenton (Thornton), six carucates.

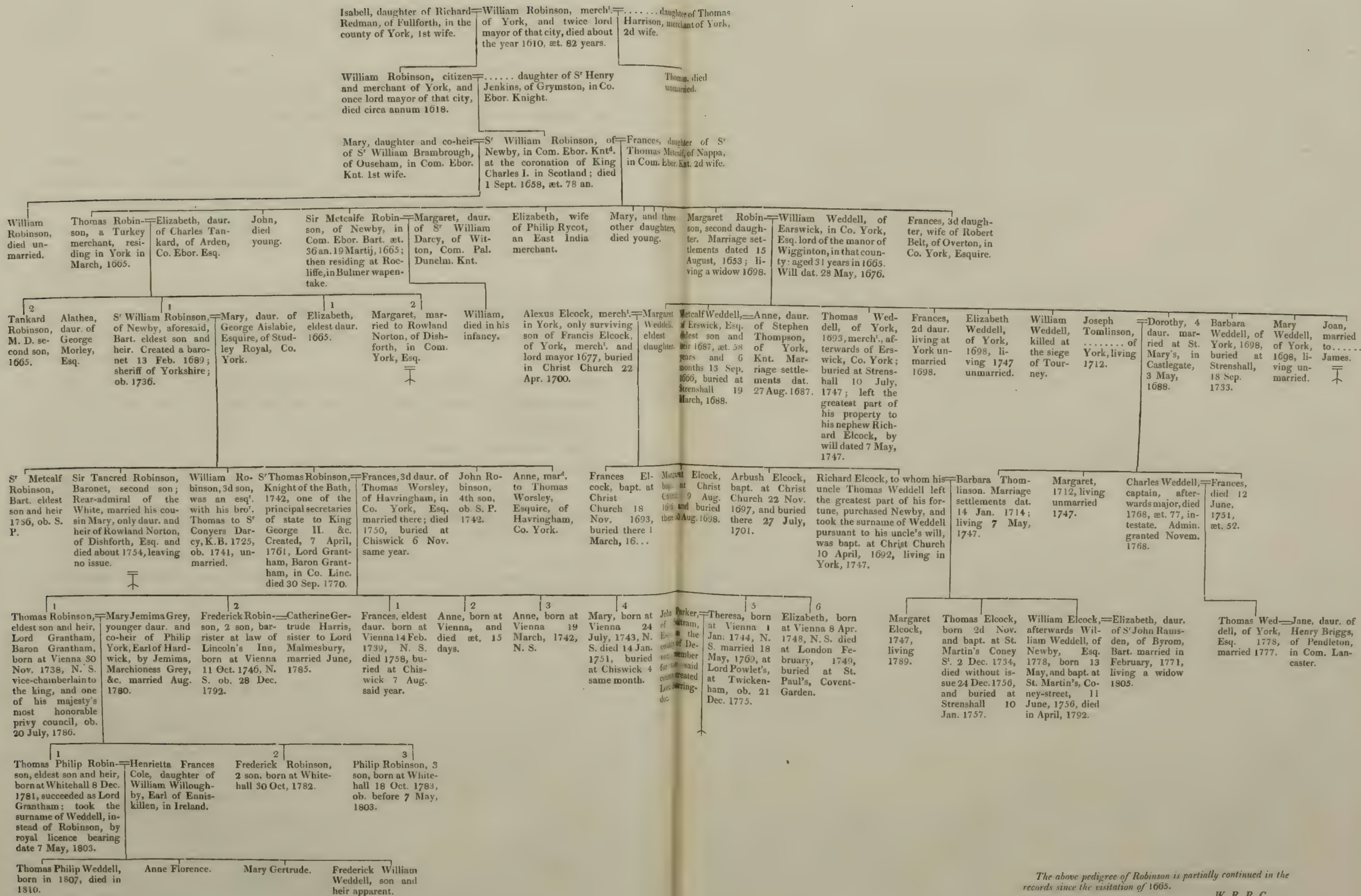
In Burton, six carucates.

The king held,

In Adelingestorp (Elenthorp), six carucates.

In Mildeby (Melmerby), six and a half carucates.

In Branton (Brampton), four carucates.



The above pedigree of Robinson is partially continued in the records since the visitation of 1665.

W. R. R. C.

The Earl of Morton held in Cundall and its dependencies as follows, viz.

In Cundel, twelve carucates.

In Norton (Norton in the Clay), seven carucates.

In Ledebay (Leckby), six carucates.

In Branton, two carucates.

In Groinde (a name now lost), two carucates.

In Stalei, (qu.) one carucate.

In Danefield (Tanfield), one carucate.

In Caldewell? one carucate.

I have only to add to this introductory account of the wapentake, that there is a small hamlet of the name of Halikeld about four miles north of Northallerton, but so far removed from any part of this district, ancient or modern, as to have no pretensions to having given a name, which is fully accounted for by the holy well near Burneston.

BURNESTON.

In Brennigston viii c. & Eston xii c. & Aschelebi viii c. & dim. & Nevtone vi c. & Ghetenesbi iii c. & Ounesbi iii c. ad g'ld' xl car' & xx caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h't Merlesuan iii maneria. N'c' h't Robert^s. h'o Com' Alani. Wasta s't om'ia preter' q'd i homo h't ibi i car' iii leug' l'g & i leug' & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' vi libras.

In Caretorp ad g'ld' iiii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h't Archil man'. N'c' h't Gospatric ibi i car'. T. R. E. ual' xxx sol' m^o v sol'.



Y Eston* in this survey the modern Theakstone seems to be intended. Leming is not mentioned at all.

The orthography of this word has been so various, that it is not easy to conjecture at its origin—Brenningston, Brynistone, Burneston. Though the Hilom flows through the parish, it is scarcely considerable enough to have given it a name, even in a country where “burns” are rare; and we must have recourse to the general rule which I have already laid down in the composition of local names, where the sign of the genitive case is prefixed to the last syllable, *ley*, *ton*, or *ham*, that the former syllable or syllables denote the first Saxon planter of the village. Burneston, therefore, is in its origin the town of Brenni, Bryni, or, according to modern pronunciation, Burni.

Burneston, with its dependencies, constituted a very extensive district of no less than forty carucates of land, which at the time of Domesday had been reduced to a state of desolation for the transgressions of Merlswan †, their Saxon lord, a man eminently in the displeasure of the Conqueror.

It is hard upon the next grantee that his predecessor should have his estate ruined before it is forfeited; yet such was the condition in which Robert, the feudal man of Earl Alan, received his reward at Burneston. Wasta sunt omnia, with one slight exception. But a fertile soil cannot be destroyed,—fences are repaired with no great expense; the folds of cattle, and even the slight huts, such as husbandmen and shepherds were then contented with, are easily reared anew: a wealthy Norman would quickly restock his domains, and the appearances of devastation would disappear.

The Norman grantees were too active to let their new acquirements be neglected; and after the first rage of conquest on one side, and of rebellion and revenge on the other, had subsided, a settled government would hold out encouragement to industry, which is never ineffectual. Unfortunately, we are unable to trace the history of this Robert, or of his posterity; and the next document relating to Burneston introduces us to the family of Fitzhugh, as lords, or principal proprietors at least, of Burneston.

* Nullam hîc jam agnoscitur Eston, nec rursus occurrit in registro, sed Thekeston, oppido de Burneston conterminum, omnes nôrunt accolæ. Itaque non dubium est quin pro Eston legendum est Thekeston, nomen in Normannio ore difficilis admodum soni.—*Registr. Honoris de Richmond, Appendix*, p. 237.

† Inter procures Boreales Wilielmo 1^{mo}. infestus fuit Merleswaymay quidam, sed quod fuit idem ac noster, adsumere nolumus.—*Ibidem*.

Sciant omnes tam præsentes quam futuri, quod ego Gernagotus, filius Hugonis, concessi, & in præsenti carta mea confirmavi Deo & abbatiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Ebor. & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram & perpetuam eleemosynam, pro anima patris mei & matris meæ, & pro salute mea, & parentum meorum, (his relations in general) totam terram, quam pater meus eis dedit, quæ est inter rivulum qui manat de fonte Sancti Lamberti & cadit in Helam, & inter magnam viam quæ ducit de Ebor. in Richmondiam, cum prato adjacenti, quam videlicet terram homines de Burneston antea sæpe calumpniaverunt.

Et volo quod prædicta abbatia a me & ab omnibus meis hanc terram liberam & quietam in perpetuum possideat.

The church of Burneston is dedicated to St. Lambert, and we have here a very early mention of the saint's well. I am not, however, quite sure that this is to be admitted as conclusive evidence that the church was yet in existence.

Gernagot Fitzhugh lived in the time of Rich. I. and John; and as the original donation of these lands was by Hugh, his father, the property of the family in Burneston is fairly carried up to the reign of Henry II., though I fear the connecting link between them and Robert the first grantee under Earl Alan is irretrievably lost: but there is in the *Monasticon Anglicanum* * a charter "pro terris in Brenistona," by Ribald, Lord of Middleham, to the rising and popular house.

In Kirkby's Inquest the account of property in this parish is as follows:

Bryniston.

Abbas B. Mariæ tenet 1 medietatem de feodo Roberti Musters, & Robertus de Comite, & Comes de Rege, & aliam medietatem tenet de feodo de Midleham, & feodum tenetur de Comite, & Comes de Rege, & nihil reddit ad finem prædictum, nec aliquod fit inde servitium de quo fit mentio in inquisitionibus prædictis.

Comparing this with the foregoing documents, it will evidently appear, that by whatever means Gernagot and Ribald had acquired the fee of Robert, the first grantee, the Musters family, in the reign of Edward I. stood in the place of the former, and Maria de Middleham of the latter, but that the abbey of St. Mary under these two chief lords really held the whole town. They were mesne lords, appropriators, and patrons. This circumstance accounts for a difficulty likely to strike an uninformed observer; namely, why no ancient families had ever planted themselves in a situation so desirable. Burneston was a village of tenantry, but of a tenantry easy and almost independent under such wealthy and generous landlords as the monks of St. Mary's.

Of the other townships in this extensive parish Kirkby's return is this:

Eskilby & Lemynge.

Sunt in eisdem villis 18 carucatae terræ quæ faciunt feodum 1 militis, de quibus magister S. Leonardi tenet 1 car. in elemosynam, sed non dicitur de quo.

Et Thomas de Newton tenet 5 caruc. terræ de Alano & Roberto de Eskelby, & iidem de Avicia Marmyon, & eadem de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et non fit mentio de quo vel de quibus residuæ 12 caruc. tenentur, vel per quod servitium.

Thekeston.

In eadem villa sunt 12 caruc. terræ, quæ faciunt feodum mil. de quibus 8 tenentur de Maria de Midelham, & eadem Maria de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

* Vol. I. p. 393.

Et abbas de Coverham tenet 3 caruc. terræ, & magister S. Leonardi 1 car. de Roberto de Musters, & idem de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et nullum faciunt inde servicium, de quo fit mentio.

Gaytenby.

In eadem villa sunt 3 car. terræ, quæ faciunt quartam partem feodi 1 mil. & tenentur de Roberto de Tateshale, & idem Robertus de Roberto Musters, & idem de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Aystenby is, I suppose, the Ounsby of Domesday.

In eadem villa sunt 6 car. terræ, quæ faciunt dim. feod. mil. & tenentur de hæredibus de Percy, & iidem hæredes tenent de Rege, de quibus prior de Novoburgo tenet 2 bov. in eleemosynam, & nihil reddit ad finem prædictum.

All these constituted three manors, including Burmiston, and had been the inheritance of Merlswan.

Karethorp had been from the beginning, and still continued, at the time of Kirkby's Inquest, a distinct property.

Sunt in eadem villa 11 car. terræ, unde 12 faciunt feodum, quas Avicia de Marmyon tenet de Comite Richemondia, & Comes de Rege, & nihil reddit ad finem prædictum.

Sunt in dicto wapontagio de Halikeld villa de Bryneston, quam abbas B. Mariæ in Ebor. tenet in dominico, &c.

In the chapel of St. John the Baptist at Leming, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland and deanry of Catrick, was founded a chantry for the soul of John Heslarton, clerk, valued (37 H. 8.) at 3*l.* 10*s.*

Cantarists.

Instituted.

Dominus Johannes Randolf, Capellanus.

Dominus Walterus Bateman, Capellanus...1424, { by the vicar of Burneston, and parishioners of Leming.

Dominus Johannes Wenslaw.....1428, by the inhabitants of Leming.

MSS. at Burton Constable.

The origin and first endowment of the church is lost in obscurity; but as it did not exist at the time of Domesday, and as no record is preserved of its donation to the abbey of St. Mary at York, there can be little doubt that it was founded in the time, and probably by the bounty, of Ribald, and Hugh, the father of Gernagot, aided of course, in that age of zeal, by the inferior proprietors of the place.

The rude and narrow structure, however, of the Norman founders, has long since given place to a magnificent church, which is entitled to rank among the first ecclesiastical works even of south Richmondshire. Among the parts of this noble building, the choir may be considered as a monument of the taste and bounty of St. Mary's abbey. The perspective within has much of the air of that at Patrick Brompton, terminated by the florid and widely ramified east window, on each side of the base of which is an highly adorned niche for a statue. In the same style are the three stalls for the officiating ecclesiastics on the south side. This work appears scarcely to be later than the time of Edward III., the nave perhaps a little earlier. But the great ornament of this church is the well-proportioned tower, with a rare appendage in this region, which is a lofty spire, bearing the following arms:

1. Fitzhugh. Three chevronels embraced in base, and a chief.
2. Boynton. On a fess between three crescents a lion of England.
3. A saltire.

4. Conyers of Norton Conyers. A maunch; over all, a bend.

And here, as elsewhere in this county, let us rejoice that avarice and innovation have not been at work—no clere story destroyed, no battlements defaced, no lead despoiled; but the durable (I had almost said the eternal) workmanship of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries remaining without mutilation or change.

When we contemplate such buildings as these, an additional pleasure arises out of the contemplation that we behold, as the founders beheld them; while so many modes and caprices have been changing, one after another, the accommodations of private life. Nay, we behold them in one respect to greater advantage; inasmuch as time, without decomposing their materials, has mellowed the surface, and shed over it the charming tints of diminutive mosses and lichens, the absence of which must remain for generations a desideratum in the best conceived and executed copies of these exquisite originals.

And let us be grateful for such works—the ornaments and the pride of our country—to that church, which, however great may be its defects, or rather its superfluities, neither grudged expense, nor toil, nor privations, in providing these durable and magnificent buildings, which eventually, and in too many instances, have fallen into hands little sensible of their value or their beauty. Nay, we are bound to gratitude on another account:—an ancient church was a benefaction which exonerated a parish from expense for ages; a modern one entails dilapidation and decay, parochial squabbles, and extorted contributions from every successive generation, to the unspeakable injury of religion itself. Sincerely do I hope that as many generations of our posterity may see and admire the churches of Richmondshire as those of their forefathers have done. Only leave them to themselves, and time will continue to prove that the skilful and conscientious builders have secured the event.



Burneston Church.

The following epitaphs of the Harrison family are in the chancel.

Domina Margareta Harrison,
Honoratissimi Conyers D'Arcie, Baronis de Castro Hormby, filia,
Domini Thomæ Harrison, equitis aurati, Uxor charissima,
Prole sexdecim liberorum beata,
Annis 65 peregrinationis suæ lassata,
Vita morteque Christum aspirans,
Sarcinâ carnis hîc depositâ,
Mundo obiit, cœlum adiit,
Anno Domini 1668.

Elleanor, Thomæ Harrison de Allerthorpe, Armigeri, et Mariæ uxoris,
Dilecta filia primogenita :
Postquam moribus piis et exemplari modestiâ parentes beaverat,
Anno virginitatis suæ 16°.
Cœlestes nuptias consummavit
Anno Domini 1668.

Memoriæ sacrum
Mariæ Harrison, dilectissimæ conjugis
Mœstissimi viri Thomæ Harrison de Allerthorpe, Armigeri ;
Natalibus claræ, corpore clarioris, dotibus animæ charissimæ :
Quæ, cum mundum maritumque felici 14 liberorum prole adornâset ;
Lassa tandem mater, et patiendi vetus,
In charissimæ filiolæ cubile ingressa,
In Domini gremio placide obdormivit,
25° Die Junii, Anno { Ætatis 50,
Sodalitatis 30,
Redemptionis 1679.
Posuit flebilis maritus.
O quam dilexit !

Thomas Harrison de Allerthorpe, Armiger, homo virtuti simillimus,
Bonis omnibus charus, liberis charior, Deo multo charissimus,
Hîc, una cum Mariâ dilectissimâ conjugē, cubile posuit,
Exuviasque, monumentum posteris insigne, deposuit.
Decembris die 29°. Anno Domini 1687, placide in Domino obdormivit,
Anima vero superstes Deo Cœlitibusque in æternum vivit.
Frustra deflemus mortales, frustra exoptamus.
O utinam vixisses !
Memoriæ sacrum
Scripsit hoc, lugubris amicus, M. R.
O quam dilexit !

On a mural tablet,

To the Memory of — John Burrell Harrison, of Newton House, in this County,
born August 25, 1790,

and who closed a short and innocent Life,
with the Death of a mature and pious Christian,
Nov. 5, 1807.

While o'er lost youthful Worth our Sorrows flow,
Each promised Virtue adds a Pang to Woe:
The gentle Spirit, Form to Fancy dear,
Saddens each Sigh, embitters every Tear:
Yet when subduing Time shall bring Relief,
And deepest Anguish yield to soften'd Grief,
Fond Memory then shall cheer the mental Eye,
With all that fits a Mortal for the Sky;
Shall teach our Hopes beyond this World to soar,
And bid us mourn our Harrison no more.

Near the above is this epitaph:

Here lieth the Body of Master John Montagu,
Son of the honourable Edward Montagu, of Allerthorpe, Esq.
and Great Grandson to Edward, first Earl of Sandwich,
Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, one of his
Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Captain General
of the narrow Seas, Vice Admiral of England, and Grand
Master of the great Wardrobe: died 24th August, 1742.

The following are memorials of the vicars:

On an altar tomb in the chancel is a brass plate with the arms of Robinson impaling
ermine, a lion rampant, crowned, and the following inscription:

Matthæus Robinson, A. M.
Per 40 annos pastor fidus.
Dotibus Gratiae, Naturæ, Fortunæque, clarus;
Sacra Theologiæ Medicinæque insignis;
Charitatis monumenta alibi posuit;
Hic corporis exuvias deposuit,
Anno Ætatis 66,
Annoque Domini 1695.

Hic jacet Rev^{us}. Dom. Georgius Grey, A. M.
Qui per xxix annos hujus Ecclesiæ fuit fidelis vicarius.
Obiit xii^o Junii, A. D. 1711, Ætatis 59.
Et sub eodem marmore, Uxores suæ, viz.
Elizabetha, filia Reverendi Dom. Zachariæ Gawdrey, Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Barthomley, in
com. Cestriæ:
Sarah, filia Thomæ Harrison de Allerthorpe, Armigeri.

The Reverend Gregory Elsley, M. A. Vicar of this Parish 24 Years, died the 24th Day of
May, 1789, aged 73; also M^{rs}. Mary Elsley, Relict of the above Rev^d. Gregory Elsley, died
the 6th Day of May, 1798, aged 68.

M. H.

Viro Reverendo Gregorio Elsley, A. M.

hujusce Ecclesiæ per annos xxiv vicario fideli;
et Mariæ conjugii, Johannis Dunwell de Spofforth filia;amicis benemerentibus,
grato animo poni curavit

H. E. A. D. 1799.

This parish is divided into four quarters, viz. Burneston, Calthorp, Theakston, and Gatenby, Leming, Hutton, and Street. It is dedicated to St. Lambert.

This church was given to St. Mary's, York, by Stephen, Earl of Bretagne.

In the year 1534 a presentation is directed to the Bp. auctoritate principis Henrici 8vi. ejusve vicario generali.

In the year 1425 the abbot of St. Mary's, York, presented a vicar of Brynyston.

In the year 1634 Willm. Robinson, of Rokeby, gent. presented: in his family the advowson appears to have continued for several turns.

The chauntry in the chapell of Seynt John Baptyst at Lemyng, in the parysshe of Burneston, John Kaye, incumbent; the same is of the ffundac'on of John Heslerton, who gave certen landes to the late monasterye of Jervaux, to thentente that thabbott shuld yerely paye to the incumbent v marcs, & that the said incumbent shuld saye masse and other dyvyne servyce in the sayd chapell, & to pray ffor the soule of the ffounder & all x'pen soules, as apperyth by composic'on dat. vi die Julii, A. D. MCCCXXXII^{do}.

The same is wythyn the saide parysshe, dystaunte from the churche ii myles; the necessiti is to pray for all x'pen soules, & to say masse in the chapell, & other dyvyne service to all the inhabitants therunto adioyning, and the same is observed accordingly: ther is no landes or tenements solde sythens the statute.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntrey, as apperyth by inuentorye, that is to saye, goodes valued at ii^{li}. & plate ii^{li}.

Goodes ii^{li}.

Plate ii^{li}.

Ffirste, a yerely rent comyng out of the possessions of the late

monasterye of Jervaux, paiaible by therle of Lenys, lxvi^s.

viii^d. & i cotage, gardeyn, & orchard, with appurtenances,

in the occupac'on of the incumbent, iii^s. iiiii^d. in all at

M't. & Pen. lxx^s.

Paiaible to the kinge's majestie for the tenthes vi^s. viii^d.

And so remayneth lxiii^s. iiiii^d.

The chauntrye of Seynt John Baptiste, at Limyng, in the p'yshe of Burneston.

John Kaye, incumbent, of the aige of lx yeres, lerned, of honest conv'sac'on and qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but one his verie stipende: also, there is one other p'ste at the finding of the vicare there, called Henry Metcalfe; the same is dystaunte from the p'yshe churche two myles: the necessitie therof is to do dyuine s'uice, and minist' sacraments, hauing cccciiii^{xxviii} howselyng people w'in the sayde p'yshe: there is no lands, tenements solde ne alyenated sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. anno reg. R. Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye as shall appere by the

p'ticlors of the same lxxii^s.

In reprises yerely going furthe of the same vi^s. viii^d.

And so remaneth clere lxxv^s. iii^d.
Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventorye, viz.
goods ii^{li}. plate ii^{li}.
The gylde of o^r Lady, in the p'yshe of Burneston, afforseid.
M^d. That there is wⁱⁿ the p'yshe of Burneston, afforseid, one guylde, called our
Lady Gylde, for the mayntening of the whiche there is one tⁿte, wth one oxgange of
land, and appurtenances, lyeng in the p'yshe of Murton, now in the holding of Robt.
Harper, of the yerely value of xiii^s. iii^d.
Some of the possessions aforseyd xlvi^{li}. x^s. ob.
Some of the deducc'ons lxxv^s. xi^d. q.
And so remaneth xliii^{li}. xiii^s. i^d. q.
Some of the goods
Some of the plate lxix ounces.
Some of the lyghts & obyts vii^s. ii^d.

Catalogue of Vicars from the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
29 May, 1542	Gilbert Wyke	William Clapham	D. of G. W.
20 June, 1552	Thomas Maunsell	{ Matthew Oglethorpe and Richard Hedon }	D. of T. M.
27 May, 1582	Christopher Beckwyth	The crown	
20 Feb. 1592	Henry Waddington, A. M.	The crown	
30 April, 1607	Richard Wilson		
1 July, 1622	Christopher Best, A. M.	The crown	
31 Aug. 1634	John Wilson	William Robinson	Res. of J. W.
Visited 1671	John Robinson, A. M.		
16 Sep. 1682	Matthew Robinson	Rev. Zach. Cawdrey	Res. of M. R.
23 Nov. 1711	George Grey, A. M.	Thomas Robinson	D. of G. G.
5 Jan. 1765	Joseph Robinson	Gregory Elsley, Esq.	D. of J. R.
12 June, 1789	Gregory Elsley, A. B.	Gregory Elsley, Esq.	D. of G. E.
	Heneage Elsley, A. M.		

The following Letter relating to Burneston Church is copied from a Manuscript in the
College of Arms.

Oure dewtys remembryd to your good lordshippe, this is to adv'tyse you, yt we doo
send you hereinclosyd the reporte of ye saying of X'pofer Smyth, of Wath, agaynst the
quene's grace, and hath co'maunded the constables there to take the sayd Smyth, and
kepe him faste tyll wee know ford' of your good lordshippe y^e quene's pleasure in the
premysses; forthermore certefying your good lordshippe, y^t the vicar and church wardens
of Burneston, wthin the limittes of our comyssyon, hath made complaynte to us the lacke
of things necessary for y^e setting furth of devyne servis; wherupon wee have co'mandyd
theyme, in quene's name, to provide, whych to doo they ar very stubburne: and forby-
cause the towne aforesaid is yn the diocese of Chester, wherof there is no ordinary to
make complaint unto, therefore wee doo certefy your good lordshippe to thentent y^t wee
may know what is furrther to be done, that wee may endevoure us accordyngly, as
knowyth God, who kepe you wth thencrease of honour.

Your lordschippes assuredly to co'maunde,

JOHN LATYMER,
X'POFER NEVILE.

From Snape, the xviiij day of March, 1553.

(Indorsed)

To the Right Honourable and our very good Lord, my Lord
President of the Quene's honorable Councell establyshed
in the North Parties, and in his absens, the other of the
said Councell at York, yeve these wth spede.

Over the entrance to the alms-houses near the church is this inscription :

Ædes has
Matthæus Robinson, M. A. Vic. de Burniston,
extruxit, dotavit, dicavitque Deo, A. D. 1680.
Gerontocomium Christiani est Gazophylacium Christi.

Beneath the arms of Robinson (on a chevron between three stags trippant, as many trefoils slipped, a crescent for difference, and the motto, "Video, timeo, fugio,") is as follows :

Α † Ω
Discite ex me.
Mat. xi. 29.

At Leming, in the parish of Burneston, is a chapel, formerly a chantry of ancient foundation, for the soul of John Heslarton, clerk, and valued at 3*l.* 10*s.* in the 37th Hen. VIII. Of this the successive chantry priests were,

Dns. Johan. Randolph, Cap^s.

1424 { Dns. Walt. Bateman }
1428 { Dns. Joh. Wenslaw } Capellani.

Presented by the vicar of Burneston, and the parishioners of Leming.

This chapel is said to have been built by a traveller, who fell sick there, and left the sum of 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* for the endowment of a chantry, which is now paid by the crown.

The church was formerly thatched, and in a ruinous condition ; but is now repaired at the expense of the present vicar.

The chapel of Leming was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It lies in the high road to Scotland, and was intended for prayers to travellers, as being remote from any church.

A chantry was founded in this chapel (qu. the original foundation), by John Hellerton, clerk.

In the year 1424 a chaplain was instituted ad cantariam perpetuam S'ci Joh'is Baptistæ de Leming, pro anima Johannis Hellerton fundatam, on the presentation of the vicar of Burneston and the inhabitants.

"Te capellanum dictæ cantariæ instituimus."—*Registrum. Arch. Bowet.*

Population, 1811.

Burneston	253
Carthorp	311
Exelby, Leming, and Newton	553
Gatenby	65
Theakstone	65
	1247

PICKHILL.

In Picala ad g'ld' xii car' Tor & Sprot h'br' ii man' Comes h't.

In Andrebi ad g'ld' vi car' Floteman h'b' man' Comes h't.

In Hor ad g'ld' iii car' Sprot h'b' man' Robertus h't.

In Seurebi ad g'ld' vi car' Sudan h'b' man' Comes h't.

In Herlevstorp ad g'ld' ii car' Aschil h'b' man' Ribald h't.

In Swanebi ad g'ld' vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Aschil man'. N'e' h't Ribald ibi i car' & iii uill' & v bord' cu' i car'. Tot' i leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° x sol.



WE are now at the southern point of the wapentake of Halikeld, in which the manors were either wholly without the fee of Richmond, or but partially within it. Of the latter description is the parish of Pickhall, or Pickhill, in which the manors of Pical itself, of Ainderby Quernhow, and Sinderby, were in the earl's hands at the time of Domesday; while Ribald held Allertorp and Swaineby, most probably by his grant. The village of Roxby is not mentioned.

In Kirkby's Inquest these townships are surveyed as follows:

Pykehole & Rokesby.

In eisdem villis sunt 14 carucatæ terræ, unde 12 car. faciunt feodum militare, de quibus Andreas de Nevile tenet 8 car. terræ de feodo Roaldi, & idem Roaldus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et in prædicta villa de Rokesby sunt 6 car. terræ, de quibus abbas de Fontibus tenet 4 car. & dim. de dicto Andrea de Nevile, & idem Andreas tenet prædictas sex car. de Roberto de Musters, & idem Robertus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Swayneby.

In eadem villa sunt 6 car. terræ quæ faciunt dim. feodum militare, & Ranulphus filius Ranulphi tenet eas de Maria de Midelham, & eadem Maria de prædicto Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Synderby.

In eadem villa sunt 6 car. terræ, unde 12 faciunt feodum militare, de quibus Avicia de Marmyon tenet 3 car. & Rob. de Musters tenet residuum 3 car. de prædicto Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et reddit per annum ad finem prædictum 2s. 6d.

Gaytenby.

In eadem villa sunt 3 car. terræ, quæ faciunt quartam partem feodi unius militis, &

tenentur de Roberto de Tateshale, & idem Robertus de Roberto Musters, & idem Robertus de prædicto Comite, & Comes de Rege, & reddit per annum ad finem prædictum 2s.

Howe.

Sunt in eadem villa 3 car. terræ, quæ faciunt quartam partem feodi militis, & Galfridus de Howe eas tenuit de Radulpho de Trehampton, & idem Radulphus de Roberto Musters, & Robertus de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et magister S'ci Leonardi nunc eas tenet, sed quo warranto non fit mentio in inquisitionibus.

By comparing this account with Domesday, it will appear that the Robert mentioned in that record was Robert de Musters the first; and it is equally evident from Kirkby's Inquest, that he held under the Earl of Richmond.

With respect to the orthography of the word which denominates this parish, I am inclined to abide by the ordinary pronunciation Pickhill, rather than Pickall, as it appears to have been formed by appearances about the place; and as it certainly bore this name, at least in the later part of the Saxon æra, those appearances must have been antecedently in existence. Pickhill is therefore the picked or pointed hill, which describes no natural appearance either here or in any part of the wapentake of Halikeld: but on either side of the approach to the village from the west is an artificial mount, respectively called Pickhill and Roman Hill. The latter name, however, appears to have been arbitrarily affixed to its object, as there is certainly no appearance of Roman fortifications about the place. Neither, I conceive, are these remains of the Britons; for that people never used "piked," or pointed mounts in their camps. They cannot be Danish; for the place must already have received its name from these hills before the irruptions of those barbarians. Neither do I think it probable (though the local tradition might tend to prove it) that the Picts, whose name scarcely ever appears attached to similar objects, had any thing to do with the place. It remains, therefore, as the most probable conjecture which can be offered, that these are the remains of early Saxon antiquity, and perhaps some great engagement, of which an obscure tradition remains at Pickhill.

Here was no church at the time of Domesday; but the activity and devotion of the Norman character did not suffer the place long to remain without a place of worship. One half of the parish was at that time in the earl's hand, and Pickhill a portion of that half. We do not certainly know either to whom the place was first granted out, or when; though the progenitors of Roald the constable appear to have the fairest claim: but, at all events, the present church bears marks of early and of very elegant Norman architecture. The doorway and arch over the entrance of the choir are the most elaborate specimens of that style now remaining in Richmondshire.

The donation of this church to the hospital of St. Leonard, at York, must have taken place at no long period after the foundation of both, for I have never been able to meet with any record of the transaction. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a discharged living valued at 19s. clear, now in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Near this Place lies the Body of Colonel Metcalfe Graham, who died on the 14th Day of

Jan. 1758,

Aged 78 years.

At the Battle of Blenheim he was Adjutant General ; and, by his Bravery and Conduct there, obtained the Favour and Friendship of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. He married M^{rs}. Isabella Jacoba de Bons, of Breda, (whose Remains were here deposited the 25th Day of May, 1720,) and by her had Issue Catharine Jacoba, the Wife of Sir Reginald Graham, Bart. Her filial Piety erected this Monument in Remembrance of her Parents.

Sacred to the Memory
of William Harrison, M.D. F.R.S.
of Ripon. Ob^t. 27 Sep. 1802, aged 48.
This Monument is erected by his Children
As a Mark of their Love and Affection
for so good a Parent.

Carved on the wainscot at the east end of the north aisle :

Moritura si Index pro causa mea senserit, iudicare non est ibi.
Post tenebras spero lucem.

John Marske, Gent. by Will, dated July 1st, 1498, bequeathed his Body to be buried in this Church.

The p^yshe of Pikall.

M^d. That there is wⁱⁿ the sayde p^yshe c^ten arable land, to the value of two acres, gyven to the ffinding of a lyght, lyeng in the west ffelde of Picall, of the yerely value of xiiii^d. in tholdyng of John Basker, xiiii^d.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1615.

Pickhall, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF PICKHALE.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
16 July, 1399	D ^{ns} . Joh. Coke de Pykhale, Cap.	Mag ^r . & Frat. Hosp. S ^{ti} . Leonardi, Ebor.	
6 Aug. 1440	D ^{ns} . Joh. Hekyngton D ^{ns} . Tho. Monyngthorp, Pbr.	iidem iidem iidem	p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
6 Sep. 1698	Timothy Place		
26 Mar. 1710	Andrew Darling	Bishop of Chester	D. of T. P.
27 Aug. 1719	William Hardcastle	Trin. Coll. Cam.	D. of A. D.
4 May, 1722	James Tireman, A. M.	Metcalf Graham, Gent.	D. of W. H.
20 Aug. 1726	Hugh Spence, A. M.	Metcalf Graham, Gent.	D. of J. T.
11 June, 1740	John Parnther, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	D. of H. S.
29 April, 1771	James Kitching	Trin. Coll. Cam.	Res. of J. P.
19 Aug. 1807	Thomas James Jaumard, A. M.	Trin. Coll. Cam.	D. of J. K.

The early monks of Fountains appear to have had great influence over the consciences of the people of Pickhill. Dr. Burton has extracted from the chartulary of that house a long catalogue of donations, mostly consisting in small parcels of lands lying in Rokesby Pickhill; all which, when added together, amounted to four carucates of land, and were confirmed to them by John, son of Jollan de Nevile*.

By what means Jollan became seised of Pickhill will be proved by a charter of Alan, constable of Richmond, a descendant of Roald.

Alanus, constabularius Richmondiæ, omnibus suis hominibus & amicis, Francis & Anglis, sal^m.

Sciatis quod ego do Jollano de Nevilla, filiam meam Amfelisc ad sponsam, & cum ea do ei Pikale, & monasterium, & pertinentias; scilicet sex carucatas terræ in dominico, & septimam de monasterio, & servitium de quatuor carucatis terræ in Witewella. Hanc terram do ei pro servitio unius militis, duodecima parte minus. Hanc terram do ei in maritagium, ei & suis hæredibus, qui de ea Amfelisc exhibunt, tenendam de me & meis hæredibus, libere & quiete, salvis servitiis meorum dominorum. Hanc prædictam terram do ei pro quindecim libratis terræ cum legali estoveria; & si aliquid deest, ego ei perficiam de mea hæreditate. Hanc, &c. do ei, &c. in bosco & in plano, in *monasterio*, in molendinis, in pratis, in pascuis, &c. Hiis testibus, Randulpho de Glanvilla, Galfrido de Nevilla, &c. &c.

The style of this grant is peculiarly brief and abrupt. The grantee, Jollan de Nevile, was long after, namely, 18 and 24 Henry III. one of the itinerant justices of the kingdom—I say long after; for the first witness to this charter was Ranulph de Glanville, chief justiciary, who must have been dead at the foundation of Swainby abbey, A. D. 1190, because his daughter Helewise, the foundress, is styled at the foundation his daughter and heir, & nemo hæres est viventi. With respect to the word *monasterium*, I am quite at a loss. It can have no connexion with the name de Monasteriis, or Musters. In the first instance, it appears to be local; and in the second, where it is coupled with woods, places, and mills, to denote something of a general nature.

On the whole, if it could be proved that the canons of Swainby, after their translation to Coverham, did not retain the property of their original site and demesne, I should suppose that the estate itself had retained the denomination *Monasterium*; and, having consisted of one carucate, that it had been conveyed in this charter of marriage.

Among the dependent townships within this parish, Swainby is entitled to a distinct mention, as having been the original site of the monastic fraternity, afterwards translated

* Mon. Ebor. p. 191.

to Coverham; for here Helewise, daughter of Ralph de Glanville, chief justiciary of England, and widow of Robert Fitz Randolph, Lord of Middleham, founded a monastery of the Præmonstratensian order, A. D. MCXC.; five years after which she died, and was interred in the church of her own foundation; but her bones were afterwards removed, and deposited in the chapter-house of Coverham.

Population, 1811.

Ainderby Quernhow	86
Howe	31
Pickhill with Roxby	352
Sinderby	75
Swainby with Allerthorp	42
	<hr/>
	586

KIRKLINGTON.

In Cherdinton ad g'ld' ix car' & vi caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h't Roschil man'. N'c' h't Robert' h'o Comit' ibi i car' & dim' & iiii uill'i ii car' & dim'. Tot' man' dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° xvi sol'.

In Opsala ad g'ld' iii car' & ii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b'r' Archil & Torfin ii man'. N'c' h't Comes & wast' e'. Silua past' iii q' ¼ l'g & ii lat'. Tot' dim' leug' l'g & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' viii sol'.

In Svdtone ad g'ld' iiii car' & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ex his car' iii s't Ep'i Dunelm' & i Comit' Alani. Ibi h't Flotman man'. N'c' h't Comes ibi ix uill's h'entes iiii car'. Tot' man' v q' ¼ l'g & iiii lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° viii sol'.

In Hograve ad g'ld' v car'. Archiep'us Ebor' h't ii. Ep'us Dunelm' ii. Comes Alan' i wast' s't.

In Tanefeld ad g'ld' vi car' & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h't Archil man'. N'c' Gospatric h't ibi i car'. Silua minuta & plana i leug' l'g & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° v sol'.



THE present orthography of this word (Kirklington) appears to be modern. It is really, Kirtlington, or the town of Kirtling.

According to Kirkby's Inquest, in

Kyrtelyngton

Sunt 9 caruc. terræ, unde 12 faciunt feodum militare; quas Robertus de Musters tenet de Comite, & Comes de Rege, & reddit per annum ad finem prædictum 6^s. 2^d. de quibus magister S. Leonardi tenet i car. & magister Templi 7 bov. & nihil reddit.

Uppeslande.

In eadem villa sunt 3 caruc. terræ, quæ faciunt tertiam partem feodi militaris, quarum Willielmus de Hoteby tenet 2 car. de Maria de Midelham, & eadem Maria de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et idem Wil. tenet i car. de Avicia Marmyon, & eadem Avicia de Comite, & Comes de Rege.

Et idem Wil. tenet i car. de Avicia Marmyon, & eadem Avicia de hæredibus Ranulphi de Middleton, & iidem hæredes de Comite, & Comes de Rege, & reddit per annum ad finem prædictum 22^d.

Sutton Hongrave.

Surveyed as distinct places in Domesday, but now united. Yet even in Kirkby's Inquest, though not separately given, they are spoken of in the plural number.

In eisdem villis sunt 4 car. terræ, unde 18 car. faciunt feodum militis, quas Radulphus de Rugemund tenet de Comite Richemundiæ, & Comes de Rege, & reddit per annum ad finem prædictum 2^s.

Et abbas de Fontibus tenet 5 bovatas terræ, sed a quo, vel per quod servicium, non fit mentio in inquisitionibus prædictis.

Est Tanfelde.

Sunt in eadem villa 8 car. terræ, unde 12 faciunt feodum militis, de quibus Robertus de Cleseby tenet 6 caruc. de Avicia de Marmyon, & eadem Avicia tenet residuum 2 car. de Johanne de Vestey, & Johannes de Rege. Et reddit ad finem prædictum 4^s.

Of these manors, Upsland and Howgrave were lying waste at the time of Domesday, and the rest were more or less depreciated.

In the 11th of Edward II. Robertus de Musters tenet de Com. Richem. 2 feoda & dim. in Kirtlyngton, cum membris, per homagium, & reddit scutagium, quando currit & valet quod tenet in dominico, ut in capitalibus mes. terris dominicis, &c. 31^l. 4^s. 2^d. Habet advocacionem ecclesiæ de Kirtlyngton, quæ valet 50^l.

Two years after this time, this manor and benefice, like many others in Richmondshire, were almost ruined by the great irruption of the Scots, which produced the proclamation in Rymer's *Fœdera**, De villis per Scotos combustis & taxatione non levanda.

The manor, or rather honor of Kirklington, at a very early period after the establishment of the Earls of Richmondshire in this territory, and by their bounty, was vested in the family de Monasteriis, or de Musters, in whose lineal descendant, the Countess dowager of Ormond, it continues to this day.

Of this family, it is observed by Gale, "Frequens hujus familiæ in registro injicitur mentio; quippe quæ cum Armoricorum primis huc pervenerat, & de comitibus amplas obtinens possessiones, seræ admodum posteritati eas demisit. Quamvis enim, regnante Edvardo tertio, villa de Kirklington, cum Elizabetha, hærede Johannis de Monasteriis sive Musters, ad Johannem de Wandesford, cujus posteri, honoratissimi vicecomites, de castro Colmerii illam hodiernam possident, transiverit, nostra tamen memoria & paucis abhinc annis superfuit ex gente hac Musters, armiger, qui improles discedens, hæreditatis antiquæ reliquias apud Kellerby sorori suæ legavit.

I had long suspected that the Robertus, Homo Comitibus Alani, the first grantee of Burneston, as well as of this place, was really the progenitor of the family of Musters. It was therefore with much satisfaction that I found my conjecture established by Gale, whose widely extended inquiries suffered nothing which bore on his subject to escape him.

In the Domesday Survey of the Terra Comitibus Alani in Snotingschire (Nottinghamshire), the village of Sirestune is thus surveyed:

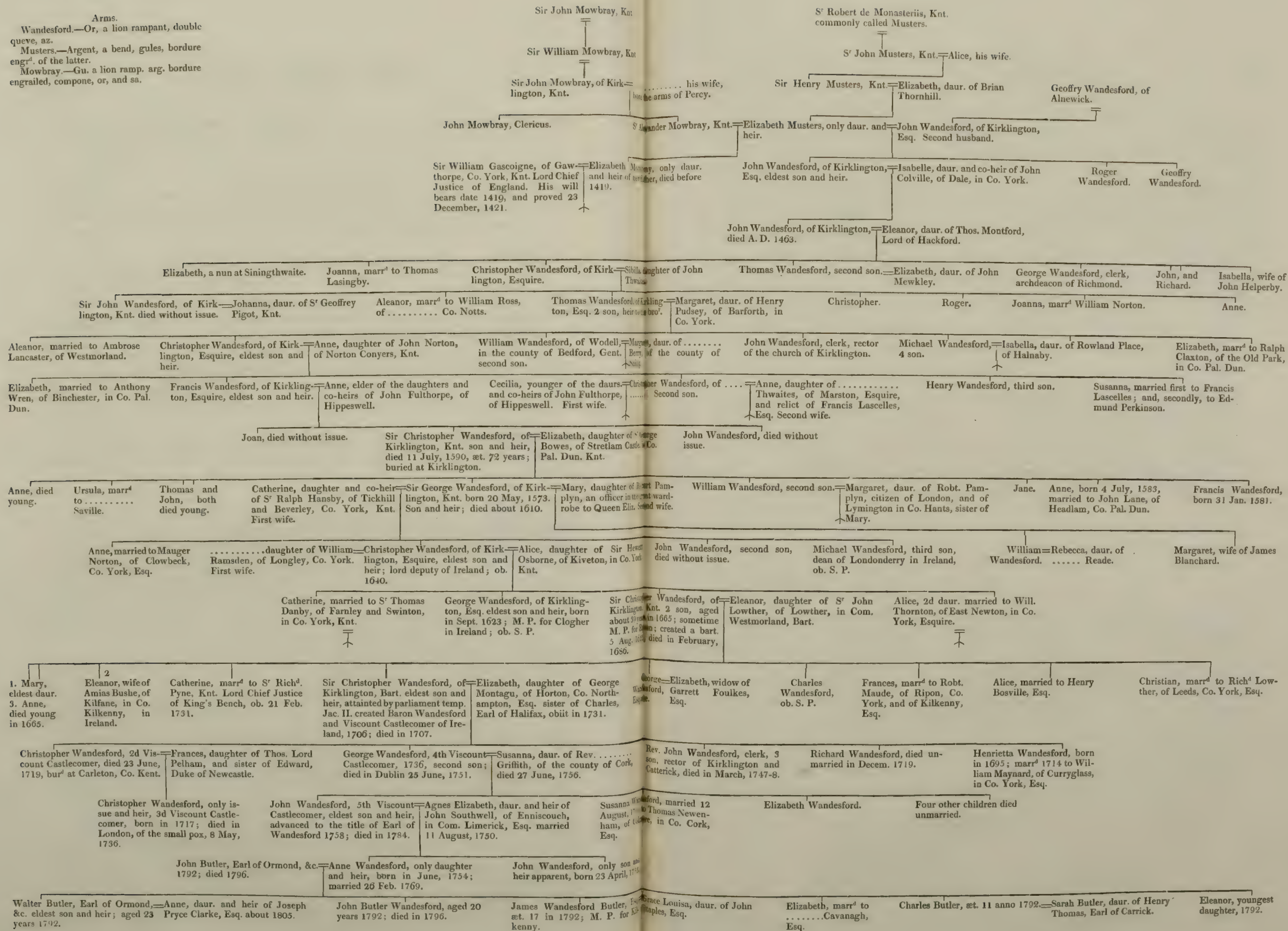
¶ In Sirestune habuit Ailric T. R. E. modo habet Robertus de Musters de Comite Alano.

The evidence as to the identity of the person amounts, I think, to moral certainty.

Both these Roberts were dependents on the same lord: the grantee of Sirestune is expressly named de Musters; whereas that of Kirklington, who has no surname, is in a generation or two found to be succeeded by a line bearing that peculiar denomination. Thus we have a proof (not perhaps to be attained in any other instance within the compass of the present work) of the uninterrupted descent of a manor down to the present day from the first Norman grantee.

* T. iii. p. 801.

Arms.
Wandesford.—Or, a lion rampant, double
queue, az.
Musters.—Argent, a bend, gules, bordure
engr^d. of the latter.
Mowbray.—Gu. a lion ramp. arg. bordure
engrailed, compone, or, and sa.



There has been no record of this pedigree made in this
college since the visitation of Yorkshire, 1665.
W. R. R. C.

Of the same family and age, and probably a brother of this Robert, was Lisois de Musters, a valiant knight, to whom William the Conqueror was indebted for the passage of the river Are, near Pontefract, on his way to the siege of York. The story is told by Ordericus Vitalis.

Tres hebdomadas illic detinentur, denique Lisois audax miles, quem de Monasteriis agnominabant, flumen summopere attentabat & vadum supra & infra quæritabat. Per multam demum difficultatem locum transmeabilem deprehendit, & cum lx magnanimis equitibus transivit, super quos multitudo hostium irruit, sed his acerrime repugnantibus non prævaluit: postero die Lisois reversus prodit vadum, nec mora, traducitur exercitus.

That Lisois and Robert were of the same family is proved not only by the peculiarity of the surname, but by the circumstance of Lisois itself, with some variation, being long retained as a baptismal name among the descendants of the latter.

Thus Alanus Comes Britanniae & Angliæ, &c. *Sciatis me dedisse Roberto de Monasterio terram Roberti avi sui, & quam Galfridus pater suus postea tenuit, & Liserus patruus suus, in terris, & aquis, & silvis, & pratis, &c.**

This gives the first three generations of the family:—Robert, the original grantee—Geoffrey, Liserus—Robert the second:—but supposing this Liserus to have been the same person with the Lisois of Ordericus, it will also prove that he was nephew, and not brother, of the first Lord of Kirklington. It will further prove, that as Robert had a nephew already celebrated for his feats of arms in the third year of the Conqueror's reign, he must have been an old man when he received the grant of Burneston and Kirklington from Earl Alan. Again, in the third year of Henry III. was a Liseard de Musters, evidently possessed of the estates of the family †.

It is curious to observe into how many shapes this Norman appellative was tortured. Thus in the old accounts of watch and ward due from the several fees dependent upon the castle of Richmond, reg. Hen. III. we have Lisardus de Musters for three knights' fees, and Ricardus filius Leysward for two fees.

This may suffice for a personal account of this family in its earliest descents, and when so little can be retrieved concerning it. The talents and virtues of one descendant in later times, who bore the title, not the name of Musters, will in its proper place be the subject of a particular memoir. I now turn to the place.

The village of Kirklington has been evidently placed in the midst of ancient earthen fortifications, which have been so much disturbed and broken by that work, as to render it impossible to trace their lines with distinctness. To me, however, they appear evidently to have been connected with that chain of fortifications, of which the remains are still conspicuous on Thornborough Moor, and in the neighbourhood of Tanfield. If these were Danish, they were recent when Roschil held the manor; and if his manor-house (as is most likely) were on that warm and sheltered site which the Musters' and Wandesfords afterwards occupied, it was almost at an angle within the trenches.

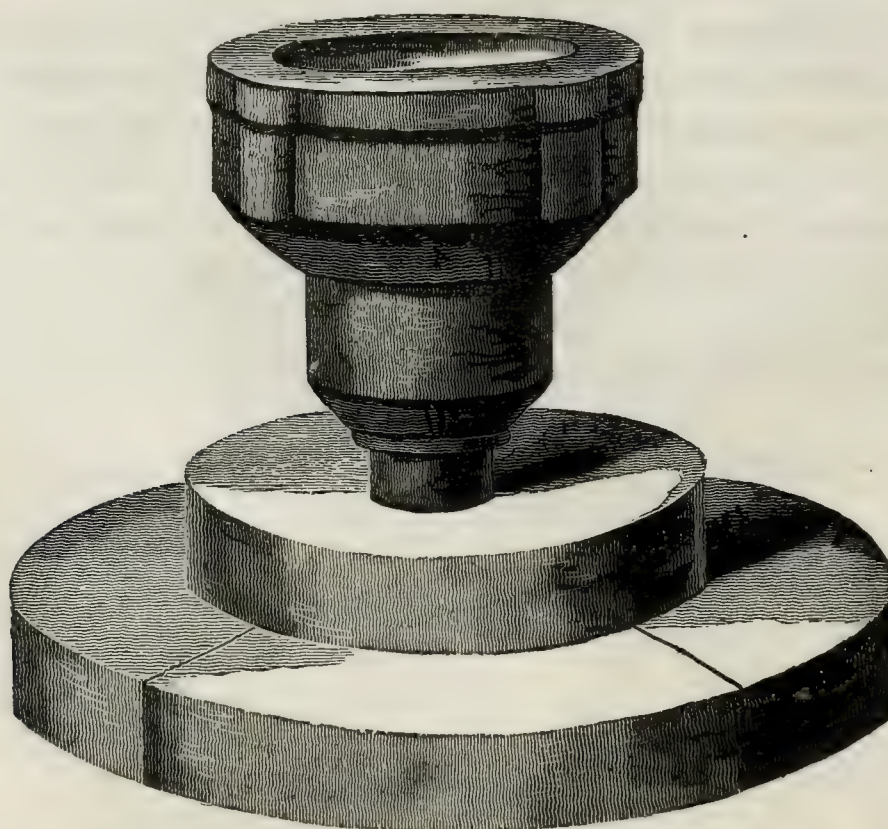
* Reg. Hon. de Richmond. App. p. 101.

† lb. p. 108.



View of Kirklington Church.

The church, assuredly the work of the Musters', stands gracefully and conspicuously on much higher ground, with the parsonage, a modern and excellent house, immediately adjoining to the cemetery, on the south. Of the magnitude and elegance of this fabric it is delightful to reiterate the character which belongs of equal right to so many of its neighbours and contemporaries.



Font in Kirklington Church.

In the east end of the south aisle is the burial-place of the Wandesfords, of whom, considering the antiquity and opulence of the family, are fewer memorials than were to have been expected. There is, however, a cumbent figure of one of the Musters', with the arms, a lion rampant, on his shield, which, from the appearance of the armour, most probably records de Musters, the last of the name, who lived in the reign of Edward III.; and with him the restoration of the church, which, with many others around it, must have been laid waste by the Scots, appears to be contemporary. There is also a fine female figure, probably his wife.

There is another large mural monument of Sir Christopher Wandesford, A. D. 1590, with the following epitaph:

Memoriæ Christoferi Wandesford, militis, qui obiit 11^{mo}. die Julii Anno Domini 1590,
Anno ætatis suæ 42^{do}.

Hic jacet ille Deo, Patriæ, qui vixit amicis:

Dum patriæ et charis sivit adesse Deus.

Nunc tumulo Corpus, nunc solum Nomen amicis,

Et Patriæ; superest spiritus ipse Deo.

On this tomb is the shield of Wandesford, containing six quarterings.

1. Wandesford. A lion rampant, double quevée.

2. Musters. Argent, a bend and bordure engrailed, gules.

3. a fess, in chief, three roundles.

4. a maunch.

5. a cross moline.

6. on a bend, three pheons.

Crest: a church. Motto: "Tout pour l'église."

Beneath are the arms of

1. Wandesford, impaling a cross moline.

2. Wandesford impaling Bowes. And

3. Musters.

On a brass plate is this inscription:

**Orate pro Animabus Joh'is Wandyssford, Armigeri, et Alianore
uxoris eius, qui obiit quarto die Maii A°. D'ni M°CCCC°. sexagesimo
tercio.**



Monument in Kirklington Church.

The only other inscriptions worthy of notice are the following :

Here lies the Body of M^{rs}. Mary Wandesford, eldest Daughter of Sir Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, Bart. who died the 14 Day of July, 1726, aged 72 Years, unmarried.

Here lieth the Body of the Reverend William Ogilby, LL.D. late Rector of this Parish, who departed this Life the 24th Day of February, 1753, aged 43.

In Memory of the Rev^d. Richard Ella, 28 years Rector of this Parish, who died January 28th, 1802, ætat. 91 years.

In the Vault near this Monument are deposited the Remains of Philip Bendlowes, late of Howgrave, Esq. the last Male Heir of that ancient Family. Obiit 2 Mar. 1769, Æt. 58 years.

In the east window are the arms of St. Edward the Confessor impaling France and England.

Testamentary Burials.

Date of Wills.	Name.	Place of Burial.
28 June, 1410.....	Robert de Garton, Rector.....	
12 Oct. 1636.....	Christopher Lascells.....	In the chancel.

The peryshe of Kirtlyngton.

M^d. That there is c'ten money gyven to the ffindyng of an obbitt, to the yerely value of vi^s. viii^d. by the auncetors of Wansford, out of c'ten landes lyeng in Holgrau, in the tenure of John Smythe; also the ffermors of Lexton lands in Kyrtlyngton hathe always vsed to mayntene one lampe win the quere of Kyrtlyngton before the sacrament there, to the yerely value of vi^d. in all vii^s. ii^d.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1597.

Kirklington, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF KIRKLINGTON.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
1231 13 July, 1374 19 Apr. 1391 Living 1410	D'ns. Ric. de Musters, Cl. D'ns. Will. de Monketon, Cap. D'ns. Robt. de Mirflet D'ns. Robt. de Garton D'ns. Will. Plungar	Robt. de Musters Coll'io A. D'ni p' lapsu' Joh. Wandesford, et Eliz. ux.	
5 Sept. 1438 17 Febr. 1438	D'ns. X'tpher Mountfort D'ns. Adam Copendale, Cl. D'ns. Joh. Wandesford, Cl.	idem idem	p' mort. p' mort.
19 May, 1590	Rog. Lascells, Cl.	D'ns. X'tpher Wandesford, mil.	p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
25 May, 1636 30 April, 1639 21 Jan. 1662 17 Oct. 1698 14 Sep. 1705 20 June, 1717 2 May, 1748 8 Aug. 1758 9 Dec. 1773 6 Mar. 1802	Michael Wandesford Henry Sutton Robert Daggett, B. D. Richard Tatham, A. M. Edmund Tatham, A. M. Robert Asheton, A. M. John Wandesford William Ogilby, LL. D. John Talbot, A. B. Richard Ella Thos. Place, LL. B.	Christopher Hunton, Esq. Christopher Wandesford, Esq. Sir Chr. Wandesford Sir Chr. Wandesford Sir Chr. Wandesford Viscount Castlecomer Viscount Castlecomer John, Earl of Wandesford John, Earl of Wandesford Anne, Countess of Ormond	Res. of M. W. D. of H. S. D. of R. T. Res. of E. T. Res. of R. A. D. of J. W. D. of W. O. D. of J. T. D. of R. E.

The family evidences at Kirklington, for access to which I am indebted to the agent of the Countess Dowager of Ormond, in the midst of a mass of papers of a private nature, afford much less than might have been hoped of the correspondence and public

transactions of the Lord Deputy Wandesford. The following gleanings, however, are curious.

The first of these is an original contract for the rebuilding of the family house of timber in the reign of Richard III. the terms of which, though the plan was far from being magnificent, must astonish a modern reader.

“ This indente, made ye xxviii daye of July, ye 2^d yere of ye reigne of our Sov’aigne Lorde Richarde ye Thirde, betwixt Jo. Wandesforde, Esquier, on yat oon p’tye, and John Wryghte, and of Richemonde, wryghtes, on yat oth’ p’ty, beryth witness yat ye foreseide Jhon Wandesforde hathe agreeede w^h ye forseide Jhon Wryghte for ye makynge of oon newe place of square, contenyng xvii yerdes, and di. yerde in ye lengthe, and x yerdes in brede, win ye which place of sqware shal be contenede two p’lores (parlours), oon w^t draghte, oon pantrye and butry, oon larder or two, four chawm’es (chambers), two w^t draghtes, and oon kechyn to bee made suffyciently and fynyshed in al kynde of wryghte w^{ke} upon ye costes and charges of ye seide Wryghtes, except oon lawe baye window, ye which shal bee made att ye charge of ye seide Jhon Wandesforde.

“ And alsoe it is agreed that ye seid John Wandesford shall paye unto the seide Jhon Wryghte, &c. vi^l. xiii^s. iv^d. ”

The whole fabric of the house was evidently meant to be of timber, and the timber of course to be supplied by the owner. Still, if the covenant, which is on parchment, were not perfectly legible, the terms would appear incredibly low. The whole building, however, was very small.

With respect to the apartments, as no hall is mentioned, the central apartment on the ground-floor must have been meant as one, and the second must have formed the wing beyond. Beneath the lobby would be the buttry, and in the opposite wing the kitchen and larder. Thus meanly and narrowly were the lords of Kirklington contented to be lodged, at a time when they would have bestowed ten times the sum upon building a chantry, or perhaps upon a tomb in the parish church.

It is also remarkable that the family thought themselves secure in a slight frame of timber, at the very time when their neighbours but a few miles northward, and some as remote from the borders as themselves, thought it necessary that every manor-house should be a castlet.

The remains of the present manor-house are too inconsiderable to allow any judgment to be formed of its size or extent while it continued to be the residence of the Wandesfords. One corner only has been left as the residence of an agent, which appears from the style of the wainscot to be of the age of James I. Some parts of the stables too, and of the garden walls, remain.

But if little of the mansion, much of the history and manners of this able and virtuous family, during the most interesting period of our annals, has been preserved by the curiosity and affection of a learned descendant.

The writer of the History of Richmondshire has had no little satisfaction in recording the life, and preserving the remains, of Sir George Radcliffe: he must now be principally indebted to the little work already alluded to, for the materials of a brief and condensed account of that statesman’s most intimate friend and associate in business, Christopher Wandesford, Lord Deputy of Ireland. Such an abridgement will be the more interesting, and will incorporate the more gracefully with the present work, as it will contain new and curious information relating to the ancient families of Richmondshire.

THE LORD DEPUTY WANDESFORD.

MANY ancient families may, without injury to any of their members, be consigned to the patient industry of the genealogist, who, without attention to anecdote or to character, is content to tell, by the help of his own symbols, when each individual was born, and of whom, to what name he was allied by marriage, when he died, and where he was interred. But supposing this compendious and unreflecting mode of communication to be correct, (and it is often the reverse of correctness) there are others in which genius and virtues of no common order are confounded, and permitted to run down the current of time, with qualities which ought to be thankful for oblivion.

Such, however, has not been the fate of one distinguished person in the line of Wandesford. With great virtues and great talents, and living in an eventful period, which gave scope to the display of both, he has found a biographer* not unworthy of either.

Christopher Wandesford was born at Bishop Burton, never Beverley, Sept. 24, A.D. 1592. He was the son and heir of Sir George Wandesford, of Kirklington, by his first wife Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Hanby, of Bishop Burton. At the parish church of that place, where his parents were on a visit at the time of his birth, he was baptized. For the antiquity and alliances of his family, the reader is referred to the annexed genealogy. He was heir to a large but reduced estate, which, among other causes of diminution, had greatly suffered from five successive wardships.

It is one of the felicities of the present times, that a long minority almost always makes a wealthy heir, while the ruinous exactions of wardships usually left the estate impoverished, and the young possessor embarrassed.

At the birth of Christopher Wandesford, his father was still a minor; and it was doubly unfortunate, that while the whole load of feudal exactions lay upon him, he indulged in extravagant expenses.

His mother appears to have been a woman of great piety and sound discretion, and Wandesford was one among many excellent men, whose religious bias has been communicated by the early instructions and example of the female parent. It would be injurious to the reader, as well as to herself, to suppress the following particulars in her conduct. Every morning, while dressing, Lady Wandesford called her children about her, requiring such of them as were able to read the psalms and lessons for the day, and repeat by memory such portions of holy scripture as she deemed most suitable to be impressed upon their minds at that early age. This was accompanied by the exercise of catechizing, together with familiar explanations of the passages, which her children recited.

The first fruits of these endeavours on the mind of her eldest son were very

* His great great grandson Thomas Comber, LL. D. rector of Buckworth and Morbone, Huntingdonshire, a sensible, pious, and learned man, whose public exercises in the law schools, Cambridge, for his last degree, were highly applauded by the professor Dr. Hallifax. His memoirs of the Lord Deputy Wandesford were compiled from the curious papers of Mrs. Thornton, the lord deputy's daughter, and printed at the university press, Cambridge, in one vol. 12mo. 1778.

remarkable. Before he was sent to school, so deep and serious were the impressions of religion on his mind, that he was accustomed to withdraw himself in the afternoons with his brothers and sister to some sequestered place in the fields or woods, for the purpose of reading pious books, or joining in prayer. And this is both the more extraordinary and the more laudable, because these early exercises were wholly untinged with fanaticism, as the forms used by these young devotees were chiefly those of the church of England. It also deserves to be remembered, that in the period of universal licence which followed, not a single member of this pious family ever became attached to any sect of fanatics.

At a proper age (we are not told by his biographer how early) Christopher Wandesford was sent to the neighbouring free-school of Well, where he enjoyed at once the instructions of an able master and the superintendence of his excellent mother. During his continuance there, he sustained an irreparable loss in her death, which he long deplored, while he frequently gave thanks to God that he had so long been permitted to enjoy so great a blessing.

His early proficiency in learning must have been considerable, for about the age of fifteen, i. e. A. D. 1607, Mr. Wandesford was admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Milner, a man eminent for learning and piety.

Between the births of Wentworth and Wandesford, who, though not very nearly related to each other, according to the good custom of those days, cultivated even a distant consanguinity, there was an interval of little more than half a year, and we have the authority of the latter for asserting that they were partly educated together. This was probably meant of their being contemporaries in Cambridge, though not of the same college, for Wentworth was a member of St. John's.

During his continuance in the university, Mr. Wandesford's conduct is represented as regular and studious; but his particular attention was directed to classical literature, and particularly to the ancient orators, whose works enabled him to form a better taste in speaking than that which characterized the reign of James I. Neither his birth, nor his rank in the college, led him to claim any exemption from its discipline. His habit, though neat and decent, was rather beneath than above his quality, and that at a time when the gradations of society were accurately marked by distinctions in dress. Like many other men who have attained to future eminence, he cultivated the acquaintance alone of his seniors in standing, and his superiors in rank; and the university then abounded in young men of high birth, and at the same time of exemplary character.

During his residence in the university, a circumstance befel him, which seems at once to have exalted his piety, and to have increased his affection for his tutor. In the heat of summer, (not enduring from delicacy to be seen naked even by his own sex) he withdrew to a solitary place on the banks of the Cam to refresh himself by bathing: but the water proving deeper than he had supposed, he plunged to the bottom, rose, and sunk again. At that perilous moment, Dr. Milner was providentially directed to the place, and seeing his beloved pupil in such imminent danger, instantly plunged into the river, and with great difficulty dragged him out, though for some time without any symptoms of life. The anniversary of this day he observed as a solemn thanksgiving to God for the rest of his life; and when his humane benefactor became distressed in circumstances, this grateful and affectionate pupil bestowed upon him at different times several hundreds of pounds, when every pound was at least equivalent to six at present.

During his father's lifetime, however, Wandesford had nothing to bestow. His

father's estate was indeed considerable, but it was encumbered with heavy debts, which must be increased by a necessary provision for his younger children. He saw, therefore, the propriety not only of strict economy in his own expenses, but even of choosing a profession; and that profession, after a serious deliberation, was the ministry of the church, to a preparation for which he resolved to devote his future studies.

Though he had now resided in the university four years, he was only nineteen, when an unexpected event called him away to other scenes and other prospects.

His father Sir George Wandesford, having been attacked by a disease of which he foresaw that it would prove mortal, directed a letter to be sent to his son, requesting him to attend upon him, in order to receive his last injunctions and blessing. The letter miscarried, and after some delay, the son heard of his father's sickness by accident; on which he instantly took post, and rode night and day till he reached his dying parent, whose blessing he asked, according to the pious usage of those days, upon his knees. The blessing was bestowed; and after some expressions of regret that he had not been a better steward of his fortune, Sir George, fully confiding in the prudence and fidelity of his son, informed him that he should make no testamentary disposition of his effects, but consign the whole, together with a necessary provision for the younger branches of the family, to his conscience and honour.

Sir George Wandesford died Nov. 4, 1612, in London, where he had resided several years; and was interred, not in the burial-place of his family at Kirklington, which was perhaps deemed too expensive, but in the church of St. Andrew, Holborn.

A load of domestic cares and engagements now began to press upon his son, which soon removed every idea of entering into the church, which, however, Wandesford determined from that day forward to serve as a pious layman to the utmost of his power. The sequel of his life will prove that he never forgot or ceased to act upon this solemn engagement.

After all which has been said of the hereditary fortune of the Wandesfords, modern readers, who have been used to contemplate terms of money with a reference to their present efficacy, will perhaps scarce credit that the whole income of his father's estate was only 560*l.* per annum, out of which he immediately settled upon his mother-in-law (for his father had married again,) an annuity of 100*l.*; on his uncle, Mr. William Wandesford, 40*l.*; on an aunt, married unhappily to an inferior person, 20*l.*; besides which he paid interest, (which, as far I recollect, was then eight per cent.) for 800*l.*, the amount of his father's debts. This left little more than 340*l.*, out of which were yet to be provided for three brothers and a sister, besides a composition for his wardship, amounting to no less a sum than 1000*l.* Thus it appears that the son and heir was in fact the poorest person in the family, and in a situation of anxiety and distress, from which nothing but the most active exertion and severe economy could redeem him. Accordingly, his first step was to convene all his father's creditors, and to inform them, that although none of their demands upon himself were legal, they would all be discharged within a reasonable time.

His attention was next directed to the family estate, which he found for the most part, by the improvidence of his father, leased out to old servants and retainers for mere quitrents and nominal acknowledgments. Some of these leases he bought in, and waiting the expiration of the term of others, demised them again, not on fines, to which his embarrassments must have tempted him, but at fair annual rents.

Encumbered as he was, Wandesford now determined to be the master of a family, in

which, with that economy of which he afterwards proved himself so great a master, he might exercise hospitality, and open an asylum to the inferior branches of his family. His next step was the choice of a wife, in circumstances which would have induced most men to wait, and most women not to be very forward to contract.

In this choice, which usually determines the happiness or unhappiness of the present life, and often that of another, his difficulties were great. The embarrassments of his circumstances, which rendered a fortune one of the necessary appendages of a wife, almost annihilated the hope of attaining it; while his own superior qualifications diminished the chance of meeting with a suitable companion for life.

At that time there was a greater distance between the two sexes than at present; for while the foundations of solid learning were well and durably laid in young men of rank and fortune, females in the same class of society were left almost without what would now be called accomplishments. It is true, that they were taught the plain domestic qualifications which would enable them to superintend the concerns of their future families; and what was of infinitely more importance, the principles of revealed religion, as professed in the church of England: but wanting general knowledge, and materials for elegant conversation, they were much less adapted than at present for the society of well educated men.

In this great concern of life, however, Wandesford took two steps which might almost expose him to the ridicule of the world. He made a solemn prayer to God for a good wife, and he took the advice of his experienced friends.

Under this direction, he made choice of Alicia, sole daughter of Sir Hewet Osborne, of Kiveton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Bart., who then resided with her mother at Staveley, in Derbyshire, having married in her widowhood Sir Peter Freckevile, Knt., a man of great probity and hospitality, an upright and skilful magistrate, and a great promoter of learning; whose son was advanced to the peerage by Charles II. for his distinguished loyalty in the great rebellion. The lady's fortune was 2000*l.*, a very large sum in those days, and one for which Wandesford had little to offer as a recompense but the antiquity of his family, and his own personal qualifications. These, however, after some attendance and assiduity, prevailed, and the young couple were married in the parish church of Staveley, the bridegroom being then twenty-two years of age, and the bride one year younger.

It cannot be said that her prospects were very flattering; all the branches of the Wandesford family were reduced to the necessity of living in one house, and it is well known how hard it is to preserve peace and harmony in a family composed of materials so discordant. The economy however of Mr. and Mrs. Wandesford at Kirklington deserves to be remembered, as it contains an epitome of study, piety, activity in business, and liberal though plain hospitality, which has seldom been equalled.

His first step was to provide plain and useful furniture for his house. The best furniture was then of oak, which his own woods would probably supply; and the cabinet-maker in great families was a domestic. Of this, therefore, which is now so formidable a charge to young house-keepers, the expense would not be great; and besides that, with respect to all but articles of immediate necessity, it would be gradual. His next step was to clear his estate of the burden of wardship, by the sacrifice of one entire moiety of his wife's fortune.

He educated his brothers at Well, where himself had learned the rudiments of literature, and in due time sent two of them to the university of Cambridge.

His next step, and the success with which it was attended, will in the present day be matter of surprise. He took large tracts of ground into his own hands, which he improved by ploughing and pasturage, so as to yield his family a plentiful supply both of corn and animal food, and to relieve the poor. Had this plan succeeded at present, it must have been by something approaching to a miracle. Every rational and experienced person, who is now consulted on the best means of retrieving an embarrassed fortune, would persuade his friend, as he would avoid utter ruin, to shun such a course as this. He would tell him, and rightly, that his only practicable mode of preserving his estate was to let every acre, and to purchase every article of house-keeping; that waste, and idleness, and fraud, will not only swallow up the expected profits of occupation, but will entail upon him a load of expense far beyond the amount of the produce. He would tell him, that though his lands be as fertile and well tilled, and his crops as productive as those of his tenants, what is profit to them will be loss to him; that the secret canker of "eye-service" is gnawing the very core of his gains; an evil incurable by any process but that to which he will not submit—if not that of working with his labourers, at least that of constant inspection during every hour and minute of their labours:—in short, that nothing can cure the malady of "eye-service" but the medicine of "eye-mastery."

Still, however, a conduct which would be highly imprudent now, might be very advisable then. For not to urge, what I am firmly persuaded of, that in those days there was in labourers more conscience, more promptitude to serve, than at present; together with some attachment to kind and indulgent masters, of which scarcely a vestige now remains: whoever now undertakes to farm his own domain, sacrifices, in the first place, the certain income of a rack rent, while in ancient times rents were little more than acknowledgments. Then again, the gentleman of James the First's time was content to let his wheat grow, and his cattle breed, as those of his forefathers had done. He was in no danger from the fascinations of speculative and philosophical husbandry. Without chemistry and without theory, he was contented to know, that in the cultivation of the earth, from certain modes of treatment certain results would follow, and that these results were as lucrative as they were certain. He was not exposed to the risk of becoming the dupe of improving bailiffs, or of having his head turned by the wild and visionary schemes which are hatched at agricultural meetings. This was the period of plenty,—our science cannot preserve us from famine. This economy, however, afforded his unskilfulness materials for a plain but plentiful table, at which hospitality was exercised to his friends, relations, and neighbours, accompanied by a courteous and respectful behaviour to all.

Though he did not remember, he endeavoured to copy what he had heard of the conduct of his grandfather Sir Christopher Wandesford, who, by the exercise of the same virtues, had created a general and widely extended influence in the country about him.

Regretting that his father's death had removed him from the university at so early a period, he determined that no attention to domestic affairs should tempt him to intermit his studies. In pursuance of this resolution, he not only continued the pursuit of science purely academical, but devoted himself to the acquirement of competent knowledge in the laws and history of his country. In these respectable and useful pursuits, we have his own authority for affirming, that he could, without a murmur or a wish, have been contented to spend his life: but Providence had otherwise determined.

In the mean while, the use which he made of a private station was daily fitting him more and more for the duties of a public one.

In this view, it is pleasing to observe with what attention and tenderness he, who was destined in no long time to govern a kingdom, directed the concerns of two or three country parishes. To every township in which his estates lay he allotted a weekly proportion of corn or money, suited to the wants of the poor in every household, who were too young, too old, or too infirm to work: of such he took a regular account from his steward. Towards idle and able vagabonds he was inexorable, and would suffer no such nuisances to remain upon his estates. He supplied his poor tenants also with materials for work. To some he gave wool, to be spun by themselves for clothing against Christmas; while Mrs. Wandesford cultivated hemp and flax, which she distributed for the same beneficent purpose. In addition to all this, he distributed a fat ox every Christmas, together with an augmented supply of corn.

But he supplied food to the souls as well as the bodies of his dependents, by providing schoolmasters for the children of the poor upon his estates, who were instructed in the prayers and catechism of the church, after which he bound out many of both sexes apprentices to such trades as they were likely to suit. But when he discovered in any (even among the poorest of his young dependents) symptoms of genius, accompanied with appearances of early piety, he placed them in good grammar schools, and afterwards sent them to the university.

In order to render such expensive beneficence practicable in his circumstances, we must suppose that influence and entreaty were often called in to the aid of personal bounty. But such however was the blessing of Providence on his endeavours, that during his administration of Ireland, and when that half barbarous country required to be supplied with able divines from the English seminaries, many of these individuals were carried over and preferred by their original patron.

Much kindness too was shown by him to the widows and orphans of the neighbouring clergy; and when in the clergy themselves he saw learning united to piety, he used all his interest to advance them to suitable preferments.

One of the most important services which Wandesford ever rendered to the church was his discovery of the merits of John Bramhall, then (about 1620) an obscure schoolmaster at Kilburn near Thirsk, for whom he first procured the rectory of Elvington*, and in his own rising fortunes raised him from one preferment to another, till he was advanced to the see of Derry. In this station Bramhall attended the dying bed of his friend and patron; and after passing through many changing scenes during the interregnum, was at the restoration deservedly promoted to the primacy of a church, which by his activity and judgment he had raised from a state of almost utter destitution to that condition of dignity and opulence in which it has ever since continued.

As a memorial of this friendship, I insert the following letter†, written about the year 1628, when Bramhall was subdean of Ripon, and when Wentworth and Wandesford were on the point of changing their political connexions.

Noble Sir,

Amongst so many and so importante occasions to have but once thought upon a poore country friend had bene sufficiente; but as it is I thanke you, and rest yet more

* Dr. Comber, the biographer of Wandesford, says, that the living of Elvington was given to Bramhall by that gentleman; but Elvington is in the patronage of the crown, and Wandesford had then no influence at court.

† Found among the papers at Kirklington.

obliged. Your goodness makes a burthen imposed to seeme a curtesy, and a favor done to be a benefitt received. Practise and employment to a lawyer is beneficial, and may deserve thanks, but to you p'judiciall, only it affordes you matter for some virtue to worke upon. Day and night do not more duly succeed one another, than our hopes and feares of your success have done. Nowe we seeme to sayle in the haven, having intelligence of his majesties most gracious answer; yet even now, whilst I am writing this letter, I heare newes of some disgusts, to speake plainly, a dissolution. But your knownen wisdomes will not suffer me to hold it a thing possible. We offer dayly for you the tribute of our prayers. And when we heare of an happy end of this long session, will then stile it *parliamentum beatum, beatus ante obitum nemo*. My good friend and neighbour Mr. Moody is come upp to sollicite you about his old hospitall business. I know how propense you have allwayes bene to do him good, and how needless it is for me to interpose my suite. It goes hard, that they must judge of superstition who doe not know what is superstition; that a diamond should be forfeited because it hath a specke or flawe; that piety should grow to be a supplanter of charity, and the warrant of a parlament be no security from the process of an ordinary courte. But I forgett myself, and crave pardon. God bless you, keep you. And for mine owne parte, I shall rest a dayly oratoure for your whole house in general, and to yourself in speciall.

A most observante and
obliged friend,

JOHN BRAMHALL.

Ripon, June 18.

*To his right worthy Frind Christophere Wandesford, Esq.
at his Chamber in Westminster, these.*

The private and domestic religion of these excellent persons must not be passed over: they are indeed a lesson to all, and a reproach to many.

After they rose in the morning, Mr. and Mrs. Wandesford withdrew to separate apartments for private devotion, of which Mr. Wandesford's was always performed in his study, in order to give a holy tendency to his pursuits during the rest of the day. In the next place, they met again, and prayed apart from the rest of the family. In the next place, the household were called together by a little bell at six in the morning, at ten in the forenoon, and at nine at night. Immediately after the second exercise, at an hour persons of their condition are now scarcely awake, the table was spread for dinner. At two of these daily exercises (we are not told which) portions of scripture were always read. The prayers appear to have been chosen from those of the church.

For some time after Mr. Wandesford became the master of a family, he was his own chaplain, and not only read prayers and portions of scripture, but catechized his children and servants; but as his circumstances improved, he took a pious clergyman into his family, though he always continued to superintend the catechizings. He was earnest in recommending the daily exercise of self-examination, extending not only to sins of commission, but of omission, with a thankful remembrance of deliverances from dangers, and especially from sins. Of the benefits resulting to himself from the habitual discharge of these duties, he spoke in the warmest terms.

In his study, Mr. Wandesford read over the whole Bible yearly, and made, as was remembered by his daughter Mrs. Thornton, copious remarks upon it, all of which are unfortunately lost.

The last instance of domestic piety in this family applies solely to the mother.

Every morning, before they breakfasted, Mrs. Wandesford made them repeat their private prayers, together with portions of the Psalms, and other parts of scripture; after which, she blessed them on their knees.

We are next to follow the pious and retired lord of Kirklington into a new and very different situation, scarcely compatible, I fear, with these uninterrupted habits of devotion. In the year 1620 the first prospect of a public life began to open upon him. In that year, his faithful friend Sir Thomas Wentworth having determined to offer himself a candidate for the county of York, announced to Wandesford, that should he be successful in that pursuit, he had obtained from Lord Clifford, his brother-in-law, the absolute promise of a burgesship for Appleby. In the year 1622 he left his beloved retirement at Kirklington, and removed to London, most probably in order to attend to his duty in parliament. It was not long, however, before he removed a second time to Stratford Langton, the seat of Sir Thomas Osborne, Mrs. Wandesford's brother, and with whom he there formed a joint household: but before his first removal, he became entangled in a law-suit, the circumstances of which his well-informed biographer thus relates.

Sir Robert Hansby having no issue, and an estate of 2000*l.* per ann. unentailed, determined to divide it among his four daughters, who were married to four Yorkshire knights, amongst whom was Sir George Wandesford, reserving, however, an estate of 100*l.* per annum for Ralph Hansby, a nephew whom he had brought up. The uncle was now nearly blind, and the nephew having obtained such of the family conveyances as were necessary for the purpose, procured the foul copy of a deed of settlement to be drawn, which was read to the old man, and approved, and ordered to be engrossed: but when the deed was to be executed, the young man substituted an absolute conveyance to himself in the place of the intended settlement, which was regularly executed. It was not long before this bad man published his own iniquity, and threatened to turn his uncle out of his own house. The poor knight withdrew to the houses of his daughters, and was kindly received by them all. The validity of the deed was next tried at common law; and the execution being proved, the judge, though he pitied the tears of the blind old man, felt himself compelled to direct the jury to give their verdict against him. This broke the knight's heart, and the heirs at law determined to try the cause in its proper place, the court of chancery. But as he was going into court, a private intimation was given that a bribe of 1000*l.* had that morning been conveyed in a coach (for corruption had not yet acquired lighter wings to fly,) to the lord chancellor (Bacon), and so well was the character of that great, base man understood, that nothing seemed to remain but a heavier bribe, which would turn the scale. This, however, Wandesford magnanimously refused to offer, and a decree was made against the heirs at law. Happy should I be to consider this story as the result of family suspicion and disappointment, were there any thing in the judicial conduct of Bacon to warrant such incredulity; but, alas! his general character afforded nothing to oppose to evidence which might otherwise have been regarded as doubtful.

To the subject of this memoir was born, in 1623, a son, to whom, at his baptism, Sir Thomas Wentworth, and Sir George Calvert, of a Richmondshire family also, stood sponsors. To this son, Wandesford, towards the close of his own life, addressed an excellent little volume of instructions, which has been preserved by his biographer. He seems to have grown up to an accomplished young man, and survived his father; but after his estate had been greatly impaired by sequestrations, and partially retrieved by economy, and when he was on the point of marriage with Eleanor, eldest daughter

of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther in Westmoreland, he was unhappily drowned in the Swale, March 31, 1631.

In the last parliament of King James, Wentworth and Wandesford had been united in their opposition to Buckingham, the favourite; but in the year of the king's death Wandesford returned to his house at Kirklington. Having retired into the country, he was once more at leisure to attend to country affairs, and accepted the guardianship of Thomas Danby, of Masham, Esq. then greatly encumbered by debts, and impoverished by leases. This gentleman afterwards married Sir Christopher Wandesford's daughter, who, by a rare example of fertility, died of her fifteenth child, in her thirtieth year.

Wentworth was now so formidable to the court, or at least to Buckingham, that having declared his purpose of offering himself a candidate for the county of York, he was named high sheriff; on which Wandesford consulted with his friend on the fitness of taking the same step, but was dissuaded from it, because Sir John Savile had more interest than himself, who was comparatively unknown in the most populous part of the county, the West Riding.

In the ensuing parliament, Wandesford is found among the active opponents of the court; and he was one of the eight managers of an impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham, the thirtieth article of which he was appointed to enlarge. This related to the improbable and contemptible charge brought against that nobleman as having been instrumental in the late king's death; in conducting which we may at least admire the chaste and simple style of eloquence by which it was enforced, more especially as it stands directly confronted to the pedantic and affected oratory of the times.

“He that without skill or cutting shall direct a medicine, which upon the same person hath wrought bad effects enough to have dissuaded a second adventure, and then when physicians were present, physicians selected for learning and art, prepared by their office and oaths, without their consent, nay, even contrary to their direction, and in a time unseasonable, he must needs be guilty, albeit towards a common person, of a precipitate and unadvised rashness; much more towards his own sovereign. And so prone are ourselves to put subjects in mind of their duty towards their princes, that in the attempt of a madman upon the king*, his want of reason, which towards any of his fellow subjects might acquit him of felony, shall not acquit him of treason; and how wary and advised our ancestors have been not to apply things in this kind to the person of a king, may appear by a precedent 32 Henry VI. where John Arundel and others, the king's physicians and chirurgeons, thought it not safe for them to administer any thing to the king's person without the assent of the privy council first obtained, and express licence under the great seal of England.”

The speech contains much more to the same effect; but I merely select one short passage, as a specimen of Wandesford's style in public and extemporaneous speaking.

Mr. Wandesford's family was increased by the birth of a daughter, baptized Alice, Feb. 13, 1626; afterwards the wife of William Thornton, Esq. of East Newton, a woman of great personal beauty, excellent understanding, and exemplary devotion without enthusiasm. To her memoranda, compiled late in life, Dr. Comber was indebted for an

* Whether this were really held to be law at that time, it certainly is not law now; nor is it either consistent with justice or common sense at any time. A madman is no moral agent, and it can make no difference whether the object of his attacks be a private individual or his sovereign. Repeated attacks have been made by lunatics on the person of the late king, yet none even of the highest prerogative lawyers ever thought of inditing them for high treason. Stricter regulations as to their confinement are indeed allowable and prudent in this than in ordinary cases.

obligation, which he thus acknowledges: "This lady lived above forty years a widow; and having seen much and heard more from well-informed persons, of curious and important matters relative to her honoured father's life and death, wrote down such memoranda, as chiefly enabled the editor of these memoirs to pay this debt of piety to the memory of his excellent ancestor."

In the next year, Wandesford had the misfortune of losing his eldest son Christopher by a fall out of a child's coach. At that early age he was destined to be the husband of a near relative, the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Rowland Wandesford, of Pickhill, whose estate was valued at 3000*l.* per ann. Why this contract was not, according to the custom of the times, transferred to George, the second son of Wandesford, I do not know.

In resisting the illegal loan exacted by the court, Wandesford, as might have been foreseen, copied the example of his friends Wentworth and Radcliffe, but escaped the imprisonment to which their honest and constitutional pertinacity exposed them.

In the new parliament, which assembled March 17th of the same year, Wandesford, though disappointed in his hopes of a burgess's place for Richmond, had yet a seat.

On the memorable 5th of June, the speaker of the House of Commons brought a message from the king, forbidding the house to enter on any business which "might bring scandal on his ministers." This drew tears from some of the old constitutional members, and among them from Sir Edward Coke; but Wandesford spoke in the following bold and elevated strain: "I am as full of grief as others. Let us recollect our English hearts, and not sit still, but do our duties. Two ways are propounded—to go to the lords, or to the king: I think it is fit that we go to the king, for this doth concern our liberties; and let us not fear to make a remonstrance of our rights: we are his counsellors." "There are some men which call evil good, and good evil, and bitter sweet. Justice is now called popularity and faction."

I return the more willingly to Wandesford's private concerns, because they are intimately connected with those of other (the most ancient and distinguished) families in Richmondshire.

In the midst of his public engagements, he managed the affairs of his ward, Mr. Danby, with that skill and economy which had been so successful in the conduct of his own. He paid off all past debts, discharged many burdensome annuities, increased the rents, and bestowed the best education both on the heir and the younger branches of the family. The young gentleman himself, having been much in his guardian's family, became warmly attached to his eldest daughter. Convenience and family connexions fostered this passion, and the young couple were married when Mr. Danby had scarcely completed his eighteenth year, and the lady her fifteenth.

Wandesford must have entertained a favourable opinion of his son-in-law's discretion; for immediately after this event, he delivered up to Mr. Danby his whole estate, then worth 3000*l.* per ann. together with a portion of 1600*l.* in ready money with his daughter. He, however, who was deemed capable of managing an estate, was thought too young to keep house, and Wandesford liberally entertained themselves, their horses, and servants for several years. The whole fortune which this young lady received from her father is said to have amounted to 5000*l.*, but perhaps hospitality was taken into the account.

The eldest issue of this marriage was a son born at Kirklington the year after their marriage, whose end was very unhappy. He became an accomplished young gentleman, but was barbarously murdered in a tavern near Gray's Inn by one Berridge, an hired

assassin, of whom Wandesford's biographer observes, that though he escaped human punishment, he was overtaken by divine vengeance.

Perhaps the best apology which can be offered for the sudden conversion of Wentworth, and his two friends Wandesford and Radcliffe, is that they really believed the Petition of Right to have secured the liberties of the nation. For the present, however, Wandesford derived no benefit from the change, nor does he appear to have accepted a seat in the council of the north.

In the year 1630, Wandesford having paid his father's debts, and by a course of economy placed himself in easy circumstances, determined to indulge his taste for building. Accordingly, he re-erected from the ground the stables, with chambers over them, at Kirklington, together with many offices in the outer courts. He also surrounded the gardens and orchards with brick walls, which he planted with the choicest fruit trees, besides filling the hedge-rows of the estate with timber trees. Improvements, such as these, were then in their infancy in England. There were not many fruit trees trained against walls; and planting was so little wanted, that before the great rebellion, the timber growing on many great estates was rather an encumbrance than a benefit. He also built a new dairy, and brought water in lead pipes to the house from "St. Michael's (the Saint's) Well."

He had indeed projected a much greater work, and had actually prepared materials for rebuilding the old wing of the house in a style corresponding with the new one, called the great chamber, and the lord's chamber, which had been rebuilt by his grandfather. Little now remains of the house at Kirklington; but from the style of the wainscot in the part which is left, it may be presumed that those few apartments were parts of the building here referred to as the work of Sir George Wandesford.

This place was however interrupted by a call to that situation in another kingdom, which gave a new colour and complexion to the rest of his life. Though Wandesford now resided for the most part in the country, and could have been well contented to end his days in retirement, he sometimes appeared at court. Wentworth's opposition and his own to the king's illegal measures in the beginning of his reign were forgiven, and in 1633 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Spain. This, however, he resolutely though respectfully declined, principally, as it should seem, because he thought a zealous protestant like himself peculiarly unqualified to negotiate with so bigoted a court as that of Madrid.

But now Wentworth was fixed upon to go to Ireland as lord deputy, in order to reduce that savage and intractable people to law and order; and so high was Wentworth's opinion of his friend and relative, that he desired the king either to revoke his commission, or to permit Wandesford to attend him as Master of the Rolls. This request, in the early sunshine of Wentworth's favour, was not likely to be refused.

Wandesford now removed from Kirklington to London; and after a short stay there, embarked for Ireland, leaving his lady and family for the present, with great regret, behind. His daughter describes the family parting as very affecting, and more especially as they had formed a presage, on whatever grounds, of what really took place, that he would see his native country no more.

The lord deputy, with his train, arrived at Dublin in the latter end of July, 1633, immediately after which Wandesford entered on his office, and took his seat at the council board. It may seem paradoxical to say, what is nevertheless incontrovertible, that it was an evil day for that country and themselves, when three men of great abilities and perfect integrity were sent to reform and civilize Ireland. Perhaps they

acted according to their instructions, certainly to the best of their judgments; notwithstanding which, the system pursued by them was founded, as has often been in later times, on a misconception of the national character. Wild, fierce, indignant under oppression, and bigoted to the religion of their ancestors, the Irish are naturally generous and affectionate, and therefore easily to be managed by conciliation. On the contrary, the measures of the new administration, if perfectly legal, were rough and compulsory. Again, Wentworth, Wandesford, and Radcliffe, wholly undevoted to popery, were high churchmen, and bred in the strictest principles of episcopacy; they could, therefore, neither endure the mass-house nor the conventicle. The population of Ireland was almost wholly divided at that time between catholics and presbyterians. The established hierarchy, which had few friends but themselves, was reduced to indigence and contempt by the illegal and ruinous leases granted out for high fines by the bishops, and partly by the oppressions of the great lay nobility.

Confident of support from England, and despising popular opinion, this upright but ill-judging triumvirate immediately set about a good work by the worst possible means. The brutal manners of the people were to be changed, not by introducing among them examples of humanity and civilization, but by sudden and violent enactments. The catholics and the presbyterians, with little distinction of personal character, were repelled and disgusted by haughtiness and even contumely; while the most powerful of the nobility had the ecclesiastical estates wrested out of their hands with a violence and precipitancy little short of the injustice by which they had been acquired; and the result of all was, that the administration of the country quickly forfeited the attachment of all ranks excepting the bishops, who, with a few exceptions, were no less obnoxious to the country than themselves. The event is well known.

But this much I thought it convenient to observe, before I entered on an account of the few remaining years (shortened unquestionably by these causes) in Wandesford's life. Nothing indeed can be more melancholy than the accounts which are left of the established church in Ireland at this period. In an account transmitted by Wentworth to Laud, during the first year of his administration, he tells his friend, "that the unlicensed clergy of that country had not even the form of churchmen to cover them; the churches were dilapidated; the parsonage and vicarage houses utterly ruined; the people untaught in consequence of non-residence, occasioned by unlimited numbers of benefices held in commendam, many clergymen having recusant wives and children; the bishops themselves alienating their principal houses and demesnes, not only to their children, but to strangers, and farming out their jurisdictions to unworthy persons."

If, however, the attempts of Strafford and his coadjutors to remedy these evils were often too precipitate, one part of the system was unquestionably right. They removed from the cure of souls all clergymen insufficient in learning, or scandalous in life; and supplied their places with men eminent for learning and piety, transplanted out of England. Among these, the church of Ireland is indebted to the recommendation of Wandesford for Dr. Bramhall, once schoolmaster of Kilburn near Kirklington, who afterwards rose to the primacy, and in every station was distinguished by the rare union of talents for business and literature. To his influence is also to be traced the introduction of Dr. Margerison, a native of the West Riding, who afterwards attained to the same high station; a good man, but in point of talent far inferior to Bramhall. That he also patronized Dr. John Paliser, a native also of his own neighbourhood, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, is highly probable, though I am unable to prove it.

Something, in the best men who have preferments in their power, must always be

allowed to family interest and attachment; and if Wandesford had a brother who had approved himself an excellent parish priest at Kirklington, his disinterestedness is rather to be commended for having left him dean of Derry, than his partiality in having advanced him to that inferior dignity. To endow protestant schools, and to encourage the inferior clergy to become schoolmasters, were prudent and salutary measures; nay, it would have been proper to forbid the resort of protestant children to popish schools, even in situations where there were no others, and would have afforded little just ground of complaint; but to forbid (as was really the case under Strafford's administration) popish schoolmasters to teach the children of their own communion, was intolerant and unjust. Toleration, however, was almost equally unknown on both sides.

An useful and noble design, pursued with great vigour by the administration, for the same purpose, was equally unpopular with all the rest. This was the plan of colonizing Ireland with protestant English families. This might appear to have been an easy task, as whole counties and other large tracts had been forfeited by rebellion to the crown. But the old inhabitants appear to have been in possession; and the king's title was first to be found; and sometimes juries would not find for the crown upon the clearest evidence. Other unforeseen impediments occurred, and the Master of the Rolls bore his full share in the odium contracted by the disappointment of some, and the success of others. These vexations, however, were soothed by the presence of his family, who arrived at Dublin about the latter end of the year 1634, with the exception of Mrs. Danby, his eldest daughter, who remained with her husband at Farneley Hall near Leeds, where he kept a splendid household.

In the next year application was made to the English ministry for money to build an office for the Master of the Rolls at Dublin, but afterwards was erected at Mr. Wandesford's private expense. This was not all: he prepared accommodations for the Rolls themselves, and arranged them in chronological order, besides fitting up chambers for the clerks; also, he hung up a table of fees for public inspection; and when a young man of good family in Yorkshire, allied to himself, whom he had taken into the office, was first convicted of extortion, and fined, but afterwards repeated the transgression, Wandesford immediately dismissed him from the office with disgrace.

Hitherto the Master of the Rolls had no estate or country seat in Ireland, but about the year 1635 he purchased from the Earl of Kildare the estate from which he took his title.

In the beginning of June the year following, Wentworth, returning to England on business, knighted the Master of the Rolls, and appointed him one of the lords justices in his absence.

In the summer of this year, finding some relaxation from business necessary for his health, Wandesford paid a visit to his estate at Kildare; on the way to which, the coach containing his lady, three sons, and a daughter, was in the most imminent danger of being thrown down a precipice into a deep river, had not the coachman, by a great exertion of skill and promptitude, contrived to overturn it on the land side.

At Kildare, however, he was not idle; for here it is recorded to have been that he finished his admirable little volume of instructions to his son, which, after having long been mislaid by the executor to whom it had been entrusted, was at length found in the library of Thornton Watlous, a copy having been obtained by Mr. Timothy Dodsworth, a relation of the author, who attended upon him when it was written.

At this time, as a proper compliment to the country where he held so high a station, the Master of the Rolls admitted George, his eldest son, of Trinity College, Dublin;

where, under his father's eye, he was not only preserved from the contagion of bad example, but made a considerable progress in the branches of literature suited to his rank.

Many years after the death both of the father and the son, Mrs. Thornton remembered, that when her brother visited the family, he was wont to translate a chapter in the Greek Testament, first into Latin, and afterwards into English.

About this time, the lord deputy falling in love with the estate of Kildare, Wandesford, who could refuse nothing to so dear a friend, sold to him the whole; and afterwards having a considerable sum of money at his disposal, consulted with his lady on the propriety of laying it out in England or Ireland. She inclined to the former, especially as he had now an opportunity of purchasing at Bedale, in the neighbourhood of Kirklington. Whether the manor of Bedale was then upon sale, I do not know. This must have been in or before the year 1637; yet Wandesford's answer is remarkable: "If," said he, "*the king and parliament do not agree*, estates will be as safe in Ireland as in England. My lord deputy purchases here, and I will embark my fortunes on the same bottom with his!" Alas! they were both shipwrecked.

Conformably with this resolution, in the year 1637 he purchased the princely estate of Castlecomer for the sum of 20,000*l.*, which, at the rate of 1*l.* sterling for the fee-simple of every acre, was its full value, though the rental was 2000*l.* per annum; land being sold in Ireland at that time for ten years' purchase. The ability to make so large a purchase proves, that with all his liberality, Wandesford, during his three years' residence in Ireland, had not been inattentive to the honest improvement of his fortune. The estate of Castlecomer afforded no little scope for improvement, and it fell into the hands of one who knew how to avail himself of every advantage which it afforded. It consisted almost of every soil, arable, woodland, ling, and moss; some part of the first being capable of a succession of crops for seven years without any manure.

In his management of this noble property, Wandesford's conduct was at once magnificent and patriotic. He rebuilt the old ruined castle, adorning it with orchards and beautiful gardens, and furnishing it throughout suitably to his rank.

In the next place, he enclosed with substantial pales a park ten miles in circumference, and stocked it with 1500 head of deer, red and fallow, besides a breed of horses, cattle, and sheep, all of the choicest sorts. Such was the richness of the soil, that Mrs. Thornton remembered to have seen the fat of a buck four inches deep. In this park were also decoys of fishponds. This princely estate abounded also with wild fowl of every species known in the island, not excepting the cock of the wood.

Another of his earliest cares was to build a parish church, which he endowed with 300*l.* per annum in land, and an excellent house for the minister; after which, he bestowed it upon an able and edifying preacher, whose first communion was attended by upwards of three hundred persons.

It will be no injury to the memory of this excellent man, if incredulity presume to strip this story of the marvellous. Three hundred pounds per annum, taken at the average value of the estate, would have amounted to three thousand acres, which, with all my reverence for Wandesford, I cannot quite persuade myself that he allowed as glebe to the minister.

In a country like Ireland, he who builds and furnishes a good inn is almost as great a benefactor to society as he who endows an hospital. Wandesford was not unmindful of this; and added to his other improvements an excellent stone house for the reception of travellers at Castlecomer, which he let to an honest and substantial man.

Of his other plans of improvement at Castlecomer, I may be pardoned if I cannot cherish the recollection with equal delight; yet they were useful in their way, and tolerable, at least if placed at a sufficient distance from the mansion. In the town which he had erected, he established a manufactory of linen and cotton, and built a pottery: he then discovered and opened an excellent coal-mine, adjoining to which, as usual, he met with veins of iron ore. On this discovery, he built an iron forge, which he brought to such perfection, as to cast heavy ordnance. In the next place, he erected a mill for beaten iron, in which he manufactured scythes; to the use of which, strange to say, the Irish had been wholly unaccustomed, and had suffered the grass which their cattle could not eat to rot upon the ground. Now, however, for the first time, they learned to cut and make it into hay.

These were patriotic and princely works, which will strike the reader with greater astonishment, that they were begun and accomplished within the space of three years. In that period Wandesford was exercised by many domestic afflictions; besides which, his sagacity could not but observe the gathering cloud which daily grew darker over England and Ireland. From these causes his health and spirits evidently declined, so that his constitution yielded at last to an apparently slight specific impulse.

In the year 1639, Lady Wandesford, during a fit of sickness, had a dream, of which, as it is reported by her daughter Mrs. Thornton, I shall not contest the evidence. Having fallen into a doze, she seemed to herself to hear a dreadful sound of thunder issuing from dark clouds, with flashes of lightning. From the midst of this scene, issued a confused multitude of English, Scotch, and Irish, armed in various ways, and every appearance of an army running and crying out in the most tumultuous manner. After a short space, she distinctly and perfectly beheld the lord deputy (Strafford) walking alone. Soon after, she again discerned him without his head, yet still walking in his grave and sober manner, while a base rabble followed shouting and clapping their hands. Soon after, she discerned the Archbishop of Canterbury in his habit, urged on by the same rabble, and soon after, like the deputy, without his head. Last came the king himself robed, and with the crown on his head, the sceptre in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other: his left arm was employed in protecting the Prince of Wales; but in bowing his body over the prince, the crown fell from his head, after which both fled in great confusion from the tumult of the rabble which followed, the noise of which awoke the dreamer.

It appears from Mrs. Thornton's account, that she immediately related the story to her husband, who rationally and piously observed, "It is indeed a very odd dream: dreams, however, are counted but fables; but I pray God to be merciful to this poor church and state, together with the king, and grant that none of these judgments fall upon them, and *through them upon ourselves*."

In all this I can discover nothing which proves it to have been a preternatural warning. Dreams are generally fantastic and misshaped productions of waking thoughts or real occurrences; and at this time the minds of this loyal and pious family were deeply depressed by the foresight of national calamities soon to follow. They had, no doubt, conversed, in the confidence of conjugal affection, much and sadly on the subject; and where is the wonder if such waking impressions produced such a vision of the night? That the story was not fabricated after the events, I am satisfied, not only from the unimpeached veracity of the reporter's character, then a daughter in the family, but because the king is made to lose his crown only, and not his head. The greatest mystery is in the part of the tale relating to the archbishop; for hated as he was, no

one but the parliamentary managers ever dreamed that his life was in danger till he was actually impeached, nor indeed did many suspect it even then.

In the situation of one of the lords justices, and the most active of the number, Wandesford continued till the return of Strafford, March, 1639; and on the 3d of April, 1640, took leave of his dear friend for the last time, when he set sail for England, having previously delivered the sword of state to Wandesford as lord deputy.

In this summer, by the intercession of Strafford, and as a testimony of the king's approbation of his conduct, he was created a baron, by the old family names of Mowbray and Musters, and Viscount Castlecomer. But mark his reception of this unexpected honour. On the receipt of the patent, he exclaimed, "Is this a time for a faithful subject to be exalted, when his king, the fountain of honours, is likely to be reduced lower than ever?" Accordingly, he concealed the patent, and his grandson was the first of the family who availed himself of the grant.

The decline of public affairs, and the decay of the lord deputy's health, kept pace with each other. One day he said to his lady, "I wish the pride of the clergy may not prove the fall of the church;" and often, with sighs and groans, he reiterated to his family, "I shall not see the approaching desolation, but you will."

On the eleventh of November this year Lord Strafford was committed to the Tower; and, from the arrival of the fatal intelligence, Wandesford, oppressed alike by the calamities of his friend, and by the dangers and difficulties which environed himself, seems to have lost all heart and hope. Nothing now remained to a breaking heart but one last exertion, which was to set his house in order, and to make an equitable distribution of that ample fortune of which he was then possessed.

The end of this active and useful life was now immediately approaching. In the beginning of November he was visited by a fever, which confined him for several days to the house; but on Sunday the 29th he went to church, from which he returned accompanied by the Earl of Ormond, Sir George Radcliffe, and some other friends, to dinner; but finding himself worse, he withdrew to his bed-chamber, expressing his intention of returning to dine with the company. This, however, he was unable to do; and soon after took his bed, from which he never arose again. In the afternoon, he said to his lady, "This day's sermon has been the best I ever heard. I know not how, but it seemed to me to be the last which I should ever hear: however, if I live, I will give the preacher the best preferment in my power."

The fever still increasing, on Tuesday, Dec. 1st, he ordered his will to be read in the presence of Bishop Bramhall, and others.

On Wednesday, the physicians apprehending his case to be desperate, as a last effort, ordered split pigeons to be applied to the soles of the patient's feet, on which he said with a smile, "Are you come to the last remedy? But I shall defeat you still." His mental faculties continued unimpaired almost to the last, and his time was wholly employed in prayer and ejaculations, excepting only at those intervals when he was occupied in exhorting his children. At one time, calling to the bed-side his unmarried daughter, he said, "Ah! poor child, what must those eyes behold!" and then, turning away, groaned deeply.

On the night of Dec. 3d, the Bishop of Derry (Dr. Bramhall) being called to his sick friend, told the lord deputy, "My lord, as you grow weak, it may be proper to make a declaration of your faith." He then summoned all his remaining strength, and professed himself to die in the faith of the church of England, which he declared to be, in his mind, the purest, the most holy, and most agreeable to Christ's institutions

upon earth; desiring to be received by the Redeemer in his mercy, according to the sincerity of his heart. After this, the bishop prayed with him, and pronounced the absolution; and not long after, the lord deputy saying, "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my soul; Lord Jesus, receive my spirit, amen;"—calmly breathed his last.

On opening the body, all the viscera appeared sound, excepting a portion of the heart, the decay of which was imputed, says my author, to *intense* study in the execution of his office! The best eulogy on a public man living in times so tumultuous as the latter days of Wandesford is, that he had not a private enemy.

On the tenth of December, his remains were carried in state from Dublin Castle to Christ Church, where they were interred before the lord deputy's seat, and where a marble slab, of which the inscription has long been obliterated, was laid over his grave.

Three testimonies, all disinterested and alike unsuspected, to the virtues of Wandesford, were received from three very different quarters: from the king, who remitted the wardship of his heirs, and ordered the expenses of his funeral (above 1300*l.*) to be defrayed out of the treasury;—from the wild Irish, who uttered at his obsequies the peculiar howl of their country, seldom vouchsafed to an Englishman;—and by his impeached and imprisoned friend, who declared before God, that the death of Wandesford affected him more deeply than the prospect of his own; for that in him was lost the richest treasure of learning, wisdom, and piety, which that age had to boast.

Letter from Christopher, Son of the Lord Deputy, to his Wife Eleanor.

Deare Naly,

One worde to tell yow howe we are here. I thanke God, all well; the children at home, but I am at Boulton, where I find good words, but I hope they will use me well. I assure you Bess is a fine lass.

Commend me to Kayte. God bless her and the little one. For my resolution, I know not what to thinke. The sickness is nowe waxing hott at Yorke: my l^d removed.

Yow shall heare shortly from me, God willing. I desyre to heare more of the health, for I heard nothing since the foote post.

I send here blanks from Mr. Nicolson concerning his monye out of the Easter quar. Deliver them to my brother; and if he is not at home, Mr. Faucolnebridge can tell howe to use them, that is, to fill them up according to the recept. One of them will serve for one payment, and the other kept untill the mony be peyd. Naly, farwell: God bless the and thyne.

Your most deare husband,

CHR. WANDISFORD.

Innocentius Ep's, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio officiali Eboracen. salutem et apostolicam ben. Accedens ad presentiam nostram dilectus filius Radulphus Wandess-furth, alias Northend, scholaris Eboracen. dioc. nobis humiliter supplicavit (ut cum eo, qui, sicut asseritur, ascribi desiderat milicie c'licali super defectu' nataliu' quem patitur) de soluto genitus et soluta, q^d hujusmodi non obstante defectu, ad omnes etiam sacros ordines promoveri et beneficium ecclesiasticum obtinere possit (etiam si curam habeat animarum) dispensare misericorditer dignaremur. Ad te igitur remittentes eundem, discretionis tue per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus consideratis diligenter circumstantiis universis que circa ydoneitatem persone fuerunt considerande, si paterne non sit incontinentie imitator, sed bone conversationis et vitæ, super quibus tuam intendimus

conscientiam onerare, aliasque sibi merita suffragentur ad dispensationis hujusmodi gratiam obtinendam, secum super premissis auctoritate nra dispenses, prout secundum Deum anime sue saluti videris expedire.

Ita tamen q^d idem scholaris, prout requiret onus beneficii (quod eum post dispensationem hujusmodi obtinere contigerit) ad ordines se faciat statutis a jure temporibus promoveri personaliter resideat in eodem. Alioquin hujusmodi gratia, quoad beneficium ip'm, nullius penitus sit momenti. Dat. Rome, apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo, pridie id. Septembr. Pontificatus n'ri anno septimo *.

M. ROBINI.

The population of Kirklington at the last census was,

Kirklington with Upsland	309
Sutton with Howgrave	116
Tanfield, East	28
	<hr/>
	453

* This papal dispensation, together with the preceding letter, appeared among the Kirklington papers.

WEST TANFIELD.

In alia Tanefeld ad g'ld' viii car' & iii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Torchil i man'. N'c' h't Comes ibi v uill' cu' iii car'. Silua minuta & plana i leug' l'g' & dim' lat' T. R. E. ual. xx sol' m° x sol'.



N endeavour to ascertain the origin of this name will lead to the investigation of a very interesting scene of antiquities in the neighbourhood.

In the Survey of Halikeld wapentake, this place, or East Tanfield, is denominated Danefeld, and there can be little doubt that the initial T was substituted to D in order to suit the Teutonic pronunciation.

On the celebrated font at Bridekirk in Cumberland the Danes call themselves Taner Men.

Supposing this point to be granted, it will lead to an important conclusion. On Thornborough Moor, in the immediate neighbourhood of Tanfield, are the remains of several encampments, which have been fondly supposed to be Roman, from no other reason which I can perceive, than that a Roman vicinal way, which branches off from Leeming Lane in the direction of Bracchium (the modern Bainbridge), passes in their immediate neighbourhood. But did it pass through the midst of them, their circular form, their situation on an open moor near the water, and the absence of all Roman remains, none of which have ever been discovered on their site, are abundantly sufficient to negative that opinion.

The name of Aldburgh, an adjoining village, which now denominates also the Roman Isurium, to the south, and the great British capital near Stanwicks to the north, once led me to believe that it must have had some connexion with the Danish camps (for such I conceive them to be) on Thornborough Moor. But on reflecting that the Saxon nomenclature was generally fixed before the Danish ravages, that the distance between Isurium and Bracchium was such as to require an intermediate station, and that this Aldborough is on or near the line of road already mentioned—I think it probable that the Romans had a fort, however inconsiderable, at that place. That Iter is stated to me to have struck out from Leeming Lane to the north-west, so as to pass through the glebe land of Wath, where it has been ploughed up; it then traverses Thornborough Moor, passes between Nosterfield and Tanfield, thence over Watlass Moor to Thornton Strand.

Somewhere about Ulshaw Bridge must have been the Roman Traiectus; for it is once more represented as coursing to the south of the Ure beneath Middleham, and thence pursuing its way on the same site to Aygleborough and Bainbridge.

Near the course of this road, some years ago, a Roman tessellated pavement, indicating a villa, was taken up at Well; and in a field north of Gatenby Gate, by Leeming Lane, large foundations of buildings were taken up about sixteen years ago, together with a

brick pavement, two or three pillars, and some stones, apparently bases, whose mouldings seem to have been wrought by Roman models.

Thus much of the more remote antiquities in the neighbourhood of Tanfield, and particularly those which have conferred its present name upon the place. But Tanfield is more conspicuous for its remains, however antique, of much later date than the former, which will best be elucidated when we have traced the descents of the barony from Domesday to the present time.

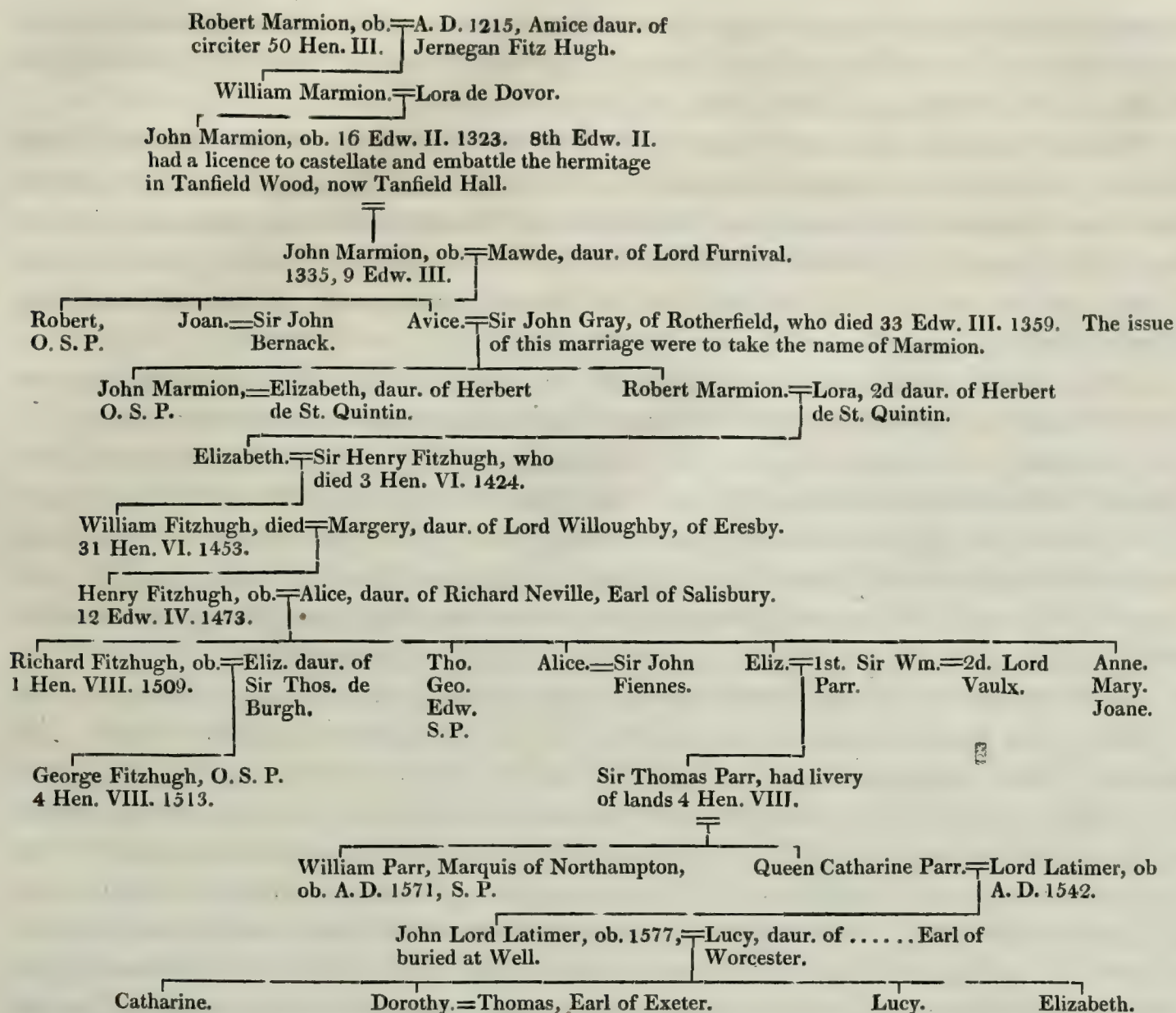
From that record we learn that Torchil had been the Saxon lord of the place, and that it had not yet been granted out since his forfeiture, but was then remaining in the hands of Earl Alan, the chief lord.

Tanfield, from the beauty of its situation and the fertility of its soil, was one of the gems of the earldom of Richmond, and not likely to be alienated to an inferior dependent. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the first grantee under the Norman dynasty was either Bodin or his brother Bardulf. The piety also of these grantees, and the universal fashion of building churches, which then prevailed, render it almost equally probable that the one or the other of them was the founder of the parish.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that in the French notes to the great genealogical table given by Gale, from a MS. in the Cotton Library, containing the descents of Thoresby, Marmion, and Fitz, one common stock, we are told that Aykfreth fut seignor de Askrig, Holtby, Bergh, Ilkton, Newton, Tanfield, Wath, Melmorby, & Thorp, les queux seignouries & terres apres son decessee descende a Arkyl, si come plus plainment appeirt par le livre de Domesday. It has not, however, been my fortune to meet with Aykfreth as lord of Tanfield, in Domesday. As to the descent, however, there is no difference, as the line of Aykfreth and Bardulf terminated in Hugh, son of Gernagot.

It is remarkable, that as these manors passed out of the line of the Fitzhughs by marriage in the beginning of the thirteenth century, they were reunited with it by marriage in the latter end of the fifteenth. Gale has given a very valuable genealogical roll of this family, with all its collateral alliances, the Thoresbys, Grays, St. Quintins, &c. from a MS. in the Cotton Library; and Dugdale has deduced a very elaborate descent of the Fitzhughs, Marmions, and Grays; though, as usual, not without errors.

The following abstract may suffice for a general work like the present, and will bring the whole subject, so far as it relates to Tanfield, under the eye at once.



Of these co-heiresses, the manor and its dependencies were assigned to Dorothy, the second daughter, and by her marriage passed into the Cecil family.

William, Earl of Exeter, died in 1640, leaving a daughter Diana, first married to Henry, Earl of Oxford, and, secondly, to Thomas, Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, to whose son by a former wife she devised these estates, and from him they have descended to the Earl of Aylesbury, the present owner. Such is the common account of this descent, which has the fate of many others, in growing more obscure as it approaches nearer to modern times.

But we are told by Mr. Grose*, that upon the division of these estates, "the castle and manor of Tanfield were allotted to the Parrs (this is undoubtedly true), and by the attainder of William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, escheated (he should have said were forfeited) to the crown, where they continued till the reign of James I., who granted them, with many other estates of large value in the county of York, to his favourite Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, Master of the Rolls, ancestor of the Earl of Aylesbury, who now enjoys them.

This account is positively disproved by an epitaph of an old agent to the lords of Tanfield, bearing date 1627, and therefore after the death of King James, in which he is described as steward to the Earls of Oxford and Exeter.

But, secondly: It is stated in the *Inquisitio post mortem* of William Cecil, the great Lord Burleigh, A. D. 1598†, that he died possessed, in feodo talliato, viz. sibi &

* Grose's Ant. Vol. VIII. p. 160.

† Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, V. p. 32.

hæredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, ex dono & concessione serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ, de & in maneriis de West Tanfeld, Manfeld, East Tanfeld, Wath, and Cawthorpe, in Com. Ebor.

This is evidence not to be rebutted. Yet as William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, was restored by Queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign, it seems to follow, that these estates were reserved. At all events, this inquisition negatives, on the one hand, the descent of Tanfield to the Cecils by the marriage of Dorothy Latimer with Thomas, afterwards Earl of Exeter; and, on the other, the grant by James I. to Bruce, Lord Kinloss.

After all, the truth seems to be, that as the title of the Cecils was clearly a grant from the crown, and as the supposed donation from James I. to his favourite is impossible, the Countess of Oxford, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Exeter, being seised of these estates in fee, devised them to a son of Lord Bruce by a former wife; and this opinion is fortified by an expression on the monument of this lady, in the church of Maulden in Bedfordshire, the burial-place of the Aylesbury family, where she is said to have been towards her son-in-law *amore plusquam materno*—very singular and significant terms when applied to a relation wholly unconnected with the ties of nature.

With respect to the habitation of the long and illustrious lines of Marmion and Fitzhugh, some doubts may occur, as well as to the appropriation of their tombs. No mention is ever made of a castle at Tanfield under the first line of the Fitzhughs, and it is highly probable that they contented themselves with Ravenswath. But the Marmions wanted a separate residence, and might perhaps find an old manor-house in the inviting situation of Tanfield. At all events, two generations (those of Robert and William) passed away before any thing appears to have been done towards the erection of a castle; and when a licence to kernel and embattle *was* obtained, it was not for the purpose of fortifying on the present site, but at a place called the Hermitage, in Tanfield Wood, which seems to be that romantic and secluded spot, in sight of the beauties of Hackfall, where the Lords Aylesbury have long had a hunting seat.

If this plan were ever carried into execution, it must have been devotion which occasioned the abandonment of the first site—it could not be for any advantage in point of strength; for the present situation has none: but the Marmions were a devout family; and when Mawde de Marmion founded her chantry of a master and two chaplains, the convenience of attending daily devotion would operate rather more powerfully than such inducements are found to operate at present.

The windows of the steeple and of the gateway of the castle are exactly similar; and the two piles, with the exception of the embayed window, appear to me of the same date. There is not a vestige of any thing about the church earlier than Edw. III., and if I might be allowed to risk a conjecture, it should be that the church was restored, the chantry founded, and the castle removed in one and the same lifetime, that of Avise Marmion.

When Leland visited this place, nothing more of the building seems to have remained than at present, except the hall. In all likelihood, the estates having left a greater family, and returned to them again, it was abandoned for an opposite reason to that for which it was erected. From the time the Fitzhughs took possession of the estates a second time, they would require no residence at Tanfield.

The glories of this castle, therefore, after its translation, were not long—limited, that is, to less than a century, as is the series of the monuments in the church.

The account of this place by our first antiquary is curious and circumstantial.

“ From Ripon to West Tanfield about four miles, parte by woode, and parte by pasture and corne. And or ever I cam to West Tanfeld I passid by ferry for lacke of bridge.

“ The townelet of West Tanfelde standeth on a cliving ground hard by We (Ure), a ryver of a colowr for the moste parte of soden water, by reson of the colowr and the morish nature of the soile of Wencedale, from whens it cummith.

“ In the church of West Tanfelde be divers tumbes in a chapelle on the north side of the church of the Marmions; wherof one is in an arch of the waulle, and that semith most auncient.

“ Then lyeth there alone a lady with the apparail of a vowes, and another lady with a crownet on her head.

“ Then is there an high tumb of alabaster in the midle of the chapel, wher, as I hard say, lyeth one Lord John Marmion.

“ And in the south syde of the chapelle is another tumb of the Marmions buried alone.

“ There is a master and two cantuarie priestes at West Tanfelde of the fundacion of one of the Marmions, and there is another cantuarie besides these.

“ The castelle of Tanfeld, or rather, as it is now, a meane manor place, stondeth hard on a ripe of We (Ure), wher I saw no notable building, but a faire toured gate house, and a haule of squarid stone.

“ One Claregenet, baily or surveyor at Tanfelde, hath an ancient book of the Erles of Richemont and the Marmions.

“ There be 2 faire parkes at Tanfelde, and meately plenty of wood.

“ Est Tanfeld lyeth about a mile lower on We (Ure) river.

“ I hard saye of one at West Tanfeld that ther were 3 doughters, heirs to, and that Marmion had one of them.

“ But loke, wether that Marmions landes descended not to 3 doughters as heires generale, and that the Lord Fitzhugh were not

The church and castle of Tanfield are placed on the steep bank of the Ure, which is here both a lively and copious stream, fringed with woods on the opposite bank.

The outline of the castle, which does not appear to have been extensive, can barely be traced; and a modern parsonage-house, by agreement with the lord of the manor, has been erected within the area. The gateway at the south-west corner of the church remains entire; but from a large projecting bay window in front, appears to have been intended rather for pleasure and prospect than for defence. It is certainly of no high antiquity.

The church, though spacious and respectable, is as far inferior to its neighbours Burneston and Brompton Patrick in the elegance of its architecture, as it excels them, and indeed all the churches of Richmondshire, in the splendour of its sepulchral decorations. For here, beneath magnificent tombs, repose a long series of the Marmions and the Grays of Rotherfield; while their kneeling figures and armorial blazonings, in the vivid colouring of painted glass, once gleamed, and in some degree yet continue to gleam, on the places of their interment. The arts of the times, in sculpture and in staining, could not go beyond what is here displayed; and it cannot but be matter of congratulation to every man of taste, that the Marmions and the Grays did not copy the examples of their relatives the Fitzhughs, in consigning their remains to a religious house; but were content with the ordinary sanctity of a parish church.

It is evident, too, though the reason does not appear, that even in this comparatively obscure place of interment, they surpassed their neighbours in the magnificence of their tombs.

The remaining memorials of the Fitzhughs at Jervaulx have been rude figures of freestone only, whereas those of the Marmions and the Grays at Tanfield are uniformly of alabaster. Neither, frail as the material is, have these fine remnants of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries suffered much from age or injuries: yet, to remove, from time to time, the unseemly adhesions of moss and mould, to brush away the dust, and to apply a little cement in reuniting their disjointed portions, would not be unworthy of a patron, who would be soothed by the prospect of such attention to his own monument at the distance of as many centuries. But there are instances in which the unrewarded and unthanked assiduities of a curate, or even of a parish clerk, in preserving such remains, have been attended with great success. What they, however, cannot do, it is the privilege of modern times that the graver can do; and the resemblances which the annexed engravings exhibit may probably continue in multiplied copies, when their marble originals have mouldered into dust, or been destroyed in the fury of some revolution.

In order to complete the subject as far as possible, I will first give the accounts of these memorials, whether in glass or alabaster, as they appeared at some of the latest visitations of the heralds, in the last century but one; and afterwards, by comparing those accounts with present appearances, endeavour to appropriate each figure to the person whom it was intended to represent.

In orientali fenestra cancelli.

1. Effigies hominis armati genuflectentis, & super thoracem hæc insignia :
Fitzhugh.

2. Effigies foeminæ genuflectentis, mantile suo his insignibus ornato :

Gray of Rotherfield.—Barry of six, arg. and azure, a bendlet, gules, impaling on the dexter side Marmion, vair, a fess, gules; on the sinister Fitzhugh.

In australi fenestra cancelli.

1. Fitzwilliam.—Lozengy, argent and gules, impaling Dacre.

2. Harrington.—Ar. fretty, sable.

In fenestra alæ australis.

3. Marmion.—Vair, a fess, gules.

Gray of Rotherfield.—Barry of six, arg. and az. a bendlet, gules.

Under the third figure, which is that of a knight kneeling, are inscribed these words :

Priez pur Sir John Marmion, Chevalier.

Opposite to him is the effigy of his lady, and this inscription :

Priez pur Dame Avice Marmion,

And the arms of Gray of Rotherfield.

In the north windows of the north aisle, which is the choir of the Marmions, were,

1. Or, a bend, az.

2. Fitz Gernigan.—Barry of ten, or, and az. an eagle displayed, gules.

3. Nevile.—Gules, a saltire, arg.

In the east window of the same aisle were,

Gray of Rotherfield, as before. Furnival, arg. a bend between six martlets, gules. The shields placed parallel to each other, and connected by two links.

Dispenser, quarterly, or, and gules; the second and third charged with a fret, or; over all a bendlet, sable. Courtney, Earl of Devon. Linked together in the same manner.

Stafford, or, a chevron, gules. Ros, ar. three water bougets, gules. Linked as above. Marmion.

St. Quintin, three chevronels, and a chief, vair.

Of the tombs themselves, the Survey gives this account :

In medio cancelli (it is now in the middle of the north chapel,) extat tumulus alabastrinus elevatus, & super eundem effigies hominis armati, cum his insignibus :

Marmion.—Vair, a fess, gules.

Est etiam ibidem figura uxoris, & super pectus suum hæc insignia :

Three chevronels.

In boreali muro, sub fornice perpulchra, extat effigies equitis loricati, cruribus suis in modum crucis extensis, cum uxore sua.

Ad pedes illorum, in dicta fornice, est alius tumulus, super quem jacent figuræ duarum mulierum, & a latere hæc insignia :

Courtney, Earl of Devon.

Clifford.

Gray of Rotherfield.

A chevron charged with a fleur de lys, the colours omitted.

In australi parte ejusdem cancelli jacet effigies altera cujusdam militis loricati, cruribus etiam in modum crucis extensis ; nulla vero insignia super scutum ejus discerni poterint.

We will begin by endeavouring to appropriate the figures and armorial bearings in the painted glass.

The first figure then must be appropriated to Gernagot de Fitzhugh, whose only daughter and heiress Avice was married to le noble baron John Marmyon, par la quelle mariage il avoit les manoirs de West Tanfelde, East Tanfelde, Manfelde, Karethorp, Wathe, Bynsowe, Leming, Langton, Exelby, Melmorby, & autres ; & morust l'an de Grace mil. CCLXXXVII. le xix jour de Janver.

The next figure is Avice Marmion, daughter and heir of John Marmion, married to John Lord Gray, of Rotherfield ; for, saith the old commentary on this pedigree, already cited : Apres le mort du dit John, sire de Marmyon, qui morust le darnier jour daveril, l'an de Grace mil. CCCXXXV. succeda Robert son filz en leritage son pier ; & par ce quil avoit tiele maladie, dont il fut en discepoir davour ascune engendrure, ses cousins & amys ordeignent, par assente de Maulde sa mere, qe dame Avice, sa second soere, serroit espouse a Monsire John Gray de Rotherfelde, sur condicyone qe le dit Robert Marmyon & Maulde sa mere deussent enfeoffer les ditz Monsire John Gray & Avice, & leur heirs entre eulx engendres, de les reversions de touz les terres & tenements oue les appurtenances, quex furent a Monsire John Marmyon, pier de le dit Robert. Et qe le issue des ditz Monsire John Gray & de Avice sa femme porterent le surnom de Marmyon.

Thus the estates of the first race of the Marmions past to the Grays of Rotherfield, and the name revived in the issue of this match.

The Sir John Marmion, for whom, as a living person, the reader's prayer is supplicated, must have been the father of Avice. That he was living when the inscription was placed in the window, may, I think, be inferred from the formula, " Priez pur Sir John," which was equivalent to the " Orate pro bono statu" of the next two centuries. Had he been dead, it would have run, " Priez pur l'alme." It is remarkable too that his daughter Avice is called Marmion, and yet the arms of Gray appear to be attached to her name ; but this is to be accounted for by supposing it to be a transposition of some ignorant glazier in later times. The next circumstance to be observed is the peculiarity of linking two shields together, which is thrice repeated ; and first Gray with Furnival.

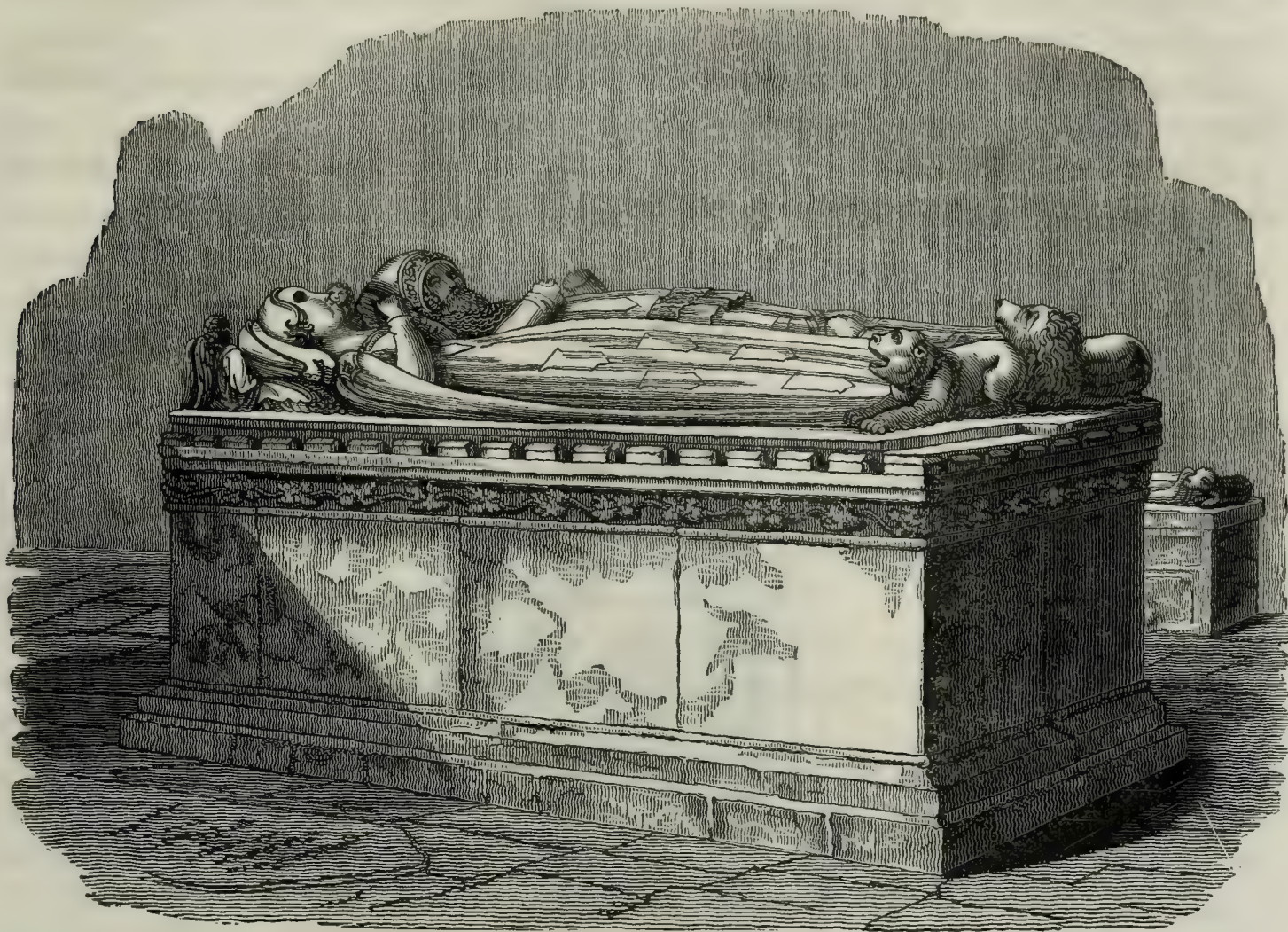
This was perhaps meant as an expression of attachment between John Lord Gray, and his mother-in-law, Maud de Furnival. The next connects together, in like manner, Despenser and Courtney; of the reason of this I can at present give no account. The same I am compelled to say of the third connexion (which is between the shields of Ros and Stafford), as to any reference to the history of the Marmions and the Grays.

With respect to the tombs, (some of them at least) a degree of uncertainty will remain, after every attempt to ascertain them. But, first: from the style of the arch over the tomb, and from the close link mail about the head, the two figures placed to the westward of the rest in the north aisle may, without much risk, be ascribed to John de Marmion the second, who died in the year 1335, and Maud de Furnival. At their feet are two female figures; and on the sides of the tomb, the arms of Courtney, Clifford, Gray of Rotherfield, and a chevron charged with a fleur de lys, unappropriated.

Not far from these, is a single cross-legged figure, apparently of a young man, in link mail, with surcoat; his hands, as usual, elevated in the attitude of prayer, and his feet resting on some large animal. As we know of no other of the Marmions about this period who died unmarried, there can be little difficulty in assigning this figure to the weak and sickly Robert de Marmion, who was incapable of having issue.



Effigies of the Marmions in Tanfield Church.



Tomb of the Marmions in Tanfield Church.

Last is a magnificent tomb standing insulated nearly in the middle of this chapel, on which are placed the figures of an aged and venerable looking knight, in a conical helmet and plate armour, with the exception of a gorget of link mail. On his right is a lady. On his armour, without quartering or impalement, appears the coat of Marmion. On the lady's mantle, I think that I can descry the chevronels of St. Quintin, and something like vair, impaled by Marmion.

This tomb commemorates Robert de Marmion, brother of John who died in Spain, and his wife Lora, daughter of Herbert de St. Quintin, whose daughter and sole heir, Elizabeth, conveyed the estates of the Marmions to the Fitzhughs of Ravenswath.

My reason for supposing that the first tomb in the north wall belongs to John de Marmion the second, and Maude de Furnival, is, that it is within an arch apparently contemporary with the building, which bears marks of having been rebuilt about that period; and we learn from the record, already and repeatedly cited, that,

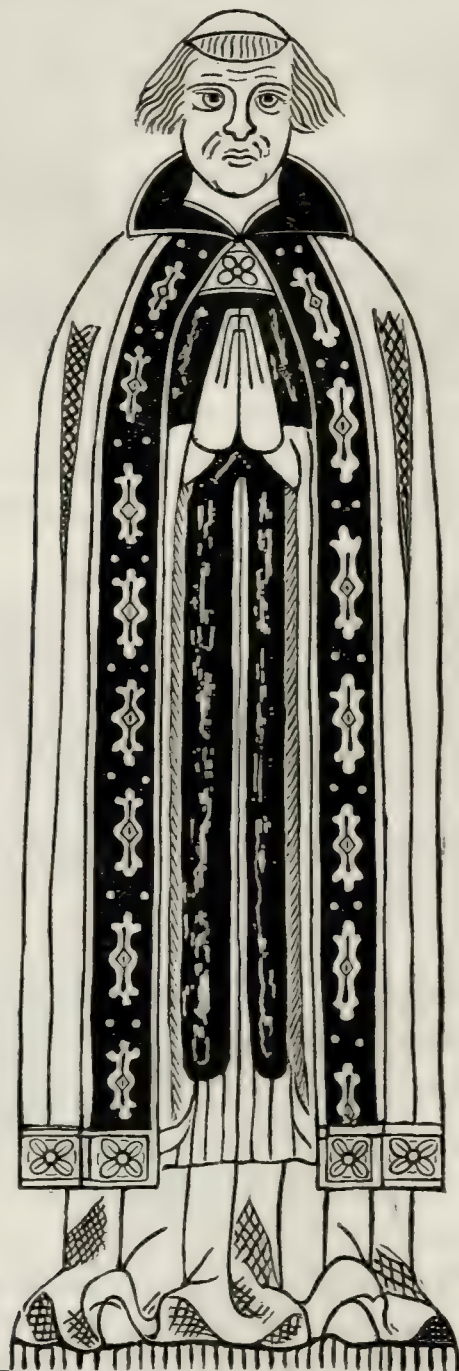
Cesti Maude, dame de Tanfelde, donna certain ses terres & tenementes en West Tanfeld & Carethorpe a Sire Richard Maleverer, parsonne de Fishlake, & a Sire Alani, parsonne de Wyntringham, à l'entant de founder un chaunterie dun meistre & trois chapelains perpetuellement a celebrier en leglise de West Tanfelde, & de prier pour les almes de Monsire John Marmyon, Maude sa femme, Robert Marmyon lour filz, & pur le bone saintee de Avice Gray, & Monsire John Marmyon, son filz & heir, & de Elizabeth sa femme, & pur lour almes, & de lour progenitours & successors. La quelle chaunterie estoit parfait & accomplie par licence du Roy Edward teirce, & de John, Duc de Lancastre, filz du dit roy, & lors Counte de Richmond.

The last John de Marmion, it appears, died in Spain, in the service of John of Gaunt,

on whom, as Earl of Richmond, he attended as one of his knights. Whether he were brought to Tanfield for interment does not appear.

These are the memorials of a great and chivalrous family now remaining at Tanfield. There are only two others which are entitled to mention.

Within the communion rails is a flat stone, with the brass of a priest rudely engraven, and beneath it these strange and uncouth lines.



Dum vixit Rector de Tanfeld Rōne Thomas
Sutton. Eni acet hic graduatus & Ille magist^r
Artibz ac etiam Canonicus hic ex Westchester
Sic Norton Victor fūdate vota pōv.

This ecclesiastic was certainly not canon of Chester since the present foundation by Henry VIII., and I was not aware that any chaplain had existed there before, though the bishops were alternately styled of Chester and Lichfield. By the word Norton (if that be really the reading) in the fourth line, I suppose that he apostrophizes his parishioners in some other place. The last, which was on a tomb in the south, is merely copied, as throwing some light on an obscure portion of the history of the lords of Tanfield.

“ Hic jacet Johannes Franklin, senescallus duorum comitum Oxon. & Exon. qui obiit 28 Jan. A°. D'ni. millesimo sexcentesimo 27°. ætatis suæ 63.”

Of this family of Marmion, I find several in possession of the castle of Tamworth, Com. Warwick, a younger son of which line was Robert Marmion, who in the 16th Joh. gave to the king 350 marks, and five palfreys, for licence to marry Amice, daughter of Jernegan Fitz Hugh, with whom he had the manors of East Tanfield, West Tanfield, Manfield, Carethorpe, Wathe, Leming, Langton, Exilby, Melmorby, and Burgh, in Richmondshire. He left issue William, who took to wife Lora, daughter of Roesse de Dover. To whom, as appears, succeeded

John de Marmion, who in the 20th Edw. I. obtained a charter for free-warren in all his demesne lands of East Tanfield, Carethorp, and Langton, Com. Ebor. He continued, by repeated summonses, one of the barons of the realm till the 16th of Edw. II. when he died. In the 8th of this reign he had licence to castellate his house, called the Hermitage, within Tanfield wood, in the county of York: whether there are any vestiges of this retirement, or where it was, I do not know.

He left a son named John, who in the 1st Edw. III. was engaged in the war against the Scots; and having been summoned to all the parliaments of his day, died in the 9th Edw. III.

He left by Mawde his wife, daughter to the Lord Furnivall, one son called Robert, and two daughters, namely, Joane, wife of Sir Joane Bernack, knight, and Avice. This Robert was an infirm man; and having no children, by the advice of his friends, married his younger sister Avice to Sir John Gray, of Rotherfield, on condition that the said Robert and Mawde his mother, enfeoffing them the said John and Avice, and their heirs lawfully begotten, of the reversion of all their lands, the issue of the said Sir John and Avice his wife should bear the name of Marmion. This Mawde founded a chantry at West Tanfield, consisting of a master, a warden, and three priests to pray for her soul, as also for the soul of Robert her husband, and of Robert her son, and for the good estate of Avice de Gray, and Sir John Marmion her son, with Elizabeth his wife, and all their ancestors.

It may not improperly be remembered here, that though there is a Fontenay near Richmond, the Fontenay of the Marmions was really in Normandy.

By this means then the manor of Tanfield, with its appurtenances, passed into the house of Gray.

Robert de Gray was brother of Walter Gray or de Gray, Archbishop of York, who gave him great part of the manor of Ruthersfield, now Rotherfield, Com. Ebor., the remainder of which he afterwards bestowed upon Robert his son. This Robert having married Avice, daughter of William de St. Lice, died in the 23d Edw. I. seised (but I do not know whether in right of his wife) of a moiety of the manor of Kettlewell, Com. Ebor.

He left John his son and heir, who was succeeded by another John, who in the 4th of Edw. III. obtained a charter of free-warren for his several manors, and among them for that of Kettlewell. This John had two wives: the first, Catharine, daughter of Bryan Fitz Alan of Bedale; secondly, Avice, daughter and co-heir to John Lord Marmion. He died Oct. 1, 33d Edw. III. being then seised in this county of the manor of Linton in Craven, and the moiety of the manors of Kettlewell, Bedale, Ascham, &c. He was seised, conjointly with Avice his wife, and John Marmion, his son by her, of the manors of East Tanfeld, West Tanfeld, Manfeld, and Brough, juxta Catteric, in Com. Ebor.; leaving issue John his son and heir by his first wife, forty years of age. Avice

had for her dower, amongst other manors in the southern counties, the moiety of the manor of Kettlewell, Com. Ebor. Shortly after this, John, his son and heir, had livery of his lands. By his second wife Avice he had two sons, John and Robert, both of whom assumed their mother's name of Marmion: of these, John died without issue male, and Robert had one daughter called Elizabeth, by Lora, one of the daughters of Herbert de St. Quintin, who became the wife of Sir Henry Fitzhugh.

But I now return to John, son and heir to the afore-mentioned John by his first wife. This John had summons to parliament from the 31st Edw. III. to 47th of the same reign; and in the 49th of that reign he died, seised in this county of the manors of Bedale, Upton, Stillingflete, and Kilwardby, &c. leaving Bartholomew, his son and heir, aged twenty-four years.

But this Bartholomew was a short-lived man, and Robert, his brother, in the next year, had livery of his lands. He died 14 Jan. 2d Rich. III. seised in Yorkshire of the moiety of the manor of Bedale, two parts of the manor of Askew, Kilwardby, the manor of Askham Bryan, &c. in the county of York, leaving Joane, his daughter and heir, little more than two years of age. This Joane became the wife of John Deyncourt, Knt. and had issue two daughters and heirs, viz. Alice, wife of William Lord Lovel, and Margaret, married to Ralph Lord Cromwell, of Tatteshall.

The monuments of more recent date now remaining in Tanfield church bear these inscriptions:

Simon Hutchinson, A. M.
Rector de Tanfield,
Necnon Honoratissimæ Comitissæ de Purbeck
a sacris,
Obiit 10^o Martii, Anno Domini 1725, ætatis suæ 76.

On a stone in the chancel,

To
John Gray,
30 years Rector of this Parish,
who died July 19, 1774, aged 70;
A Pattern of
Extensive Benevolence,
Unaffected Piety,
and a pastoral Zeal
Superior to Pain and Infirmary,
this Monument of Affection is erected.

2nd. The Rev^d. John More, M. A. was Curate and Rector of this Parish 23 years;
buried under this tomb-stone; died September the 19th, Anno Domini 1743,
aged 77 years.

In Memory
of
William Wray, Esq. of Sheningford,
who died Dec. 25, 1712, aged 49 years;

and of Isabella his Wife,
 Daughter of John Ullythorn, Esq.
 who died January 11, 1712, aged 52 Years, 5 Months ;
 Also, of Susanna Wray, their Daughter,
 who died Jan^r. 4, 1711, aged 24 Years, 3 Months, 11 Days ;
 also, of William Wray, Esq. their Son,
 who died Nov. 21, 1765, aged 74 Years, 11 Months, 5 Days.
 Fuimus.

At the south side is an old stone, with an inscription in Longobardic characters, now illegible.

The following arms are now remaining in the windows :

1. Marmion.
2. England, with a label, azure.
3. St. Quintin. Or, three chevronels, gules, a chief, vair.

There are also three mutilated figures, and beneath them the names,

St. Jerome.

St. Ambrose.

St. Gregory.

Peter de Walton, rector, by will, dated 15 September, 1419, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel.

I, Maud, sometymes wife of John Marmyon, Knt. have given and granted to Robert Norrays, rector of the church of West Retford, and to Simon de Wintringham, master of the hospital of St. Giles, neare Cateryk, my mannors of West Tanfield and Carthorp w^t the appurtenances and the chanteryes of Westanfield, and the chanteryes of Little Langton, and of the hospital of St. Giles, near Cateryk, w^t all their appurtenances, to have, &c.—Witnesses John de Grey of Rotherfield, &c.—Dated at Tanfield, 7 April, A^o. 1343.

The thre chauntries, called Mawde Marmion chauntreys, in the p'yshe church of Tanfelde: John Jaks incumbent, of the aige of xl yeres, with two brethren, the on called Edward Thompson, of the aige of xliiii yeres, the other called James Place, of the aige of xlvi, of honest conv'sac'on & qualities, hauing noe other p'moc'on, but onelye the revenewe of their seid chauntreys; also there is one other p'ste at the ffynding of the p'son there, w^t iiii chauntrye p'sts, as apperith; the same is distaunte frome the sayde p'yshe church cccc foote; the necessitie thereof is to do diuine s'uice and minist' sacraments w'in the sayd church of Tanfeld, hauing ccxl howselyng people in the sayde p'yshe: there is no lands solde sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nuper Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayd chauntrye, as shall appere by the

p'ticlors of the same xxiii^{li}. iii^s. ii^d.

In resoluts yerely going furthe of the same xxxiiii^s.

And so remaneth clere xxi^{li}. ix^s. ii^d.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventory, viz. goods —, plate ii^{li}.

The chauntrye of o' Ladye in the sayde p'yshe church of Tanfelde, Will^m. Gill incumbent there, of the aige of lxxvi yeres, nott lerned, of honest conv'sac'on & good qualities, hauing noe other p'moc'on, but onelye the revenewe of his sayde chauntrye: the same is w'in the sayd church; the necessitie thereof is to do dyuine s'uice &

mynist' sacraments w'in the sayd p'ysse church of Tanfelde: there is no lands, tenements sold ne alyenated sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. A°. reg. .n. nuper Hen. VIII^{ti}. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayd chauntrie, as shall appere by the

p'ticlers of the same lxx^s. viii^d.

In reprisis yerely going furthe of the same vi. v^d. ob. q.

And so remaneth clere lxiii^s. ii^d. q.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods ii^{li}. plate ii.

The three chauntries, callyd Mawde Marmion, in the parysse church of Tanfeld: in the same is ffounded three chauntrye prystes, that is to seye, one master and twoo bretherne; the master callyd Miles Parke; Edward Tompson & James Playce two bretherne; the master havynge certen landes and ten'tes to the yerely valewe of xxiii^{li}. iii^s. ii^d., wherof the saide master shall haue ffor his stypende lxvi^s. viii^d. and either of the twoo bretherne liii^s. iiiii. =cvi^s. viii^d. and wyth the rest of the sayde possessions the said master to kepe house, & gyve mete and drynke to the saide bretherne, & one seruaunte to attende on theyme ou' and besydes theyr stypends; and ffurther, ther is one howse buylded aioyned to the church yarde theryn; they be bounde to be resydaunte at meate, drynke, and lodgyng, and be bounde to praye for the soule of the ffounder, & all x'pen soules, and to helpe to doo dyuine s'uice in the church of Tanfeld, as apperith by compos. dat. s'c'do Dec. An. D'ni MCCCLXVII. The same is wythyn the p'ysse of Tanfeld, & distaunte ffrome the church ccc ffoote, or there aboute; the necessitie is to pray & do dyvynne s'uice in the church of Tanfeld; the same is obs'ued and kepte accordynge: ther is no lands sold sithens the statute.

Goodes, ornamentes, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntrye, as apperith by inventory, that is to seye, goodes valewed at lxviii^s. vii^d. & plate ii^{li}.

Goodes lxviii^s. vii^d.

Plate ii^{li}.

Ffirste, one mesuage, a tofte, & a crofte, lyeng in the towne &

ffeldes of Carethorp, in the tenure of Roger Rockwyth,

xx^s. i messuag, a tofte, & a close there, in the tenure

of John Blackborne, xiii^s. iiiii^d. i messuage, a tofte, a

crofte, and twoo oxgange of lande there, in the tenure

of Roger Bekwyth, xix^s. i halfe oxgange of lande there,

in the tenure of John Brompton, v^s. i ten'te & iiiii ox-

ganges of lande there, in the tenure of Will^m. Denton,

xxxviii^s. i ten'te, a crofte, a tofte, & iiiii oxganges of

lande there, in the tenure of John Hagstayn, xxxviii^s.

vi^d. i ten'te, a tofte, & crofte, & iiiii oxgange lande there,

in the tenure of the same John, xxxviii^s. i ten'te, i

crofte, i tofte, & iiiii oxgange lande there, in the tenure

of Thomas Pacocke, xxxix^s. i ten'te, i tofte, i crofte, &

iii oxgange lande there, in the tenure of John Tanfeld,

xxxviii^s. i ten'te, i tofte, i crofte, & iii oxgange of lande

there, in the tenure of Thomas Plumber, xxix^s. i ten'te,

i tofte, i crofte, & iii oxgange of lande there, in the

tenure of Robt. Dekyn, xxix^s. i crofte, i oxgange of

lande there, in the tenure of Robt. Wylson, ix^s. i ox-

gange of lande there, in the tenure of Will^m. Good, ix^s.
 i cotage, & i tofte there, in the tenure of George Wyl-
 son, iii^s. iii^d. i cotage, & i crofte there, in the tenure
 of X'pofer Gaytenby, iii^s. iii^d. i cotage, i tofte, i crofte,
 & i lytill crosse there, in the tenure of Robt. Keye, vi^s.
 viii^d. i cotage, & i crofte there, in the tenure of John
 Laton, iii^s. Twoo small cresses there, in the tenure of
 Will^m. P'kynson, xv^s. i cotage, & i tofte there, in the
 tenure of Lawrence Toos, iii^s. i p'cell of medowe, callyd
 Crane Cragge, there, in the tenure of Thomas Pacock
 & John Tanfeld, v^s. i litle crosse, callyd the Goos Pytte,
 ii^s. Two closes at Ladye brygges there, in the tenure
 of Marmaduke Clerionett & Thomas Robynson, xi^s.
 & i crosse lyeng in Carethorpe, in the wyllowes, vi^s. viii^d.
 The mansion-house, with edifices in the same, orchard,
 gardeyn, & dovecote, lyeng in West Tanfeld, in thoc-
 cupac'on of thincumbents, iii^s. iii^d. & vi acres of arrable
 land lyeng in the ffields of Tanfeld, vi^s. i ten'te, a tofte,
 & vii acres arrable land lyeng in Nosterfeld, in the
 tenure of Thomas Horneby, xvi^s. & i ten'te lyeng in
 Skell Gate in Rippon, in the tennure of — Carlell,
 xvi^s. by yere, in all at M't & Pent' xxiii^{li}. iii^s. ii^d.

Quæ omnia ac singula dno. Will^{mo}. comiti Essex. p' xvii^{li}. per annum p' inden-
 turam. DR.

Payable yerely out of the land in Rippon to Channon ffee x^d. to
 therle of Essex out of the land in Carethorp, vi^d. the
 same erle forth of the lands in Nosterfeld v^d. to the
 castell of Richemond ii^d. to the kinges magestie for the
 tenthes l^s. in all li^s. xi^d.

And so remayneth clere xx^{li}. xi^s. iii^d.

The chauntrye of o' Ladye in the saide church.

Will^m. Gyll, incumbent, the same is of the ffundac'on of Aves Marmeon, to thentent
 to praye for the soule of the ffounder, and all x'pen soules, as apperith by ffoundac'on
 withoute date.

The same is wythyn the p'yshe church of Tanfeld; the necessitie is to praye for
 all x'pen soules, & the same is obs'ued and kept: ther is no lands solde sithens the
 statute.

Goodes, ornaments, & plate, as apperith by inventorye.

Goodes ii^{li}.

Plate ii^{li}.

Ffirste, a ten'te lyeng in West Tanfeld, callyd Mawdelyn house, by
 yere xxii^s. viii^d. i ten'te in Nosterfelde, in the tenure
 of John Burne, iii^s. i ten'te there in the tenure of
 John Seldyll, xx^s. i ten'te there in the tennure of John
 Lambert, vi^s. viii^d. i ten'te there in the tennure of
 Thomas Robynson, iii^s. & i ten'te there in the tennure
 of Will^m. Browne, x^s. & the mansion howse of the in-
 cumbent, iii^s. in all at M't & Pent. lxx^s. iii^d.

Paialle for the tenthes vi^s. v^d. ob. q.

And so remayneth lxiii^s. x^d. q.

This church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the patron was Lord Parr. In the 8th of Edw. II. John Lord Marmion, with the king's licence, made a castle of his house, called the Hermitage, in Tanfield wood. There were three chantries in this church, called Mawd Marmion's, founded by Mawd, wife of John Lord Marmion, in which were three priests, viz. a master and two brethren, val. 23*l*. 3*s*. 2*d*.—*Dodsworth's MSS.*

A chantry also of our Lady in this church was founded by Avice Marmion, and valued at 70*s*. 4*d*.—*Dodsworth.*

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1601.

W. Tanfeld, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF W. TANFELD.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
11 Sept. 1392	D'ns. Joh. Bellerby	D'na Eliz. Marmyon	p' mort.
8 Sept. 1395	D'ns. Ric. de Quenton, Cap.	eadem	
	D'ns. Will. de Norton, Cl.		p' mort.
14 Jan. 1419	D'ns. Petr. de Walton	Attorn. D'ni. Henr. Fitz Hugh.	
	D'ns. Will. Crayke		

Population, 1811.

West Tanfield 670

W A T H.

In Wat ad g'ld' vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b'r' Archil & Roschil man'. N'e' h't Comes & wast' e'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In Malmerbi ad g'ld' vi car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'br' Archil & Tor man'. N'e' h't Comes & wast' est. T. R. E. ual' xx sol'.

In Middelton ad g'ld' v car' & iiii caruc' poss' e'e'. Ibi h'b' Tor man'. N'e' h't Emsan ibi i car' & viii uill' & ii bord' cu' ii car'. Tot' man' v q' ¼ l'g' & iii lat'. T. R. E. ual' xx sol' m° xvi sol'.



THE Moeso-Gothic or Saxon languages do not afford any meaning of the word Wath exactly applicable to what appears its real sense as applied to places. In the former it is merely a copula or conjunction of any kind; in the latter it has the general sense of a way; for the verb *padan*, from which it is derived, was not then restricted to its present sense—the act of wading or passing through water—but denoted progressive motion in general. The local name, however, whether alone or in composition, though unquestionably affixed to the places which now bear it in the Saxon times, seems to me always to denote the passage over a shallow and inconsiderable stream.

At the time of Domesday Wath was no parish, and had no church. Archil and Roschil, the old Saxon lords, had been displaced; the place was in a state of devastation, and had not been granted out by the chief lord. The next document will afford a clew which will enable us to ascend to the first grantee.

In Kirkby's Inquest Wath is surveyed as follows:

Wath.

Sunt in eadem villa 2 car. terræ, unde xii faciunt feodum militare, quas Avicia de Marmyon tenet de Briano filio Alani, & idem Brianus de prædicto Comite, & idem Comes de Rege.

Et reddit per annum ad finem prædictum 4^s.

Now, if we refer to the same record of West Tanfield, the barony and seat of the Marmions, we shall find that Avice de Marmion held immediately under the earl, but at Wath, mediately through Brian Fitz Alan. Hence I think it will necessarily follow, that Wath must have been granted out by Alan, the third Earl of Richmond, to his younger son Brian, the progenitor of the Fitz Alans of Bedale, by some one of whom, before the statute prohibiting subinfeudations, it had been once more conveyed to the Marmions, to be holden of them the mesne lords. Alan, the third earl, died in the year 1146, and this transaction must necessarily be fixed in the interval between his accession to the title and estates, which took place in 1137, and the time of his decease, a period only of nine years. Whether, however, the church of Wath was founded, and the

parish marked out, while it was immediately in the hands of the chief lord, or whether (a supposition which appears more probable) it were not one of the first acts of the grantee, are doubts which there are now no means of resolving. It is not likely that it was deferred till the manor and estates were conveyed to the Marmions. In the Marmions, however, and their descendants or representatives, the manor and advowson have continued at least from the reign of Edward I. to the present time, and the history of the descents of Tanfield is also that of Wath, the Earl of Aylesbury being lord and patron of both; and, excepting the original tenures, the difference of which has been already explained, under the same title.

The fabric of the original church of Wath has been wholly demolished, in order to make way for the present edifice of middle Gothic, which, though very respectable, is not entitled to rank with the first order of churches in Richmondshire.

Opposite to the church is the parsonage, a good and pleasant hall-house, with a centre and two wings, adapted in its appearance and accommodations to the value of the benefice.

So many of the parsonage-houses of Richmondshire have lately been rebuilt, that I do not recollect another instance, excepting those of Romaldkirk and Wensley, which may serve as a specimen of the style in which the wealthy beneficed ecclesiastics were lodged only a century and a half since. Of the style of their houses, even in the reign of Henry VIII. we know nothing. In the deanery of Middleham a single pointed arch doorway remains; but the general appearance of the house, and the distribution of the apartments, are wholly changed. Many of them were of wood, and disappeared in the next century, rather from change of fashion probably, than from the decay of their materials. But to return.

Wath is a large and pleasant village, consisting of two long lines of houses, approaching in regularity to a street; the east end of which is terminated by the church and parsonage, and that on the west by the approach to the grounds of Norton Conyers. Of this place it will, for an obvious reason, be proper to speak before we review the interior of the church.

Norton gave name to a family, of whom the first memorable person was Sir Richard Norton, constituted chief justice of the King's Bench A°. 1°.* Henry V. who is interred in the church of Wath. The annexed pedigree will trace his descendants to the last unfortunate Richard Norton, a zealous catholic, who ruined himself and his family by the conspicuous part which he took in the rash insurrection of 1570 and 1571. His story, and that of "his eight good sons," is well known, and I have thought his character sufficiently interesting to procure the insertion of an original letter, dated thirteen years before his rebellion, which exhibits him in the light of an active and loyal subject.

Pleaseth it your good lordship to understand, that as I have intelligence out of Scotland, the army intends to come forwards still, and this daye or too morrow to meete at Fallay Moore. There is certaine coine comen to Hoome (Hume castle) for the Queene of Scotts, on Munday laste, and eight horse loade of gunshott, or *gunstones*, the most of them for Sagarsas. I heare warneing is given to the countrey to bringe in their cattell for cariage of ordinance to Lothar and to Aymouth, for certaine cannon to be carried further from thence. It is said the Lord James is dead, and the Lord Robert shall have his liveings and revenues. Itt is also said, that if your lo'pp and the armie

* P. A. i. p. 2. Mem. 36. Dugdale, Orig. Juridiciales Chron. Series, p. 56.

Arms Azure, a maunch, ermine, over all a bendlet, gules.



In initio Coginor duxit heredem de Norton, et retinens arma domus sue patiebatur seip^m. et suos posteros vocari Norton.

Egbertus Coginors.

Roger Coginors, Lord of Margaret, daur and sole heir of Richard Norton, of Norton, in the county of York.

Adam Coginors, called him- Alice, daur. of S^r Thomas Nunwich, called the Great Forester of Nunwich, in the county of York.

Richard Norton, of Norton, Esq. eldest son and heir, a king's serjeant 1408, chief justice of the Common Pleas 26 June, 1413.

Elizabeth, daur and co-heir of S^r John Tempeste, of Studley and Sawley, Knt.

John Norton, 2 son; settled in the county of Suffolk.

Sir John Coginors, also Norton of Norton and Sawley, Knt. died 4 Dec. 1489.

Jane, daughter of S^r Ranton of Norton and Sawley, Knt. died 4 Dec. 1489.

Sir John Coginors, also Norton of Norton and Sawley, Knt. aged 30 years 1489. died 27 August, 1520.

Margaret, daughter of Roger Norton of Norton and Sawley, Ward. of Gwendale and Cruseley, Knt.

Margaret, wife of S^r Roger Lascelles, of Brakenburgh, Knt.

Jane, wife of S^r Will. Malory, of Studley, Knt.

John Coginors, also Norton of Norton and Sawley, Esq. son and heir, aged 10 years 1520.

Anne, daughter and sole heir of William Radclyffe, of Rylston, in Co. York, Esq. aged 20 years 1498.

Henry Norton, second son.

Anne, married to Christopher Wandesford, of Kirklington, Esq.

Isabell, wife of Hewicke.

Anne, wife, first, of Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, Esq. 2^d. of Robt. Moreton, of Bawtry, Esq.

Susan Nevill, 5th son and heir; one of the council for the North, temp. Hen. VIII. and Ed. VI., sometime governor of Norham Castle for Bishop Tunstall, high sheriff of Yorkshire 10 Eliz., attained 12 Eliz., died an exile in Spanish Flinders.

Richard Norton, of Norton, Esq. eldest son and heir; one of the council for the North, temp. Hen. VIII. and Ed. VI., sometime governor of Norham Castle for Bishop Tunstall, high sheriff of Yorkshire 10 Eliz., attained 12 Eliz., died an exile in Spanish Flinders.

Philippa, daur. of Robert Trappes, of London, and widow of S^r George Gifford, Knt. 2 wife.

Thomas Norton, 2d son, attained, and executed at Tyburn 1570.

Elizabeth, daur. of S^r Ashe, of Skimingham and Ashe.

William Norton, 3d son.

Christopher, 4 son. Marmaduke, 5 son. John, 6th son, died without issue.

Margaret, wife of Thomas Markenfield, of Markenfield, Esq.

Mary, wife, 1st, of Henry Green, of Newby, Esq., 2d, of John Lamborne.

Anne, married to Rob. Byrmand, of Knaresbrough, Esq.

Clare, married to Rich. Goodrick, of Ribstone, Esq.

Jane, married to Rich. Gascoigne, of Sadbury, Esq.

Katherine, wife of Francis Bulmer, of Trichside, in Co. Pal. Dun. Esq.

Joan, married to Gerard Salvin, of Croxdale, in Co. Pal. Dun. Esq.

Elizabeth, married to Henry Johnson, son and heir of S^r Thos. Johnson, of Walton, Co. York, Knt.

Thomas Norton, only son and heir.

A daughter.

Francis Norton, of Norton Conyers, Esq. eldest son and heir.

Albreds, sister and co-heir of Thos. Wymbish, of Norton, in Co. Linc. Esq.

Jane, daur. of Charles Moreton, of Bawtry, Esq. 1 wife.

John Norton, second son.

Margaret, daur. of Christopher Redshaw, Esq. 2 wife.

Edmond Norton, of the parish of Clessby, Co. York, 3 son, ob. circa, 1610.

Geoly, daur. of Matthew Boynton, of Acklam and Barnston, a maid of honour to Qu. Elizabeth.

William Norton, 4 son.

Anne, daur. of Matthew Boynton, of Acklam and Barnston, Esq.

George Norton, 5th son, married, but left no children.

Thomas Norton, 6th son, died without issue.

Christopher Norton, 7th son, attained and executed 1570, without issue.

Marmaduke Norton, 8 son, married Elizabeth, daur. of Killinghall.

Sampson Norton, 9 son, married Bridget, daur. and co-heir of S^r Ralph Bulmer, Knt., and ob. S. P.

Richard Norton, 10 son, married Henry Norton, 11 son.

John Norton, eldest son and heir, ob. S. P. Stapilton, of Wighall, Knt.

Bridget, daur. of Sir Robert Stapilton, of Wighall, Knt.

Jerome Norton, 3 son, ob. S. P. 2. Mary, 1575.

Henry Norton, 4 son, ob. S. P. 1575.

Catherine, daur. of Wm. Fancered, of Borough-bridge.

Elizabeth, wife of Edward Barton, of Wharfedale, Co. York, Esq. 1575.

Anne, wife of Elizabeth.

Richard Norton, eldest son, Francis Norton, second son, both ob. circa 1644.

William Norton, near Ripon, Esq. 3 son, died A. D. 1644.

Margaret, daur. and sole heir of William Welbury, of New-land, in Cleveland, ob. about 1642.

Robert Norton, 4 son, ob. about 1642.

Catherine, daur. and heir of John Stanley, of Swinton, Co. York, ob. about 1642.

Henry Norton, 5 son, ob. about 1642.

Thomas Norton, 6 son, ob. about 1642.

Theophilus Norton, eldest son and heir, died unmarried before 15 Aug. 1605.

Basel Norton, second son, died unmarried before 1605.

John Norton, Esq. third son, was living 1605, aged 67 years, unmarried.

William Norton, Esq. eldest son and heir, aged 4 years 1612.

Anne, daur. and co-heir of S^r William Hilliard, of Bishop-Wilton, Co. York, Knt.

Edmund, Richard, George, Jane, Cecily, Margaret, Honor.

Mauder Norton, Esq. eldest son, in Co. York, Esq. aged 72 years 1605.

Anne, daur. of S^r Geo. Wandesford, of Kirklington, Knt.

Richard Norton, Esq. eldest son, in Co. York, Esq. aged 72 years 1605.

Margaret, daur. and heir of Francis Hall, of Worsall, Co. York.

William Norton, 3d son, died unmarried before 1605.

Elizabeth, mar^d Ric. Smurthwaite, of Nutwith Cote, in Co. York.

Anne Norton, only child and heir.

Anne Norton, married to John Wadone, of Loft-house Hill, in Co. York.

Welbury Norton, Esq. eldest son and heir, aged 33 years 1605.

Catherine, daur. of Thomas Norton, of Langthorne, in Co. York.

John Norton, second son.

William Norton.

Robert Norton.

Edmond Norton, Esq. eldest son and heir, died without issue before 10 Aug. 1605.

Jane, daur. and sole heir of Toby Dudley, of Chopwell, in Co. Pal. Dun.

William Norton, second son, barister of Gray's Inn, aged 38 years 1605.

Christopher Norton, 3 son, aged 14 years 1605.

Mary, married to S^r John Yorke, of Gouthwaite, in Co. York, Knt.

John Norton, eldest son and heir, aged 35 years 1605.

Michael Norton, of London, mer^t. second son, 1605.

Catherine, eldest daur. mar^d to Thos. Stringer, of Sharleaton, Co. York, Esq.

Margaret, daur. of Thomas Gabetus, of Westmerland, 1st wife ob. 2 Nov. 1712.

William Norton, Esq. eldest son and heir, died 27 July, 1735.

Isabell, daur. of S^r Edw. Blackett, of Newby, in Co. York, Bart. 2 wife.

2. Mary. 3. Anne.

Thomas Norton, Esq. 2 son, aged 7 years 1605.

Mary, daur. and co-heir of Thomas Fletcher, of the county of Westmerland.

4 Helen, married to Edw. Beckwith, of Nutwith, in Co. York, Esq.

John Norton, of Charlton Hall, near Rothwell, in Co. York, Gent. 3 son.

..... daur. of John Stanhope, of Grimstone, near York, Esq.

William Norton, Esq. eldest son and heir, ob. 21 May, 1721, buried at Ripon.

Margaret, daur. and co-heir of Ralph Lowther, of Ackworth Park, Esq., died 26 Nov. 1717; bur^d at Ripon.

Gabetus Norton, daur. of S^r Frances, of Norton, Esq. 2 son, ob. S. P.

Edward Norton, of Knaresbrough, in Co. York, Gent. 3 son.

Elizabeth, daur. and heir of Henry Redshaw, of Littlethorpe, in Co. York, Gent.

Isabell Norton, only child by 2d wife, married to Will. Thornton, Esq.

Thomas Norton, Esq. eldest son and heir, ob. 22 Feb. 1714, at 30, buried at West Tanfield.

Eliza, daur. of Will. Serjeant, son, of Handeth, in Craven, Esq. ob. 10 Sept. 1774.

Robert, Catherine, Margaret Norton.

John Norton, of Charlton Hall, Gent. only son.

Elizabeth, married to Stephenson.

Anne, died at York.

William Norton, only son, died an infant.

Margaret Norton, only daur. and heir, mar^d 1st, Thos. Liddel Bright, of Badworth, Co. York, Esq.; 2d, to S^r John Ramsden, Bart.

Edward Norton, of Knaresbrough, Gent. only son and heir.

Grace, daur. of Ric. Moor, of Cottingham, in Co. York, living a widow 1809.

Margaret, mar^d to Abel Collin Lander, rector of Clifton.

Elizabeth, living 1772.

S^r Fletcher Norton, Knt. eldest son and heir, born 23 June, 1716, created Lord Granley, Ac. by patent, 9 April, 1782, died in 1789.

Grace, daur. of S^r Wm. Chapple, Knt. one of the judges of the King's Bench; married 21 May, 1741.

William Norton, Esq. 3 son, died 19 months, in Co. Apr. 1779, without issue.

Margaret, daur. of John Wood, of Copmanthorpe, in Co. York, Esq.

Edward Norton, Esq. 3 son, one of the Six Clerks' Of- fice, ob. S. P. 1750.

Suke, daur. of John Hindley, of the Six Clerks' Of- fice, ob. S. P. 1750.

Mary, only daur. mar^d to John Braithwaite, of Shaw, Co. York.

Conyers Norton, of Sawley, aforesaid, Esq. son and heir, living, aged about 42 years, unmarried, 1810.

Thomas Norton, died an infant.

William Norton, Lord Granley, &c. born 19 Feb. 1741; minister to the Swiss Cantons, 1765; lord high steward of Aler-tonshire, &c. living 1810.

Anna Margareta, daughter and co-heir of the two brothers, elder of the two barons of Balmain, married 1793.

Fletcher Norton, Esq. 2 son, born 10 Nov. 1744.

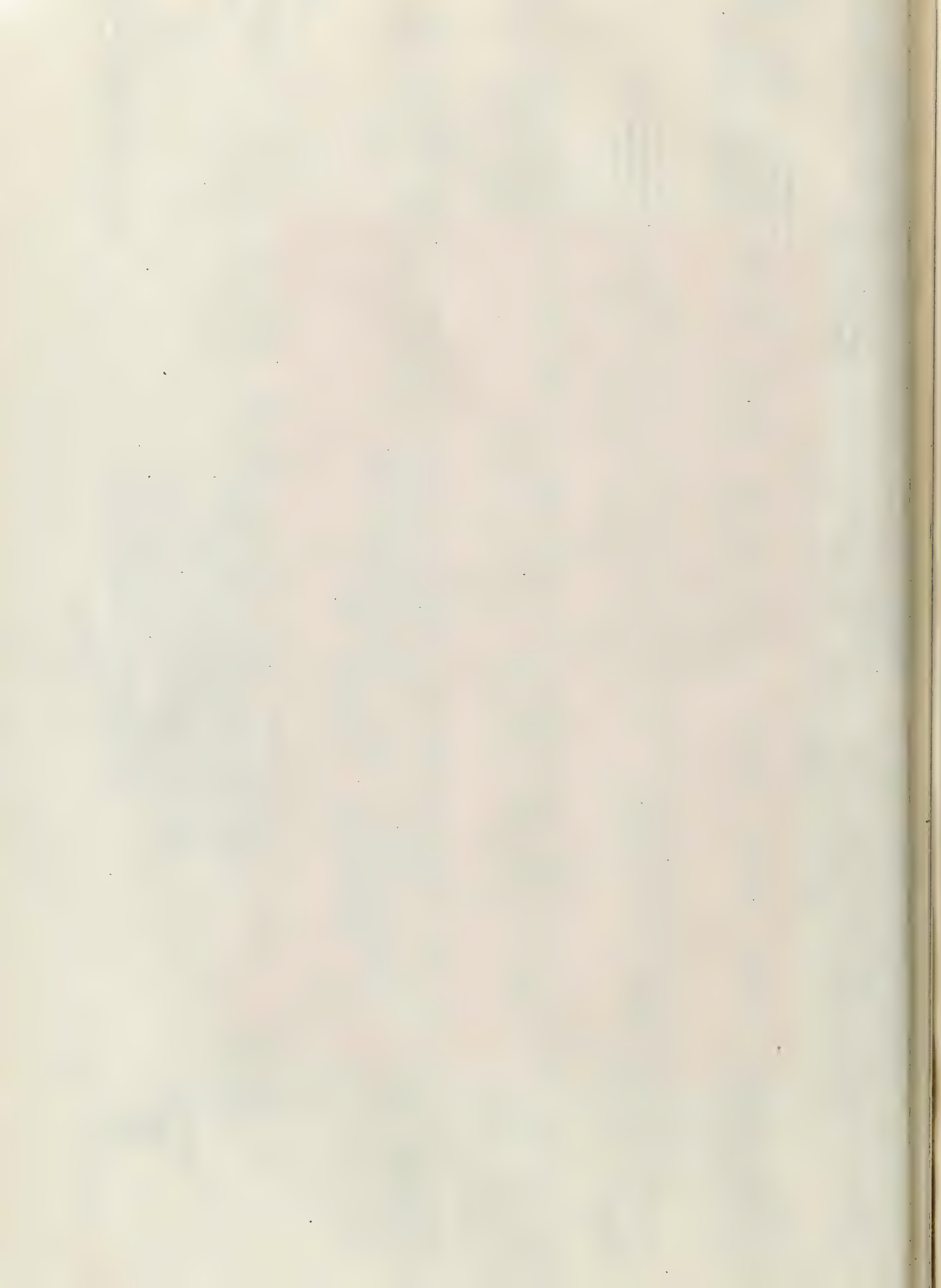
Chapple Norton, Esq. 3 son, born 2 April, 1746. M. P. for Guildford, and a general in the army.

Edward Norton, Esq. 4 son, born 11 March, 1749, sometime a bar- rister at law, died 1780.

Grace Traherne, died an infant.

Grace Norton, born 8 Nov. 1752, married, in 1774, to John Charles, Earl of Portsmouth, and died without issue 13 Novem. 1813.

The above pedigree has been partially continued on the records of Coll. Arms, and is compiled chiefly from thence. WILLIAM RADCLYFFE, Rouge Croix, 3d July, 1816.



come forward, and the borders hold thereof, it will staye them much, for they stand in feare of that. Sure I am informed that they will not faile to beseige Norham, as they intend; wherefore I thought meet for mine owne discharge to declare the estate of that house. There is but in poudre two barrells; a last is too litel, as good guners saye: ther is but one guner that my Lord of Durham sent yesterday, and one that was ther before, who has discharged himselfe because he saw no helpe, and is offred better entertainment, and two gunners are too fewe besydes him. If a seige com there lackes weapons, bills and pikes, with baskets; ther are none neither for the walles nor to carry to fill up breaches. Noe balls nor trunks to amuse the enemy with: nor as yet know I not what companie shal be assigned to remain with me in the house, and in the towne. It is now nedeful for me to knowe if I may have to tarry withal: I shall not fayle my parte, God willing, otherwise it is but a casting awaye of the house, and of them that are in itt. My Lord of Durham, by my indenture, if any seige or danger come, upon resonable warning, shall find menn necessarie and vituale. The time is short. Thus I beseche the Holie Trinitie to preserve your lo'pp.*

Your lo'pp's at comaund,

RICHARD NORTON.

At Alnewicke, last of Sept. 1557.

This curious letter refers to an attack meditated, and in part attempted, on the English border, by Mary of Guise and Mons. Doysel, A. D. 1557. Doysel began to fortify Aymouth as a deposit for arms and ammunition, while the borderers began to make incursions within the limits of England about Wark Castle. Such is Buchanan's account †; but Norton either misapprehended the enemy's intentions, or understood them better than the historian: for he represents Norham Castle as the meditated object of attack; and had the Scots been aware of the unprovided state of that fortress, it could not but have fallen an easy prey into their hands. Tonstall, Bishop of Durham, the writer's countryman, had engaged under indentures to supply the castle with men, victuals, and ammunition, but seems to have been in no haste to fulfil his contract. Lothar, I believe, is Lauder. It is remarkable that, among other articles of ammunition, gunstones are mentioned. I was not aware that they had been in use at so late a period. Norton seems to have been at this time in the vigour of his age, an active and vigilant officer. Religion also taught him to serve his then mistress with zeal and affection. On the accession of Elizabeth, he must have been laid aside; and was at leisure to ruminate on a change of times for thirteen years, till discontent ripened into rebellion, and rebellion, as usual, ended in ruin.

Though divested, the greater part, of their lives, as well as estates, by this unfortunate step, the Nortons were neither wholly extinct, nor quite reduced to poverty; for the hero of this story had a son, Francis Norton, who married Audrey, daughter of Thomas Wimbish of Norton, and co-heir to her brother Thomas Wimbish, by whom he had issue, John, Henry, Jerom, and two daughters. An opulent branch of the family still subsists at Salley, and the genius and spirit of an individual of the same stock, in the last generation, by the successful practice of the law, raised himself almost to an equality in his profession with the first Chief Justice Norton, and his family to the rank of nobility.

The following singular document, copied from the original in the College of Arms, is

* Right Hon. Francis Earl of Shrewsbury.

† Buchanani Rerum Scoticarum, lib. xvi.

unfortunately without date, but I have little hesitation in producing it as an evidence of the calumnies which at the same period were disseminated among the dependents and neighbours of the Nortons, in order to inflame them to rebellion.

Wath. } X'topher Haryson and Rauffe Daget, constable of the towne aforesayd, and
 } Robert Ovyngton of the sayd towne, the xviii day of Marche, before my
 } Lorde Latym' and his unckle X'popher Nevile, commyssyoners appoynt^d
 w'in the wapentake of Halykeld, that the s^d John Carlton and Rob^t. Ovyngton shulde
 here X'popher Smyth, of Wath, speake these slanderus words against the quenes high-
 nesse a but a fortentyt or iii weks by past; that is to saye, y^t ye quene had taken ye
 hoore, and y^t she shulde be pulled out or it where long, hoore as she was; and ford' he
 sayd, y^t it had bene well yf y^t the credell had ov'welmed hyr head when she was but iii
 dayes holde.

JOHN LATYMER.

X'POPHER NEVILE.

*To his honerab' synguler gud Lorde, the Erle of
 Shrewsbury, these be delyv'd.*

After the attainder of the Nortons, and the forfeiture of their estates, the manor of Norton Conyers was purchased of the crown (I do not exactly know when) by Sir Richard Musgrave, a collateral branch of the family of Edenhall. His son, Sir Thomas Musgrave, sold it to Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, in Cumberland, master of the horse to King Charles I., whose descendant, Sir Bellingham Graham, Baronet, is the present possessor.

Musgrave of Norton Coniers beares for his coate armor azure, six annulets, or, three, two, and one, with a difference.

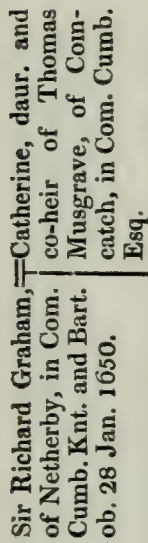
S^e Richard Musgrave, Knt. descended of the auncient families of Musgraves in Westmerland and Cumbreland, purchased the mannor or lordship of Norton Coniers after the attainder and forfeiture of Richard Norton, Esq. who was attaynted and convict of high treason about the twelfth or thirteenth yeares of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, of famous memorie, 1570, 1571: married daughter of had issue S^e Thomas, S^e Richard.

S^e Thomas Musgrave, of Norton Coniers, Knt. sonne and heire of S^e Richard, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Savile, of Wakefeild, Esq. by her had issue Simon.

Simon Musgrave, Esq. second sonne, but heire to his elder brother, who died without issue; was liveing 1642 married.

At Norton Conyers there is not a vestige of the house of the Nortons. It is a large commodious house, suited to the habits of an opulent family, of which the shell (though greatly modernized) appears to be as old as James I., and was most probably erected on the first purchase by the Musgraves; the old manor-house having been destroyed or gone to decay during the forfeiture. The portraits of the Musgraves and Grahams, as well as many other distinguished persons not allied to either of those families, are more numerous and interesting than I have often seen; but I inquired in vain for any of the Nortons.

I now return to the church of Wath, of which a kind of south transept has been for centuries the burial-place of the successive lords of Norton Conyers. In this is a brass of the lord chief justice and his lady, with two figures lamentably defaced by human



Sir Richard Graham, = Catherine, daur. and
co-heir of Thomas
of Netherby, in Com. Musgrave, of Com-
Cumb. Knt. and Bart. catch, in Com. Cumb.
ob. 28 Jan. 1650. Esq.

2 | Sir Richard Graham, = Elizabeth, daughter
of Norton Conyers, in
the county of York,
Bart. aged 28 years
1665.

1 | Sir George Graham, = Mary, daughter of
Netherby, afore-
said, Bart. eldest son
and heir, died 19
March, 1657, æt. 23.

2 | Sir Richard Graham, = Elizabeth, daughter
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and heir, died 19
March, 1657, æt. 23.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. æť 3 years 1665, mar- ried to Sr Rob. Fen- wick, of Morpeth, in Co. Northum. Bart.	Richard Graham, Esq. eldest son and heir apparent, aged 4 years 1665; died without issue.	Chichester Graham,= Esq. second son, aged 2 years in 1665, ob. S. P. vitâ pat., buried at Wath.	Frances, dau. and sole heir of Henry Bellingham, of Whitwell, in Co. York, Esq. 1 wife.	=Sir Reginald Graham, of Norton Conyers, Bart. 3d son and heir, died 20 May, 1728; some- time page of honour to King James II	Susan, 2d dau. aged one year 1665, married to Rev. Dr. Younger, dean of Sarum.	Mary, marr ^d ... Fenwick, of Newcastle, merch ^t	Jane, marr ^d Rev. James Musgrave, rector of Gransden, in Co. Cambr.	Anne, marr ^d to Thos. Hes- keth, of Ruf- ford, in Co. Pal. Lanc. Esq.
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<p>Sr Bellingham Graham, of Norton Conyers, Bart. eldest son and heir, died unmarried 11 April, 1730.</p>	<p>Sir Reginald Graham, of Norton Conyers, Bart. 2 son, died 4 November, 1755; buried at Wath.</p>	<p>Richard 3d son, of Whitwell, in Co. York, Esquire.</p>	<p>Graham, = Cordelia, daur. of William Challoner, of Guisbro, in Co. York, Esq. married 4th May, 1732.</p>
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Elizabeth, eldest daughter, married to John Smith, Esq. an officer in the guards.

Sir Bellingham = Priscilla, daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth, Knt. and sister of Charles, Earl Whitworth, rem^d. to Col. Lake.

Katherine, wife of Hen^y. Fran^s. Greenville, Esq. col. in the army; marr^d at Norton Conyers, 18 August, 1791.

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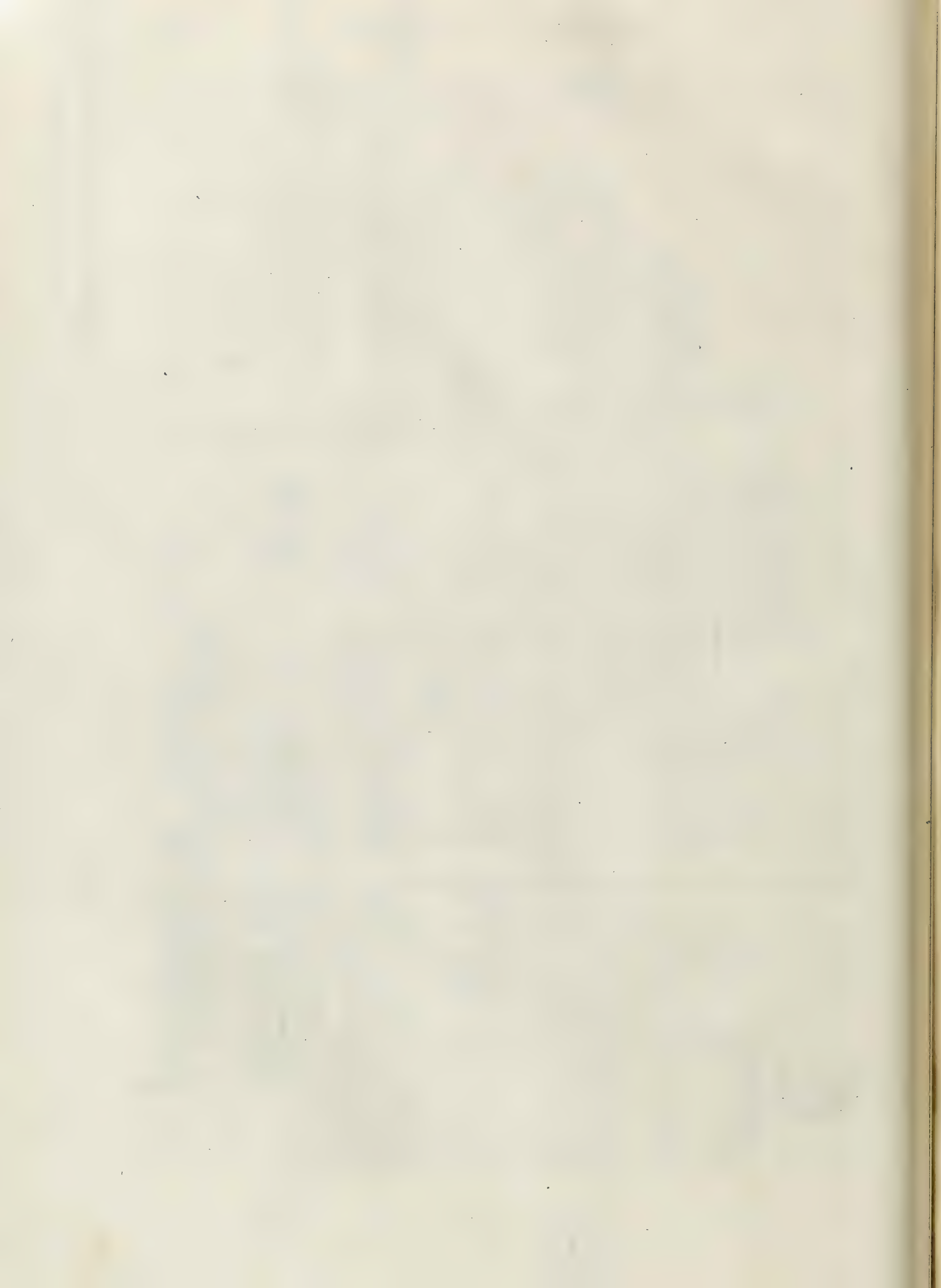
Sir Bellingham = Henrietta, daur. of
Graham, of Norton George Hatch, of
Conyers, Bart. son West Hatch, in
and heir; living, Com. Essex, Esq.
and hath issue,
1816.

Sir Bellingham = Henrietta, daur. of
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Conyers, Bart. son West Hatch, in
and heir; living, Com. Essex, Esq.
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1816.

There has been no record of this branch of the family of Graham entered in this College since the last Herald's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665.

WILLIAM RADCLYFFE, Rouge Croix, 3 July, 1816.

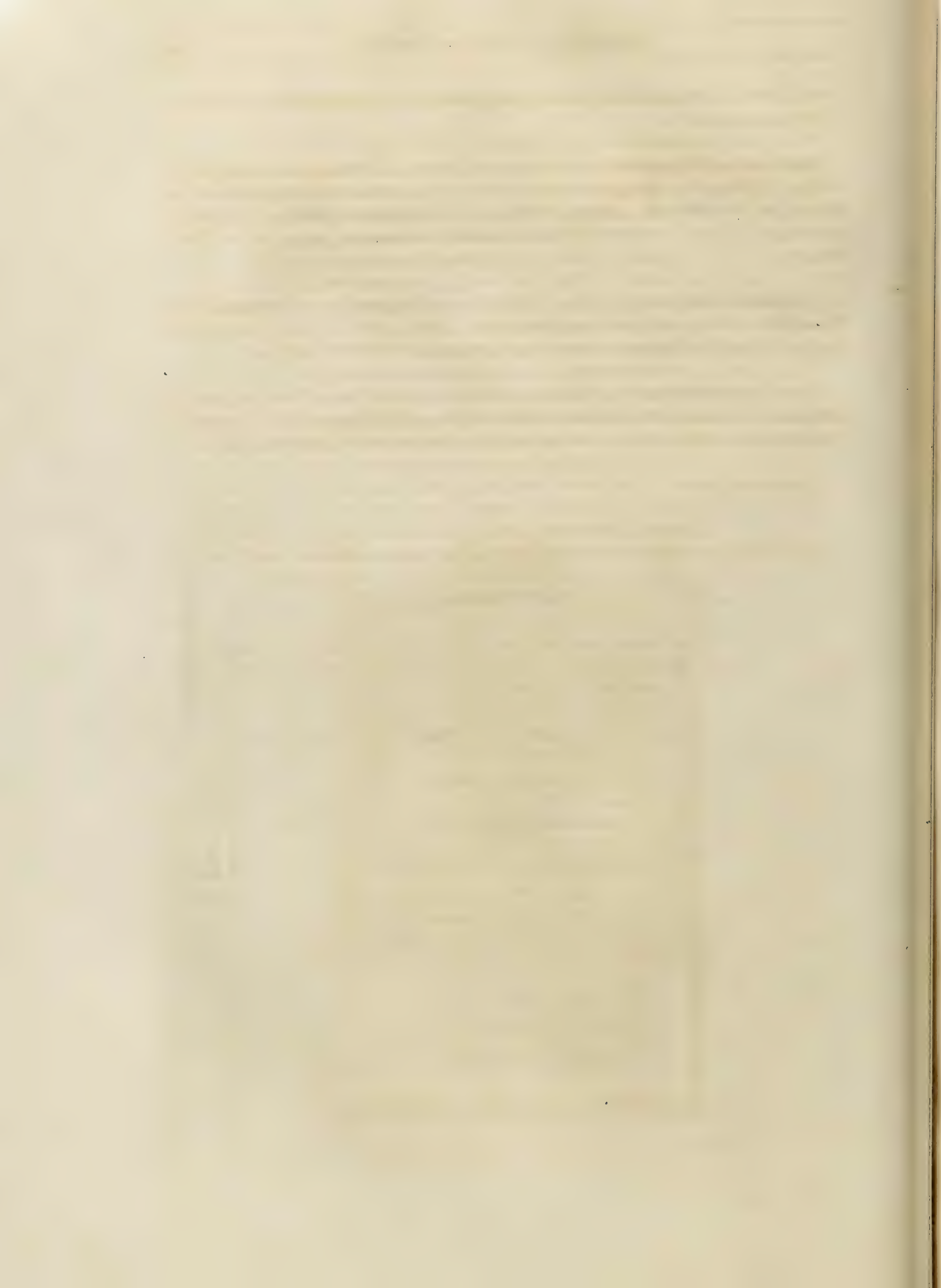
WILLIAM RADCLYFFE, Rouge Croix, 3 July, 1816.





Hic iacent Ricus Norton murr Capitulis Justularius dñi Regis de regio Banco
 inter et ei q qui Ricus obiit vicefimo die 1463
 Katerina obiit 22^o die mensis Martii An^o dñi m^o 1463 quorum animas ppetuetur ds amen

Two Boys (John in Mark) (Lamb.)



feet. There are several other brasses better preserved, the tracings and inscriptions of which are annexed.

Hic jacent Ricardus Norton, nuper Capitalis Justiciarius D'ni Regis de Reg. Banco, et Katherina nuper uxor ejus; qui Ricardus obiit xx^o die Mensis Decembris A°. D'ni M^oCCCC^oXX^o. et Katherina obiit xx^o die Mens. Maii, A°. D'ni M^oCCCC^oXVIIJ^o. quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Ricardus Norton, qui xxiiij die Mensis Septembris, et Isabella uxor ejus, quæ xx^o die ejusdem Mensis, A°. D'ni M^oCCCC^oXXXIIJ^o. obierunt: jacent hic sepulti, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Hic jacet Johannes Norton, miles, qui obiit vicesimo octavo die Mensis Augusti, A°. Domini Millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo, & Margareta uxor ejus, quæ obiit sexto die Septembris Anno supradicto.

In the same chapel,



Sir Reginald Graham, obiit 29th October, 1755, ætat. 51.

Sacred to the Memory of Lady Graham, the Daughter of Benjamin Hudson, Esq. of Bridlington, and wife of Sir Bellingham Graham, Baronet, by whom she had three children, Bellingham, Elizabeth, Catharine.

She was endued with that equal Disposition of Mind,
which always creates its own Happiness:

She was formed with that Benevolence of Soul,
which delights to promote the Happiness of others.

Blest in the Affection of her Husband, and the Esteem of all that knew her,

She fulfilled the endearing Offices
Of the Wife, the Mother, and the Friend,
with the most perfect Constancy and Affection.

These Virtues were crowned with a sincere Piety to her Maker,

The great Author, and final Rewarder of all Goodness.

She died the 6th of May, 1767, in the 29th year of her age,

As universally lamented in her Death
As she had been admired in her Life.

Richardus Graham, Armiger,
ornatissimi Richardi Graham, Baronetti, per agrum Eboracensem vicecomitis,
et

charissimæ matris Elizabethæ,
filius

natu maximus,

in

cœlis et terris

hæres,

Gratiâ, Naturâ.

Cœleste tamen habitaculum aspirans,

Terrenæ hæreditatis jus

et

Corpus fragile,

Heu !

(vegetans licet et virescens) exuit

Redemptionis 1680.

Anno { Admissionis in Acad. Cant. Coll. Chr.

Ætatis 20°.

Mense Martii,

Die Martis,

Die Mensis 5°.

Hora semi post tertiam antelucanam,
febre pleuratica lassatus.

Viator, cursum siste tuum, totum lustraveris orbem ;
Conditur in Urnâ quicquid in orbe patet.

On a brass,

Under —— stone.

Ennobled Virtue lies within this Tombe,
Whose Life and Death inferiour was to none :
Her Soule's in Heaven : This Tombe is but a Tent :
Her endlesse Worthe is her owne Monument.

Here lies what's left of Stephen Penton, Rector, who being dead,
Yet speaketh once for all : My beloved Parishioners,
Since any one of you may be the next,
Let every one prepare to be so.
To prepare for Death, devoutly receive the Sacrament ;
To prepare for sudden Death, receive it often.
Make your Will while you are in good Health,
That you may have Leisure to die wisely ;
And if you hope to die comfortably,
You must resolve to live righteously.
God send us all a happy Meeting.
He was born at Winchester ; formerly Fellow of
New Hall, Principal of Edmund's Hall, and Rector
of Glimpton, all in Oxon ; and also Rector of Tingswick, in Bucks.
He died Rector of this Church of Wath, and Prebendary of Ripon,
Oct. 18, A. D. 1706, ætatis suæ 67.

Georgius Bruce, Rector de Wath, Vir tam ingenio et doctrina
quam natalibus clarus, Alexandri comitis de Kincarden frater
germanus, obiit 21^o Maii, 1733, ætat. 81.

Memoriæ sacrum
in sculpendum curavit
Johannes More,
Rector de Tanfield.

Rev^d. Cuthbert Allanson, D. D. Rector of this Church 23 years ;
died the 3rd Day of June, 1780, aged 54 years.

In the chancel,

Here lieth the Body of Dorothy Allanson, the Daughter
of Roger Nowel, Esq. of Read, in the County of Lancaster, and Wife of
the Rev^d. Cuthbert Allanson, Rector of this Parish, by whom she
was the Mother of seven Children, Mary, Rebekah, Dorothy, Frances,
Elizabeth, George, and Jane. She departed this Life the 23rd Day
of July, 1760, aged 36 years,—fair, accomplished, virtuous.

Here lyeth the Body of Catharine, the Wife of Mr. Francis Bacon,
of the City of York, Apothecary, and Daughter of the Reverend D^r.
John Hildrop, Rector of this Parish, who departed this Life the
18th Day of January, 1756, aged 31.

At the heraldic visitation 1622, the following arms are mentioned :

Super sedile in australi parte ecclesiæ.

1. Conyers. Azure, a maunch, ermine ; over all, a bendlet, gules, impaling Norton, three cushions.

2. Conyers impaling for Nunwick.

In borealibus fenestris.

3. Argent, a maunch, sable.

4. St. Quintin.

5. Marmion.

6. Fitzhugh.

Super parietem depicta.

7. Ratcliffe. Argent, a bend engrailed, sable, quartering Rilston ; argent, a saltire, sable.

In this church or parish it appears that there were four chantries, an account of which is here subjoined from Archbishop Holgate's return.

Wath. The chantrye of St. John Baptiste, in the p'ish aforesaid, founded by John Apleby, clerke ; the yerely value lxxix^s. vi^d.

The chantrye of St. Cuthbert, in the chappell of Norton, in the said p'ish, founded by Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers, Esq. ; the yerely value cvii^s. viii^d.

The chantrye of St. Laurence, in the said church, founded by Laurence Harrison ; the yerely value iiii^l. ix^s. vi^d.

The stipendiary or chantrye in the chappel of Middleton, in the said p'ish, of the fondac'on of Robert Barmingham ; the yerely value xxx^s. iv^d.

Of these four it is plain that the chantries of St. John Baptist and St. Laurence were in the parish church, and a third at Middleton Quernhow, which was probably destroyed at the dissolution. With respect to the chantry of St. Cuthbert, however, it appears to have been a domestic chapel attached to the manor-house of Norton Conyers.

The following account of its institution is extracted from a manuscript at Burton Constable.

Richard Norton, late chief justice of our lord the king, with the king's license founded by will a chantry in St. Cuthbert's chapel at Norton Conyers, for the soul of the king, and of Richard, son of Richard Norton, aforesaid, and presented thereto John de Threske, and endowed it with a piece of ground 100 feet in breadth and 200 in length, whereon to build a house and make a garden, and also 8 marks per ann. payable out of the manor of Norton Conyers : on a vacancy, his heirs to present in one month ; in failure thereof, the parson of Wath to present thereto in 8 days ; and in failure thereof, the chapter of Wilfrid to present in 15 days ; and in failure thereof, the chapter of York to present in 12 days ; and in failure thereof, the ordinary to present.

Witnesses : William Tempest, Thomas Markyngfeld, Roger Ward, Knights ; John de Souly, John Norton, John Dene, clerks ; Ralph Pygot, W. Fencotes, Christian Maillore, William Nerfeld, &c.—*Dated at Norton Conyers, 20 Aug. 1422.*

In the same manuscript the incumbents of two of the above chantries are said to have received pensions (1593), viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Robert Winkinson, of Middleton-Whirnowe	3	12	2 and
John Walker, of St. Laurence's	3	16	11
Also William Mosselye, incumbent of St. Michael's chantry ...	2	12	2

St. Michael's is not named in Holgate's Return, but was probably the chapel in the south transept of Wath church.

Wath is a rectory in charge, dedicated to St. Mary, and valued in the king's books at 17*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* Like many others of the unappropriated churches in Richmondshire, it was charged with an ancient pension of 5*s.* 4*d.* to St. Mary's Abbey, York; a consideration perhaps by which these churches contrived to escape an appropriation.

Wath, an ancient rectory, of which the Fitzhughs were formerly patrons.

Chantry of St. Laurence in this church founded by Laurence Harrison; val^d. at 4^l. 9^s. 6^d.—*Dodsw.*

Chantry of St. John Baptist, founded by John Apulby, clerk; val. 79^s. 6^d.—*Ibm.*

Inst. to this chantry took place A. D. 1423, on the presentation of Sir Hen. Fitzhugh, pat. Te rectorem instituimus.—*Reg. Bowett*, f. 20.

Chantry of the chapel of Middleton, founded by Rob. Berningham; val. 33^s. 4^d.

Chapel of St. Cuthbert, in the town of Norton Conyers, wherein a chantry was founded for the soul of Rich^d. Norton, late chief justice of England, A^o. 1414, 1 Hen. 5. val. 107^s. 8^d.—*MSS. Dodsw.*

An institution to this chantry took place A. D. 1430, on the presentation of Norton, of Norton Conyers.—*Reg. Bowet*. f. 49.

The church of Wath was dedicated to St. Oswald.

Wapentage of Hallikelde.

The chauntrye of Seynt John Baptiste, in the p'yshe church of Waythe.

X'pofor Best, incumbent, of the aige of lxxviii yeres, well lerned, of honest conv'sac'on & qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but the onelye revenewe of his sayd chauntrye; also ther is one other p'ste at the fynding of the p'son there, w' iiii chauntrye prests, as apperith: the necessitie thereof is to minister sacraments, hauing celx howselyng people in the sayde p'yshe: there is no lands, tenements solde ne alyenated sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. A^o. reg. R. Hen. VIIIth. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the same chauntry, as shall appere by the

p'ticlers of the same	iiii ^{li} .	vi ^d .
In reprisys yerely goyng furthe of the same	viii ^s .	iiii ^d .
And so remaneth clere	lxxii ^s .	ii ^d .

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventory, viz. goods plate ix ounces, p'cell gilte.

The chauntrye of Seynt Lawrence in Middelton Wharnowe, in the sayd p'yshe of Wathe.

John Walker, incumbent there, of the age of lxxv yeres, well lerned, of honest con-v'sac'on and qualities, hauing no other p'moc'ons but onelye the revenewe of his sayd chauntrye: the same is distante from the p'yshe church halfe a myle; the necessitie thereof is to minister sacraments afforseid: ther is no lands solde ne alienated sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nuper Hen. VIIIth. xxxvii^{mo}.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntry, as shall appere by the

p'ticlers of the same	iiii ^{li} .	viii ^s .	viii ^d . ob.
In resolutys yerely going furth of the same		xi ^s .	ix ^d . ob.
And so remaneth clere		lxxvi ^s .	xi ^d .

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods plate xvi ounces, p'cell gilte.

The stipendarye or s'uice in the chapell of Middelton Whernowe, in the p'yshe of Wathe.

Robt. Wilkynson, incumbent there, of the aige of xxxviii, well lerned, hauing honest qualities, & of good conv'sac'on; hauing no other p'moc'ons but onelye the revenewe of his sayd chauntrye: the same is distante from the sayde p'yshe churche a myle; the necessitye is as affore is mencioned: there is no lands, tenements solde sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nuper Hen. VIIIth. xxxvii^{mo}.

Ffyrste, one annuall pencion, or stipend, going out of the possessions p'tening to the late monastery of Jervax, payd to the sayde incumbent by the hands of the king's ma^{ties} receyvor

xxxiii^s. viii^d.

Some of the sayd chauntrye

xxxiii^s. viii^d.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventorye, viz. goods plate ii^{li}.

The chauntrye of Seynt John Baptyste, in the p'ysse of Watthe.

X'pofer Best, incumbent, the same is of the fundac'on of John Appulbye, clerke, to praye for the soule of the founder, and all x'pen soules, as apperith by composic'on datted the Wednysday afore Seynt George is daye, in the yere of o' Lorde God a thousand three hundred thyrtye & two.

The same is wythyn the same parysshe churche of Watthe: the necessitie is to praye for all x'pen soules, & the same is obserued: there is no lands sold, alienated, or put away sithen the fourthe daye of Ffebruarye, anno reg. R. H. VIII. xxvii^{mo}.

Goodes, ornaments, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntrye, as apperyth by inventorye, that is to saye, goodes valued att xvii^s. & plate xxxvi^s.

Goodes xvii^s.

Plate xxxvi^s.

First, one mesuage, i crofte, & half an acre of lande in Wathe, in tholdyng of X'pofer Best, incumbent, xviii^d. One annuall rent paid out of the landes of Norton Conyers by John Norton, Esquyer, xx^s. Two mesuages, iiii oxgange lands, & two acres & a halfe of medowe lyeng in Rokesby Pykall, in tholdyng of Willm. Suthergyll, xxvi^s. viii^d. Certen lands in Ellyngstryng, in tholding of Rauffe Craven, v^d. ix acres of lande, ii acres of medowe, with appurtenances in Myddelton, in tholdyng of John Meke, xiii^s. iiii^d. i oxgange of lande, with appurtenances in Sutton Howegrave, in the occupac'on of Will^m. Swetyngbye, v^s. and i mesuage, i tofte, i crofte, & i oxgange of lande in Thornebargh, & i acre of lande in West Tanfeld ffelde, in thoccupac'on of Nicholas Cotes, viii^s. in all at M't. & Pent.

lxxix^s. vi^d.

Paiable yerely for ffire rent oute of the landes in Middelton, ix^d.

Sutton, vi^d. & Thornbargh, xii^d. vnto the Lorde Scrope, and to the king's ma^{tie}. to Myddelham Castell forth of Thornbargh, iiii^d. the castell of Richemond out of the same lands, ii^d. the tenthes vi^s. viii^d. & sute of cost in Ellyngstryng, ii^d. in all

ix^s. vii^d.

And so remayneth

lxix^s. xi^d.

M^d. There is halfe an acre of land taken away ffrome the same chauntry by one Thomas Merkenfeld, Esquyer, aboute iiij yeres paste.

The chauntrye of Seynt Cuthbert, in the chapell of Norton, wythyn the saide parysshe of Watthe.

Will^m. Armyn, incumbent, the same is of the foundac'on of Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers, Esquyer, to thentente to saye dyvine seruice in the saide chapell, and to pray for the soule of the founder, and all crysten soules, as appoynted by foundac'on datted the xxth day of August, Anno reg. R. Hen. VIII. x^{mo}.

The same is wythyn the said parysshe, & distaunte frome the church half a myle: the necessitie is to saye dyvyne seruice in the said chapell, and to pray for the soule of the founder, & all x'pen soules, & the same is obs'ued accordynge: there is no lands solde sithens the statute.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntrye, as apperyth by inventorye, that is to saye, goodes valewed att xxi^s. & plate vii^{li}. viii^s.

Goods	xxi ^s .
Plate	vii ^{li} . viii ^s .
Ffirste, a mesuage with a little Garth therto adioyning, lyeng in Norton, in tholdyng of Will ^m . Armyn, incumbent, xii ^d . & i annuall rent comyng out of the manor or lands of Norton, cvi ^s . viii ^d . in all at M't. & Pen.	cvi ^s . viii ^d .
Paiaable yerely to the kinges maiestie for the tenth	viii ^s . viii ^d .
And so remayneth	iiii ^{li} . xix ^s .

The chauntrye of Seynt Lawrence in the sayde church.

Thomas Hyndell, incumbent, the same is of the foundac'on of Laurence Herryson, to thentent that the said incumbent shuld pray for the soule of the founder, & all x'pen soules, to saye masse three dayes in the weeke att the sayde church, and three dayes in the chappellys of Melmorby & Middelton, as apperith by the last will of the said Laurence Harryson, dat. the last day of Avgvst, MDV.

The same is wythyn the said parysshe, and distaunte frome the church halfe a myle: the necessitie is to pray for the soule of the founder, & all x'pen soules, and the same is obs'ued & kepte accordynge: there is no lands solde, alyenated, put away, or entred into by any p'son or persons sythens the iiijth of Feb. A^o. reg. R. Hen. VIII. xxvii^{mo}.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'teynyng to the same chauntrye, as apperyth by inventorye, that is to saye, goodes valued att vi^s. viii^d. & plate lxviii^s.

Goods	vi ^s . viii ^d .
Plate	lxviii ^s .

Ffirste, a certen annuall rent comyng forth of a m'sshe in Middelton Whernow, in the tenure of Jenett Harryson, wydowe, xiii^s. iiiii^d. One annuall rent comyng forthe of a ten'te at Laberton and Kyrkby Malttsard, xx^s. i messuag. & xxx acres lande & medowe, lyeng in the towne ffolde of Norton in the Cley, in tholdyng of Helene Penteth, xxxv^s. x^d. ii acres of lande, and half an acre of medowe, lyeng in Topclyff, in tholdyng of Thomas Kydson, vii^s. and i messuage, i toft, i croft, i oxgange lande in Melmorby, in tholdyng of Rauffe Welles, xiii^s. iiiii^d. in all at Pent. & M't. iiiii^d. ix^s. vi^d.

Paiaable to the king's maiestie for ffre rent out of the lands in

Melmorby, i^d. forthe of the same lands in the castell
of Richemonde, i^d. a ffre rent out of the lands in
Topclyff, i^d. sute of courte there, iiii^d. retornyng or
entryng a fyne, i^d. a ffre rent out of the landes of
Norton in the Claye, ii^s. vi^d. ob. and for the tenthes
viii^s. viii^d. in all xi^s. x^d. ob.
And so remayneth clere lxxvii^s. vii^d.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1551.

Wath, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF WATH.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
19 Nov. 1362	D'ns. Henr. Lokesburgh	D'na. Emma Gray de Rotherfeld	p' resig.
28 Oct. 1371	Mr. Robt. de Dalton		p' resig.
29 Dec. 1371	D'ns. Alex. de Brompton vel Bryniston	D'na. Amicia Gray de Marmion	p' resig.
30 Dec. 1380	D'ns. Tho. Reynard, Cap.	D'ns. Joh'es Marmyon	p' resig.
30 Dec. 1380	D'ns. Will. de Galmeton, Cap.	idem	
6 Sept. 1395	D'ns. Ric. Barret de Qwynton, Cap.	D'na. Eliz. Marmion	
7 Nov. 1429	Mr. Joh. Norton	Rex	p' mort.
24 Febr. 1435	D'ns. Robt. Shirwynd, Cap.	Will. D'ns. Fitz Hugh	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
9 Mar. 1569	Henry Stubbes	Marq. of Northampton	
27 June, 1614	John Chapman, B. D.	Gregory Milner, Gent.	
4 Jan. 1619	Hugh Baguley	Lord Burleigh	D. of J. C.
23 Sept. 1635	George Baguley	Emma Baguley	D. of H. B.
31 Dec. 1660	Peter Samwaies, A. M.	Earl of Elgin	D. of G. B.
27 Sep. 1693	Stephen Penton	Earl of Ailesbury	D. of P. S.
6 Feb. 1706	John Carter, A. M.	Hon. Robt. and Jas. Bruce	D. of S. P.
22 Oct. 1716	George Bruce	Hon. Robt. and Jas. Bruce	D. of J. C.
23 July, 1723	John Coleman, LL.B.	Charles, Lord Bruce	D. of G. B.
13 April, 1734	John Hildrop, A. M.	Charles, Lord Bruce	D. of J. C.
30 Sep. 1756	Cuthbert Allanson, A. B.	Thomas, Lord Bruce	D. of J. H.
4 Oct. 1780	Charles Francis, A. M.	Earl of Ailesbury	D. of C. A.
13 Feb. 1788	Jonathan Lipyeatt, B. D.	Earl of Ailesbury	Res. of C. F.
13 April, 1799	Thomas Brand, A. M.	Earl of Ailesbury	D. of J. L.
18 Oct. 1814	Benjamin Newton, A. M.	Earl of Ailesbury	D. of T. B.

The following is Dr. Johnson's account of Wath from MSS. at Burton Constable :
The Earl of Elgin is lord of Wath, and keeps courts leet and baron. He is also
patron of the parsonage, the tithes of which are paid in kind.

Towns in this parish:

- 1. Wath.
- 2. Melmorby, half a mile east. Mr. Best is lord of the manor.
- 3. Norton Conyers, south-west a quarter of a mile. Sir Richard Graham is lord.
Both Norton Conyers and Melmorby had chapels; as had also

4. Middleton, half a mile north-east, of which Henry, son and heir apparent to Sir Thomas Herles, of York, is lord, his father having purchased it of Mr. Best.

A beck, called Wath Beck, and Holme Beck, rises on the west side of Middleton, and runs down by Wath town into Ure, at King's Bridge, a mile north from Wath.

The Nortons, of Norton Conyers, were lords of the manor of Rylston in Craven, and of Threshfeld, Linton, half of Hebden, and part of Flasby.

The last of the Nortons built a tower in the farthest part of the lordship of Rylston, near Coshir Chase, belonging to Skipton. He used to lie in summer always at his house at Rilston, which his grand or great grandfather had by marriage with Ratcliff's daughter and heir, one of which Ratcliff's ancestors had married Rilston's heir. By the attainder of Richard Norton, who sided with the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, these lands came to the crown, and were sold by James I. to the Earl of Cumberland.

Population, 1811.

Melmerby	226
Middleton-Quernhow	91
Wath	193
	<hr/>
	510

CUNDALL AND LECKBY.

In Crvndel & Nortone beruic & Ledebi beruic h'b' Wallef i maneriu' de xxi carucatas ad g'ld' ubi poss' e'e' xii caruc'. Comes Robertus h't' n'e' & wast' e'. Alured de eo tenet. Ad ipsum maneriu' p'tinet soca hec in Ledebi iiii c. in Branstone ii c. in Gorndel i c. in Stanleia i c. in Danefelt i c. & in Caldeuuelle iiii c. Simul xiiii car' ad g'ld' ubi poss' e'e' viii caruc'. Omnia wasta preter q'd in Caldeuuelle est, i uillanus cum dimid' car'. Totum manerium ii leug' l'g' & i lat'. T. R. E. ual' lib' m° xx solidos. In manerio supradicto Crvndel sunt iiii uill's cum ii car'.



N Kirkby's Inquest Cundall is thus surveyed :

Thorneton Cundale.

In eadem villa sunt 8 car. unde 12 car. faciunt feodum militis, de quibus Johannes de Eyeville tenet 6 car. de Jacobo de Nerff, & idem Jacobus de Galfrido de Neville, & idem Galfridus de Ranulpho de Sley, & idem Ranulphus de Rogero de Mowbray, & idem Rogerus de Rege. Et reddunt per annum, ad finem

prædictum, 3^s.

Et prior de Novoburgo tenet i car. nomine dotis ecclesiæ suæ, sed non dicitur de quo. Nicholaus de la Ryber tenet i car. de Rogero Mowbray, & idem Rogerus de Rege, & reddunt per annum, ad finem prædictum, 9^d.

Of these manors, as mentioned in Domesday, the first three are well known : Cundall, Norton in the Clay, and Leckby, require no commentary. But with respect to the members of the soke there are great difficulties : Branston, however, appears to be Brampton, near Borough Bridge ; and Danefelt, though perhaps too far distant, I have already conjectured to be one of the Tanfields ; but where to seek for Gorndel, Stanley, and Caldwell, I do not know. The Comes Robertus, mentioned here and in Pickhall, was Robert, Earl of Northumberland, on whose forfeiture, all his lands were bestowed by Henry I. upon Nigel de Albini, progenitor of the Mowbrays. His son was the valiant and devout Roger de Mowbray, so much distinguished for the part which he bore in the battle of Northallerton. He was founder of the priory of Newburgh, A. D. 1145 ; and as we find from Kirkby's Inquest that the prior of Newburgh held a carucate of land in Cundall, as the endowment of the church ; this circumstance, combined with the absence of all positive evidence as to the time and manner in which that house obtained the living of Cundall, renders it in the highest degree probable that the founder of the one was the benefactor of the other. Neither have I much hesitation in pointing out this Roger as the builder of the church ; for at the time of Domesday no such foundation existed. Earl Robert was too busy and turbulent a man to have leisure for building churches ; besides that very few appear to have been erected after the Conquest, till the settled and prosperous reign of Henry I., and Nigel, the father of Roger, lived but a short time after he succeeded to the estates of Earl Robert.

The church of Cundall is a mean and diminutive building, with a single aisle, and modern brick tower, standing, as is usual in this country, at a distance from any village, and in a pleasing solitude. The choir has narrow single light windows, contemporary, as appears, with the foundation of the church; and over the choir door has been laid, as an impost in later times, a cross, once, no doubt, erected in the churchyard, and adorned with scrolls and other ornaments generally considered as exclusively Saxon. But this is the second instance in which I have met with a cross of this pattern, where it is known that there was no church there before the Conquest. It follows, therefore, that the practice of thus adorning crosses had not wholly ceased even in the reign of Henry I., and that even in the silence of written records, no positive conclusion can be drawn as to the existence of a church at an earlier period where such are found.



Entrance to Cundall Church.

The chapell of Norton in Claye, in the p'ysse of Cundall.

John Stockdall, late incumbent, whiche dep'ted for two yeres paste, & had c'ten lands and rents lyeng w'in the sayd p'ysse of Cundall, to the yerely value of xl^s. iiij^d. whiche yerely rent one Anthoni Barkenberye hathe receyved for the space of two yeres sithe the sayde incumbent dep'ted. The same chapell is distaunte frome the p'ysse church

two myles: the necessite thereof is to mynister sacraments to thinhabitants there dwelling, because they cannot come to the p'yshe church for the great abundance of waters of tymes in the yere: also there are clxiii howselyng people in the sayde p'yshe: there are no lands solde ne alyenated sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. A°. reg. R. nup' H. VIIIth. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the sayde chapell, as shall appere by the p'ticlers

of the same xl^s. iii^d.

Some of the sayde chapell xl^s. iii^d.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the same, as apperith by inventory, viz. goods
..... plate vii ounces, p'cell gylte.

Walters of Cundall beares for his coate armor, argent, on a chevron ingrailed, sable, three crescents of the first betweene as many chess-rookes of the second.

S^r Robert Walters, Knt. was twice lord maior of the citye of Yorke, in the three & thirtieth yere of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, of ever happye memorie, 1591, and in the first yere of the raigne of King James, 1603, was knighted by the said kinge at Grimston nere Tadcaster. He was a good benefactor to the said citye of Yorke; for he gaue these legacies or bequests following thereunto: a gold chaine to be worne by the lord maior there; builded a staith for the river there; twentye pounds yearlye to an hospitall there; tenn poundes yearely to the church of Cruce in Yorke, where he was buried; made the cawsey over Marston, alias Hessey Moore, nere Yorke. Married daughter of but had noe issue.

William Walters, brother & heire of S^r Robert, was also lord maior of the said citye of Yorke in the eighteenth yere of the raigne of Kinge James, 1620; married daughter of by her had issue Christopher Walters, of Cundall, nere Topcliffe; Rowland Walters, of Vsborne, second sonne, married vnto S^r Guilford Slingisbye, Knt. & Mary to Mr. Edmond Caley.

Christopher Walters, of Cundall, Esq. sonne & heire of William, married Dorathy, daughter of S^r Thomas Strickland, Knt. of the ho^{ble} Order of the Bathe at the coronac'on of Kinge James; by her had issue Robert, William, Joseph, dead yonge, Thomas, Benjaminn, Dorathy, married vnto Mr. Nicholas Blackbeard, of the citye of Yorke, Marie, Margaret, married vnto Mr. Marmaduke Jackson, Ann, Ellen, died yonge.

Robert Walters, of Cundall, Esq. sonne & heire of Christopher, was high sheriffe of the county of Yorke 1660; married Lettice, daughter of Thomas Stockdale, of Bilton Parke, nere Knaresbroughe, Esq. by her hath issue Robert, Christopher, Margaret, Ann, Lettice, Elizabeth, Katherine, Marye.

Population, 1811.

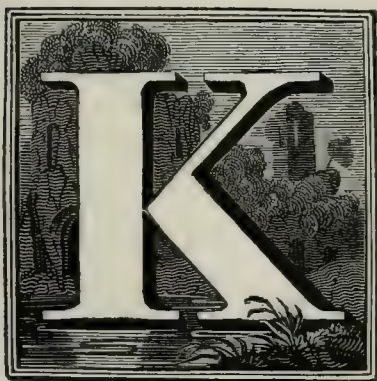
Cundall and Leckby	180
Norton le Clay	139

PARISH OF KIRKBY SUPER MORAM,

COMMONLY CALLED

KIRKBY HILL.

In Langtorp ad g'ld' iii car' & i caruca & dim' potest e'e'. Ibi h'b' Vctred i man'. N'e' h't Odo ibi iii uill' cu' ii car' p'ti acr' iiii. Tot' dim' leu' l'g' & dim' lat'. T. R. E. ual' xvi sol' m° v sol.



KIRKBY on the Hill is the lowest and most southerly parish in Richmondshire, and though neither church nor parish is mentioned in Domesday, is the only place within the wapentake of Halikeld in which there are any grounds to believe that a church had existed before the Conquest.

In Kirkby's Inquest it is described by the name of Kirkeby super Moram, and it is placed next to Langthorp, which is now a hamlet within the parish.

Kirkeby super Moram.

In eadem villa sunt 5 car. terræ, unde 12 faciunt feodum militis, de quibus prior de Novo Burgo tenet 2 car. & Alexander de Ledes tenet resid. 3 car. de eodem priore, & idem prior de Rogero Mowbray, & idem Rogerus de Rege, & reddit per annum, ad finem prædictum, 5^s.

Langthorp.

In eadem villa sunt 3 car. terræ, unde 12 faciunt feodum militis, de quibus prior de Novoburgo tenet 2 car. & Thomas de Weston tenet 1 car. de Rogero de Mowbray, & idem Rogerus de Rege, & reddunt per annum, ad finem prædictum, 2^s. 8^d.

We are now arrived beyond the limits of the Earls of Richmond, and have entered on the Mowbray fee.

Kirkby, at the time of Domesday, seems to have been so wholly dilapidated, that it was either not surveyed at all, or included under Langthorp; though, from the small extent assigned to Langthorp, the former opinion seems much the more likely of the two. That any place of the name of Kirkby should be in its origin later than Domesday, I can by no means persuade myself. At that time, however, one Odo was lord of Langthorp, a man not long after supplanted by the Mowbrays, who gave nearly the whole of these villages, and with them the church of Kirkby on the Moor (for so it is yet named in the Liber Regis), to their own foundation, the priory of Newburgh. Whether Odo or any of his family, during their short tenure, or one of the first Mowbrays founded this parish, and erected the church, are facts which there are now no documents to prove; but the columns and arches of the north aisle cannot, on any hypothesis, be later than the reign of Stephen, and may be one reign earlier. The same silence which prevails here

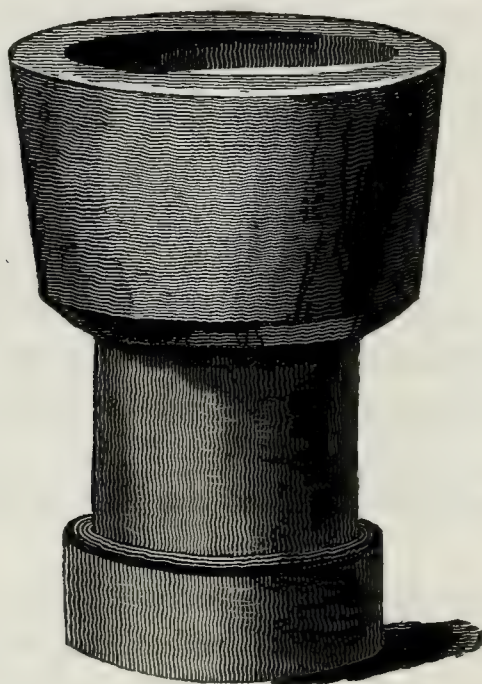
and at Pickhall, with respect to the donation of the parish church, leads to the same conclusion; namely, that it was a very early transaction.

Kirkby on the Moor is a discharged benefice, valued in the king's books at 47*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* clear. The patronage, since the dissolution of the priory of Newburgh, has remained in the crown. I consider the fabric (that is, what remains of the first building) as nearly contemporary with that of Pickhall, or about the latter end of Henry I. or the beginning of Stephen. The columns on the north side are singular, but not devoid of beauty.

In this small church is only one epitaph, which is inscribed on a mural monument near the east end.

Near this Place is interred
the Body of Samuel Ramsden, of
Hawksworth, Esq. fourth Son of
Joseph Ramsden, of Crowstone, Esq.
in this County, who departed
this Life the 1st Day of January, 1727.
This Monument was erected by his two Sisters,
Susanna and Grace Ramsden,
in grateful Memory of the best of Brothers.

There are three bells, on one of which is, Sancta Trinitas unicus Deus.



Font in Kirkby Hill Church.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1489.

Kirkby super More, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF KIRKBY.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarii Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Pr. & Con ^{tus} de Novo Burgo.	
20 Febr. 1358	D'ns. Joh. de Soureby	iidem	p' resig.
Ult. Julij, 1359	D'ns. Will. Lovell	iidem	p' resig.
	D'ns. Walt. de Wencelawe	iidem	
5 Apr. 1377	D'ns. Ric. de Yedyngham	iidem	p' resig.
27 Dec. 1379	D'ns. Robt. de Wirkington	iidem	
	D'ns. Tho. Mauger, Cap.	iidem	
	D'ns. Joh. de Hovyngham	iidem	p' mort.
11 July, 1440	D'ns. Tho. Russell	iidem	

Population, 1811.

Humberton with Milby	140
Kirkby Hill	177
Langthorp	107
	<hr/>
	424

AN
HISTORY
OF
LONSDALE, EWECROSS,
AND
AMUNDERNES;
PARTS OF THE
EVERWICSCHIRE OF DOMESDAY,
NOW INCLUDED IN THE
COUNTIES OF YORK, LANCASTER, AND WESTMORELAND.

THE

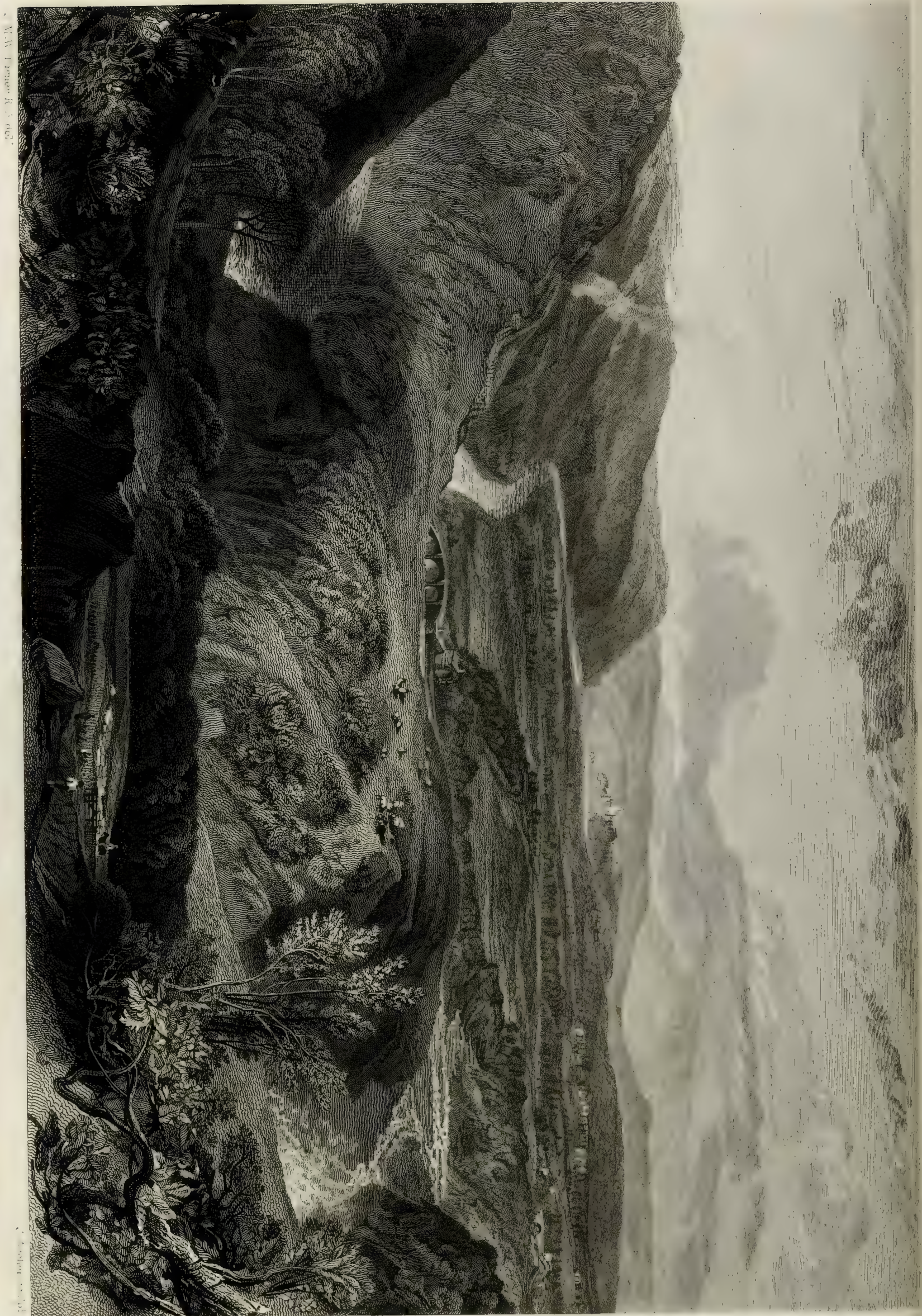
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1887

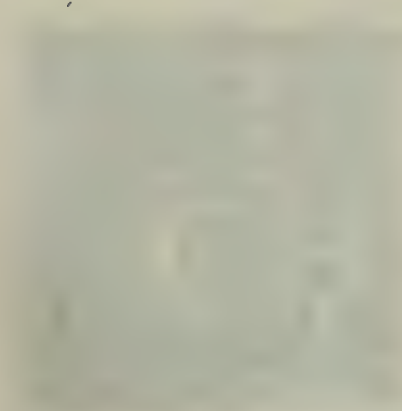
**WAPENTAKE OF LONSDALE,
CITRA SABULAM.**



W. H. Lupton, R. S. 1861

View of the town looking towards the North

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES



The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by rapid industrialization and the rise of big business. The Great Depression of the 1930s led to significant government intervention in the economy. The mid-20th century saw the United States emerge as a global superpower, with its influence extending across the world. The latter half of the 20th century was marked by social movements for civil rights and environmental protection. The 21st century has brought new challenges, including technological advancements and global issues like climate change. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the American people.

WAPENTAKE OF LONSDALE, CITRA SABULAM.



WE are now arrived at the most beautiful and interesting portion of the county of Lancaster. As the traveller advances northward, toward the extremity of Amunderness, the ground about him begins to swell into green and shapely knolls; the mountains to the right and left, which had hitherto appeared remote from him, and from each other, begin at once to approach and to contract, and he cannot but be aware that he is entering the gorge of a magnificent valley. Presently are seen, mounted on a smooth and verdant hill, the ducal towers of Lancaster; while at intervals, to the left, are caught by the eye the last windings of the Lune, by turns forming a noble expanse of water, and a dreary waste of sand. Far off, and in the same direction, are seen the blue mountains of Furness and Cumberland, with their conical heads enveloped in clouds.

Beyond Lancaster, and for a space of about three miles, the promise of so fine an approach to the Vale of Lune scarcely appears to be fulfilled; but immediately on approaching Caton, its character as the first of northern valleys is instantly and incontrovertibly established. The noble windings of the river, the fruitful alluvial lands upon its banks, the woody and cultivated ridge which bounds it to the north-west, the striking feature of Hornby Castle in front, and, above all, the noble form of Ingleborough, certainly form an assemblage of features not united to compose any rival scenery in the kingdom. Still these beauties have their blemish; for on the eastern side, the brows (which being formed of argillaceous strata, partake of the character of Bowland, to which they are attached) are marked by the peculiar meanness of form and dinginess of hue which ever distinguish such deposits.

It is also to be regretted that the road, which has never deviated from the line prescribed by our ancestors, who had neither sense of inconvenience, nor eyes for landscape, is so contrived as to admit only incidentally a glimpse of all these beauties, which by a new line carried on a level, and nearly in a right line at the foot of the hills, would be completely disclosed.

At Hornby, a fine opening to the right, consisting of the valleys formed by the Wenning and the Greta, discloses new scenes of beauty again terminated by Ingleborough, now seen in nearer and more distinct majesty; after which, the principal opening growing still more expanded, and suffering nothing as yet from its increased elevation, either in point of shade or fertility, approaches Kirkby Lonsdale.

The soft and luxuriant beauties of this place, terminated by Howgill, a mountain of striking form, though inferior to Ingleborough, are scarcely to be surpassed; and he who should wish for a happier combination of river, meadows, and indigenous wood of the richest growth, than that which appears beneath the celebrated terrace of this place, might have cause to lament that his taste was too fastidious to admit of any gratification from landscape.

As we advance northward, the vale gradually undergoes some diminution of its charms, though none of its fertility, till it is met by the Rowthay from the east; it then assumes more and more of the character of a high mountain glen, gradually ascending and contracting, while it grows diminutive in its features, as well as cold and barren in proportion, till, after a rapid turn towards the east, the glen and the brook of Lune terminate on the verge of Ravenstondale in Westmoreland.

Having said that Lunesdale is unrivalled among the northern valleys, I mean generally

unrivalled, and through the greater part of its course; for unquestionably there are three miles in the course of Wharf, to which Lunesdale affords no parallel. After this, and in a different way, the portion of Low Wensleydale which extends from Wensley to Aysgarth approaches nearest to the best part of Lunesdale.

Again, the fuller and more abundant is the Lune, to the greater advantage it is seen. As a mere stream, unconnected with landscape, though more copious, at least beneath Hornby, it is far inferior to Wharf; it is only in one point exasperated by the opposition of a rocky bed; it devolves none of those vast blocks, which interrupt and enliven its rival. It is never darted through narrow clefts of limestone, nor forms dubs of frightful depth beneath: it brings down little but the debris of blue slate from the mountains, which, when exposed by drought, form a mean and uninteresting channel. It has no rock basins worn by the attrition of pebbles; nor, occasionally, like the Wharf, expands those mirrors of clear and tranquil water in its stream, which form so beautiful a contrast to its general character.

It is with regret that I have conceded so much to Lune in a comparison which is little less than painful; for I scruple not to acknowledge that early attachments, early associations, and early prejudices, are all on the side of Wharf. Bolton, however, (that I may express myself more distinctly and specifically) is never to be given up. There is also in another feature of Wharfdale (the environs of Kilnsay), a combination of the soft and the rugged, to which Lunesdale can afford no parallel, though in softness alone it has many objects which surpass it.

But the beauties of this hundred are not confined to the Vale of Lune.

A ridge of land, gradually declining from above Whittrington, and terminating near Halton, at once bounds the view from the western bank of that river, and produces on the opposite side a gentle slope to the margin of the great bay. This tract consists of the parishes of Heysham, Bolton upon Sands, and Warton; all of which, though deprived of the charms of valley scenery, are amply compensated. Stretching along the eastern shore of Morecambe, which at every tide receives into a basin of almost 100,000 acres the waters of the Irish Sea, they enjoy as often the prospect of its ever moving surface, more ample in its expanse, but defined to the eye, and bounded as a lake, with the more beautiful and variegated outline, and the noblest back-ground which perhaps this island affords of rock and mountain.

From this district, all the high and barren tracts to the north and east appear, in its first civil formation, to have been studiously cut off. The Lune, where it enters this hundred, is already a powerful river, and the Wenning and the Greta merely finish their course within it. Two parishes alone, Tatham and Tunstall, run up high into the fells, and the Leck and the Roburn only have their sources within Lonsdale. Yet I have little doubt that the whole wapentake of Ewcross was once a portion of this hundred; as Sedbergh and Ingleton are in ancient charters repeatedly said to be in Lonsdale, which is the common addition of Burton to this day.

There is something of whimsical partiality in this distribution, as if the first distributor had helped one guest to all the meat, and another to all the bones on the dish before him. One takes the snow, the frost, the fogs, the winds, and tempests; while the other rejoices in the exclusive possession of sunshine and shelter: one, with ill-rewarded labour, pushes his imperfect efforts at cultivation up the sides of the fells; the other riots in the spontaneous produce of rich alluvial soil below: one has to encounter the fall of rain in torrents from the sides of the fells; while the other sees their dark envelope only at a distance above, and their effects in the turbid and swollen appearance of the streams beneath. Little then is it to be wondered at that man should have done much for a district which was sure to reward him so well.

This district can scarcely be estimated at an area of more than 240 miles; yet it contains two celebrated Roman stations,—the capital of this great county, the seat of the duchy, three castles, and the earthworks of four other fortifications of unknown antiquity.

But notwithstanding all the inviting situations which the banks of Lune afforded, it had only two monastic endowments; one of which, contrary to all example, was placed on the very margin of the sea and a barren sand bank; while the other, which had every advantage which situation could afford, was a cell, of which the buildings were scarcely of magnitude enough to be very ornamental, had their ruins been permitted to remain.

The Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, however, and their immediate feudatories, the lords of Hornby, reserved to themselves, amidst their profuse grants of better things to their dependents, large tracts of forest ground for the pleasures of the chase. Here, though the lords knew their boundaries, the savage inhabitants did not; and the stag (perhaps too the roe in earlier times) ranged at pleasure from Wiresdale to Quarmoor Forest, where they came in contact with the moors of Roburndale. In the low country to the south they joined upon Mierscough Forest, next upon Bleasdale and Bowland, which, as Leland tells us, were in his time stocked with red deer; while, at the top of Graygarth, they approached the forest ground of the Earls of Richmond. The existence of these fine animals in the forests of Lunesdale, the depredations which were committed upon them when they began to be neglected, and their final extinction, are even now but beginning to be the subjects of tradition; and it was perhaps the non-residence of the last noble family at Hornby Castle which abolished this vestige of feudal superiority.

The possession of a forest, however, did not supersede the use of a park; and the latter, which have generally survived the former, are now fast disappearing before modern extravagance and modern parsimony combined, so that one only remains in the whole district.

Ancient families have never been numerous in this division of Lonsdale, attractive as it might seem to have been; but the domains of the duchy of Lancaster, together with the estates of the honour of Hornby, of the Tunstalls in the parish of Thurland Tunstall, of the Gurnets or Danes at Halton, and, added to all these, the great estates of the abbey of Cocker-sand, occupied a large proportion of it. To perambulate the ancient dependencies of Hornby alone would be little less than a tour of eighty miles.

To an eye accustomed to the crowded, filthy, ill-built cottages of south Lancashire, the villages of this country present nothing but objects of delight. But though almost all are neat and pleasant, it is on the eastern shore of the great bay where cleanliness and comfort appear in perfection; and it would be difficult perhaps to point out in any part of the kingdom so many assemblages of human dwellings, where so total an absence is found of squalid poverty, as in Bolton upon Sands, Bane, Slyne, and a few adjoining hamlets, among which the Yealands are to be particularly distinguished.

But whatever may have been the cause, it is in this hundred, as in Craven, that a general spirit of improvement in house building appears to have taken place in the time of Charles II. which introduced good masonry, roofs of blue slate, and spacious transom windows, which have since been generally superseded by sashes. This continued, as appears from the numerous dates over the doors of such houses, about forty years. Before that time, it is probable that all the cottages were constructed of mud and wattles, and the roofs covered with thatch. The remote village of Hawthornthwaite, in Upper Wiresdale, alone remains in its primitive state, a melancholy contrast to the cheerfulness and elegance which have succeeded in the more frequented and civilized parishes.

This portion of the wapentake of Lonsdale consists of eleven parishes, of which Lancaster and Cockerham are within the deanery of Amunderness; Whittington, Bentham, Tatham, Claughton, Melling, and Tunstall, in that of Kirkby Lonsdale; and Heysham, Halton, Warton, and Bolton on the Sands, in that of Kendal. There appears to have been something intentional in this ancient ecclesiastical arrangement. All the eastern side of the great bay was plainly considered as a part of Kendal, and seems to have belonged to the original Saxon parish. The upper part of the bay seems to have been regarded as no more than an expansion of the river at its first debouchment, and these parishes, I believe, continue to

perambulate to the bed of the Kent at this day. In like manner, the whole Vale of Lune appears to have been within the Saxon parish of Kirkby; for Kirkby, coupled with the name of a valley, evidently implies that the place so denominated was, at that time, the only church town within the valley.

Still there are irregularities in this distribution for which the present hypothesis does not fully account; as, for example, why the deanery of Kendal should have pushed itself to the very bank of the Lune at Halton? and why, on the contrary, the parish of Lancaster should have occupied all the peninsula between the navigable part of Lune and the great bay, excepting the parish of Heysham?

Of the period when these deaneries were marked out nothing is known. It is plain, however, that they existed before this portion of the original county of York was employed in the formation of Westmoreland and Lancashire, as they pay no regard whatever to the present civil arrangement, and, in fact, that arrangement itself was very arbitrary, and paid little or no regard to obvious natural boundaries. Still I think that the ecclesiastical cannot have been long prior to the civil arrangement; for the number ten is so nearly adhered to in both deaneries, which was the primitive idea expressed in the name, that almost all the churches must then have existed; whereas, we know that only three, besides the parish church, were in being at the time of Domesday in the deanery of Lonsdale, and none in that of Kendal.

I recur, therefore, to my general hypothesis, which is sustained by so many appearances, and such a body of evidence; that much the greater part of these parishes had been formed in the great church-building æra of Henry I., and that when the number separated from each parent church approached to ten, they were respectively constituted rural deaneries dependent on their own mother. Soon after this appointment, it may be supposed that the portions of the present counties of Lancaster and Westmoreland, now under review, were separated from the Eurewicschire of Domesday, without any regard to ecclesiastical landmarks; more especially as all continued under the jurisdiction of the same diocesan, the Archbishop of York, and the same archdeacon, that of Richmond.

In estimating the opportunities enjoyed by our Saxon ancestors in these districts for religious worship, we must have recourse to another general principle, which I have been induced to lay down from long experience; namely, that in that early period, there were numerous chapels, and that many of these were on the sites of the parish churches which arose in the following æra.

The villare of these counties in the Saxon times was nearly the same as at present; and before the Danish ravages, which reduced the greater part of them to a state of desolation, the numbers of their inhabitants must have been considerable. Is it then to be conceived, that after the foundation of the parish of Kendal, for example, the inhabitants of Heysham and of Grasmere would long continue to meet in the same church for public worship, to bring thither their dead for interment, their children for baptism, or their half-recovered wives for thanksgiving after child-birth? Would not the nature of the climate, the foulness of roads, or even the distance itself, prompt the necessity of erecting chapels (a work at that time of piety and merit), in which the diocesan, the patron, and the incumbent of the mother church, provided their own rights were respectively consulted, would willingly and zealously concur?

The clerks of these chapels, of whom we meet with many attestations in very ancient charters, until those chapels were erected into churches, and a glebe and portion of tithes set apart for the incumbent, were undoubtedly supported by the oblations of the faithful.

With respect to the rest, I have traced out many which are dilapidated and lost, while some perhaps remain whose origin cannot be ascertained as parochial chapels at present, many of them exhibiting in the remains of their first structure appearances of very high antiquity.

To enliven this dry investigation, I will now produce a passage from our old and pleasant companion, Michael Drayton, who thus sings of Lunesdale:

—— Which the long wandring Lon, with good advisement heard,
As she comes ambling on from Westmoreland, where first
Arising from her head among the mountains nurst,
By many a pretty spring, that hourly getting strength,
Arriving in her course in Lancashire at length,
To Lonsdale shows herself, and lovingly doth play
With her dear daughter Dale, which her firm cheek doth lay
To her clear mother's breast, as mincingly she traces,
And oft embracing her, she oft again embraces,
And on her darling smiles with every little gale;
When Lae, the most loved child of this delicious dale,
And Wenning, on the way present their eithers spring.
Next them she Henburne hath, and Roburne, which do bring
Their bounties in one bark their mistress to prefer,
That she with greater state may come to Lancaster,
Of her which takes her name, which likewise to the shire
The sovereign title lends and eminency, where
To give to this her town what rightly doth belong
Of this most famous shire, our Lun begins her song:
“ First, that most precious thing, and pleasing most to man,
Who from him made of earth immediately began,
His she-self woman; which the goodliest of this isle
This country hath brought forth, that much doth grace my style.
Why should those ancients else, which so much knowing were,
When they the blazon gave to every several shire,
Fair women as mine own, have titled due to me?
Besides, in all this isle there no such cattle be
For largeness, horn, and hair, as those of Lancashire;
So that from every part of England, far and near,
Men haunt her marts for store, as from her race to breed.
And for the third, wherein she doth all shires exceed,
Be those great race of hounds, the deepest mouth'd of all
The other of this kind, which we our hunters call,
Which from their bellowing throats upon a scent so roar,
That you would surely think that the firm earth they tore
With their wide yawning chaps, or rent the clouds in sunder,
As though by their loud cry they meant to mock the thunder.
Besides, her natives have been anciently esteemed
For bowmen near our best; and ever have been deemed
So loyal, that the guard of our preceding kings
Of them did most consist. But yet 'mongst all these things,
Even almost ever since the English crown was set
Upon the lawful head of our Plantagenet,
In honour next the first our dukedom was allowed,
And always with the greatest revenues was endowed.
And after, when it hapt France-conquering Edward's blood
Divided for itself, here for the garland stood,
The right Lancastrian line it from York's issue bore
The red rose, our brave badge, which in their helmets wore
In many a bloody field, at many a doubtful fight,
Against the House of York, which bore for hers the white.
And for myself, there's not the Tivy, nor the Wye,
Nor any of those nymphs that to the southward lie,
For salmon me excels; and for this name of Lun,
That I am christened by, the Britons it begun,
Which fulness doth import, of waters still increase,
To Neptune lowting low, when christal Lune doth cease;
And Conder coming in, conducts her by the hand,
Till lastly she salutes the point of Sunderland,
And leaves our dainty Lune to Amphitrite's care.
So blyth and bonny now the lads and lasses are,
That ever as anon the bagpipe up doth blow,
Cast in a gallant round about the hearth they go,

And every village smokes at wakes with lusty cheer,
Then hey, they cry, for Lun, and hey for Lancashire,
That one high hill was heard to tell it to his brother."

∞. In Haltvn h'b' Comes Tosti vi car' tre' ad g'ld'. In Aldecliff ii c. Tirenun i c. Hillum i c. Lancastre vi c. Chercalongcastre ii c. Hotun ii c. Neutun ii c. Owretun iii c. Middletun iii c. Hietune iii c. Hessam iii c. Oxencliffe ii c. Poltune ii c. Toredholme ii c. Schertune vi c. Bare ii c. Sline vi c. Bodeltone iii c. Chellet vi c. Stopeltierne ii c. Neuhuse ii c. Chreneforde ii c.

Om'es he uille p'tinent ad Haltune (uiz. xxii uille.)

∞. In Witetvne h'b' Comes Tosti vi car' tre' ad g'ld'. In Neutune ii c. Ergune vi c. Ghersinctune ii c. Hotun iii c. Cantesfelt iii c. Irebi iii c. Borch iii c. Lech iii c. Bortune iii c. Bernulfesuuic i c. Inglestune vi c. Castretune iii c. Berebrune iii c. Sedberghe iii c. Tiernebi ii c.

Om'es he uille p'tin' ad Witetune xv uillæ.

XII ∞. In Ovstewic & Heldtune, Chapeham, Middletun, Manef. Cherchebi, Lupetun, Prestun, Holme, Bortun, Hotun, Wartun, Clactun, Catun. Hec h'b' Torfin p' xii maner' in his s't xliii car' ad g'ld'.

IIII ∞. In Benetain, Wininctune, Tatham, Farletun, Tunestalle, h'b' Chetel, iii ∞ & s't in eis xviii car' ad g'ld' & iii Eccl'ie.

∞. In Hovgvn h'b' Comes Tosti iii car' terræ ad g'ld'. In Chiluestruic ii c. Sourebi iii c. Hietun' iii c. Daltune ii c. Warte ii c. Neuton vi c. Walletun vi c. Steintun ii c. Chiuertun iii c. Ouregrave iii c. Meretun iii c. Peningetun ii c. Gerleunorde ii c. Borch vi c. Berretseige iii c. Witingham ii c. Bodele iii c. Santacherche i. c. Hougenai vi c.

Om'es he uille jacent in Hougun.

IX ∞. In Stercaland, Cherchebi, Helsingetun, Steintun, Bodelforde, Hotun, Bortun, Daltun, Patun.

Has h'b' Ghillemichel, in his s't xx car'.

In Cherchebi h'b' Duan vi car' ad g'ld'.

In Vlvrestvn h'b' Turulf vi car' ad g'ld'.

In Bodeltvn vi car.

In Dene i car.

The extensive and variegated district here surveyed was, at the time of Domesday, a portion of the West Riding of the county of York, not yet divided into wapentakes, and by the forfeiture of its Saxon possessors, in the king's hands. As yet there was no county of Lancaster or of Westmoreland; but at an uncertain, though not a very distant period afterwards, the wapentake of Ewcross was formed out of the mountainous tract to the east, and still continued a portion of Yorkshire.

The present hundred of Lonsdale north and south of the sands, together with Amunderness, were added to the terra inter Ripam et Mersham, in order to form the county of Lancaster; while the great parishes of Kendall and Kirkby Lonsdale, together with those of Winander Mere, Grasmere, Haversham, Betham, and Burton were allotted to Westmoreland. But the rural deaneries of Kirkby Lonsdale and Kendale, which are evidently of more ancient date than this distribution, pay no regard to it, and extend indifferently into the three counties above mentioned.

The whole district was divided into six superior manors (or honours, as they would in later times have been denominated), namely, Halton, which numbered among its dependencies Lancaster itself, the entire peninsula between the Lune and the bay of Morecambe, with all the villages northward as far as Kellet and Carneford, twenty-two in number, and containing seventy-four carucates. All these are enumerated, whether by design or mistake, as a manor.

Next is Whittington, with its dependencies, consisting of fifteen villages, which extended from its immediate vicinity through all Upper Lunesdale to the northern extremity of the parish of Sedbergh. These contained fifty-six carucates.

Both these honours had belonged to Earl Tosti.

The third general division is Oustewich, or Austwic, embracing a considerable portion of Ewcross wapentake, but extending itself very irregularly along, and even beyond the Lune, as far as Mansergh. This tract consisted of thirteen villages, twelve manors, and forty-three geldable carucates.

In the little district dependent upon Bentham, it is remarkable that three churches are

enumerated, which must have been those of Bentham itself, Tatham, and Tunstal. Here were four manors, and eighteen geldable carucates.

Hougan, which is next mentioned, must have been Furness, and Furness Fells; the name of Furness, as it would seem, being then unknown, though it appears under the orthography of Futherness as early as the reign of Stephen.

Many of the villages here enumerated are either swallowed up by the sea, or their names are so distorted by the ignorance of Norman scribes, as to be unintelligible. The whole district, however, was one manor only, though it consisted, beside Ulverston (which is accounted for afterwards), of twenty villages, and seventy-five geldable carucates. Hougonai is evidently High Furness. Cartmell is not mentioned. Hougan had been the territory of Earl Tosti.

Last appear the environs of Kendal arranged under Stricland, a name (I mean that of the place) now become comparatively insignificant. These contained nine villages, and twenty carucates; after which follows Kirkby (Lonsdale), Alverston, Bolton, and Dean, apparently out of their places, perhaps in consequence of having been returned too late. These consisted of nineteen carucates.

The following precept of Richard de Towneley, sheriff of Lancashire, A. 47 Edw. III. addressed to the bailiff of Lunesdale, to collect an aid, on occasion of the marriage of the eldest daughter of John of Gaunt, will show not only the different values of all the manors and townships in Lunesdale according to the assessments, but in many of the most important instances the names of their lords.

Ricardus Towneley, vicecomes Lancastrensis, ballivo de Lonsdale, salutem.

Præcipimus quod levare facias omnes denarios subscriptos, videlicet, rationabile auxilium Johanni Regi Castiliæ & Legionis & Duci Lancaster. ad filiam primogenitam maritandam.

De Rob. de Nevile, chev. pro i feod. mil. in Hornby & Melling	-	-	-	xv ^s .	
De Domino de Dacre & percenar. su. pro iv ^{ta} . parte feod. mil. in Tatham & Ireby	-	-	-	v ^s .	
De Th. de Gersingham pro viii p ^{te} . f. m. in Gersingham	-	-	-	ii ^s .	vi ^d .
De W. de Burgh pro xx p ^{te} . in Middleton	-	-	-	-	xv ^d .
De Abb'te de Furnese pro i feodo in Aldyngham & xvi p ^{te} . ib'm	-	-	-	xv ^s .	xv ^d .
De eodem pro — xii p ^{te} . & med. in Ulverston	-	-	-	vi ^s .	viii ^d .
De Tho. de Thwenge pro iv p ^{te} . in Ellall & Scotforth	-	-	-	v ^s .	
De Marger. de Croft, Jo. de Croft, & Adama Darcy, pro di. feod. & vi p ^{te} . in Yealand, Conyers, Silverdale, Tcwhitmyre, et Whytenton	-	-	-	xiii ^s .	iv ^d .
De W. de Morthyag, Joh. de Hodleston, & percenariis ejus pro iv p ^{te} . & vi ^{xx} viii p ^{te} . in Whytenton	-	-	-	vii ^s .	vii ^d . ob.
De W. de Lancaster pro xx. terre ib'm in socag.	-	-	-	xx ^s .	
De D'no. de Caton cum Claughton, pro xx. terre ib'm in socage	-	-	-	xx ^s .	
De D'no. de Lak pro x merc. terre ib'm in socag.	-	-	-	vi ^s .	viii ^d .
De D'no. de Skerton pro xi. ter. in socag. ib'm	-	-	-	xi ^s .	
De D'no. de Urswick pro x. ter. in socag.	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De D'no. de Burgh in Lonsdale pro x. ter. in soc.	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De D'no. de Slyne cum Hest	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De D'no. de Kirkby Irelith	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De D'no. de Penynton	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De Lees (Leeci) pro x merc. ter.	-	-	-	vi ^s .	viii ^d .
De D'no. de Pulton, Bare, & Torrisholme	-	-	-	xx ^s .	
De D'no. de Halton	-	-	-	xx ^s .	
De Carneford cum Berwic	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De Holker	-	-	-	vi ^s .	viii ^d .
De Nether Kellet	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De Bulk & Aldelefe	-	-	-	xiii ^s .	iv ^d .
De Warton	-	-	-	xx ^s .	
De Canfield	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De Tunstall	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De Wenynnton	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De Heton cum Oxclif	-	-	-	x ^s .	
De Bolton	-	-	-	xiii ^s .	viii ^d .
De Dalton cum Heton	-	-	-	xx ^s .	

De Overton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v ^s .
De Assheton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v ^s .
De Thernum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xiii ^s . iv ^d .
De Falton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v ^s .
De Heysham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xx ^s .
De Blythwait?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xx ^s .
De Overkellet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v ^s .
De Hered. W. Burton pro terris in Slyne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v ^s .

xxii^{li}. i^s. xi^d.

So that the whole feodal valuation of Lonsdale at this time was 442*l*.

It must be observed, that Whittington is the last manor in the catalogue which was holden by military service, the rest being in soccage.

With respect to natural boundaries, the whole of this tract may be divided into three portions: the Vale of Lune, the Vale of Ken, and the great peninsula of Furness; which last may be subdivided into the portion east and west of Leven, thus cutting off the parish of Cartmell from Furness proper.

Ancient and modern ecclesiastical landmarks countenance the same distribution; for the whole district, excepting Lancaster, which belongs to the deanery of Amunderness, is either within the rural deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale, or of Kendal, or, lastly, of Furness and Cartmell, all within the archdeaconry of Richmond.

Of these, the rural deanery of Kendal consists of Kendal, Haversham, Grasmere, Heysham, Halton, Warton, Winandermere, Betham, Bolton on the Sands, and Burton in Kendal; in all ten. That of Kirkby Lonsdale contains Kirkby Lonsdale itself, Whittington, Bentham, Tatham, Thornton, Claughton, Mellenge, Tonstall, Clapham, and Sedbergh; in all ten also.

The deanery of Furness and Cartmell has within it the parishes of Aldingham, Dalton, Kirkby Irelieth, Urswic, Cartmell, Coulton, Hawkshead, Pennington, and Alverston.

So nearly does this enumeration approach to the primitive arrangement, by which ten parishes were assigned to each deanery.

LANCASTER.



HIS highly favoured place, alike distinguished by the beauty of its situation, the magnificence of its castle, and its rank as the capital of one of the most populous counties in the kingdom, is to be considered successively, as a Roman station, as the head of a Norman barony, and subsequently as an earldom and duchy, and, lastly, with a view to its monastical and other ecclesiastical foundations.

First, then, with respect to the Roman antiquities of the place. The complaisance of antiquaries, led by their father Camden, has generally induced them to consider this place as the Longovicus of the Notitia, for which there exists not any other the slightest evidence than the fancied resemblance of the names: on the contrary, it is most obvious, that as the Roman Coccium was named Ribblechester, from the Ribble, on which it stood, so it was

“ ————— the shallow stony Lone,
That to old Lancaster its name did lend *.”

For the fact is, that in both instances, when the Saxons came to affix a nomenclature to the towns and villages of their new conquest, finding the remains and the tradition of a Roman fortress in each of these places, of which the name had perished in the interval between the departure of one people and the access of the other, they chose to denominate the former Ribble-chester, or the castle on the Ribble; and the latter Lone-caster, or the castle on the Lone.

But Lancaster, unquestionably Roman as it is, and of the upper empire, has many peculiarities, both in the nature of its site, in the style of its fortifications, and in its being placed out of the general line of march, pursued at least in the earlier period of the subjugation of Britain by the Roman armies.

First, it stands on a lofty knoll; such, however, as the Romans in other instances sometimes, though rarely, adopted. It is not placed at or near the confluence of a brook with a considerable river; neither were its walls rectangular, and their sides rectilinear, as is generally the case; neither do warmth or shelter appear to have been consulted in the choice of this situation: on the contrary, though commanding a noble prospect to the north and west, its summit must always have been too bleak and exposed for the constitutions of the legionaries who had been accustomed to the climate of Gaul and Italy, or even to the ordinary warmth of their own stations in Britain. The outline too of the camp was an ellipsis, with a double wall and foss surrounding the summit of the entire hill, so far beneath, as to afford it no protection from the inclemency of northern blasts.

For these peculiarities there must have been some cogent reason; and no one who attends to the nature and appearance of the place can doubt what that reason was. Up to the point opposite to the Roman castrum, and no higher, Lune was navigable for sloops such as the Roman galleys, and onerary vessels. The line of stations immediately to the northward, at a time when there was no land carriage from the south but on horseback, wanted a post by which they could immediately communicate with Gaul or Italy; and the riches imported at

* Spenser's Faery Queen.

the mouth of the Lune would, in the imperfect and unconsolidated state of the Roman power over the Brigantes, but too powerfully tempt their rapacity, unless it were secured by a strong garrison. This unquestionably was the origin of the Roman station at Lancaster.

Having dismissed the Longovicus of the Notitia as unworthy of a moment's attention, and having pointed out the reason why it ought not to be sought in Antonine's Itinerary, we must next seek for the name of this great Roman settlement elsewhere. For this purpose, not our best, but only authority, is Ptolemy. That astronomer, collecting from the best informed sailors of his time the different bays and promontories of Britain, together with the native tribes adjoining to them, has assigned to this latitude precisely the bay of Morecambe, which in the British language is the great curvature, the tribe of the Setantii to its confines, and the Setantiorum Portus to the south. The comparative distance of the Belisama to the south fortifies the same opinion; and I think there can be no reasonable doubt that the bay of Morecambe is the great æstuary formed by the Kent and the Leven, and the Setantiorum Portus the mouth of the Lune.

A similar port to this the great station of Coccium once had at the mouth of the Belisama, which wanting the firm basis of the Setantiorum Portus, is now only proved to have existed by the Roman iter tending to its side, having long since been swallowed up by the sea. The same connexion subsisted, and that from a very early period, as will shortly be proved, betwixt the station at the mouth of the Lune, and the inland fortress of Bremetonacæ.

When the genius and experience of Agricola marked out the line of stations through the country of the western Brigantes, he planted them along the banks of considerable rivers which empty themselves into the Mare Vergivium, but in general above the point at which those streams ceased to be navigable.

But a communication with the sea was highly desirable, not only for the purposes of commerce, but for the conveyance of military stores and provisions from the continent of Europe, when the communication along the Itinera happened to be interrupted, and indeed when it did not. For this reason, I have no hesitation in ascribing the first Roman station, which was erected at the Setantiorum Portus, to this great general; though it may be inferred from the name, that the Britons had antecedently possessed an harbour of considerable resort at the mouth of the Lune. Accordingly, it appears that under the upper empire there was direct communication betwixt the Roman fortress at the Setantiorum Portus and the station of Bremetonacæ *only*.

That there was then such a communication is proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, by the milliary stone found at Caton in the direct line betwixt these two points, and bearing as its date the third consulate of Hadrian. That this communication, at that early period of the Roman power in Britain, subsisted betwixt these two points *only*, is to be inferred as follows:

That there are vestiges of an iter leading from the Roman Mancunium to Blackrode, where the learned historian of Manchester discovered the vestiges of a camp, and thence to the neighbourhood of Preston; that the same line may occasionally be traced through Amunderness, and that it points directly on Lancaster, will be freely granted. Nay, farther, that there are vestiges of a similar line from Lancaster to Concangios is equally certain.

But I trust that I have sufficiently proved in another work these premises not to warrant so hasty a conclusion, as that from the foundation of these military establishments there existed a line of communication from the Setantiorum Portus to any other point than Bremetonacæ.

But the truth appears to be this; that the line of march for the Roman armies through the passes of the hills, and even over the summits of the mountains from Mancunium by Coccium, and thence to Bremetonacæ, was found to be inconvenient, dilatory, and toilsome. I have proved from a late discovery that it was always impracticable for carriages; and it appears from another important discovery (that of a milliary stone found in the township of Borough), that in the reign of the emperor Philip a new and more commodious line of march

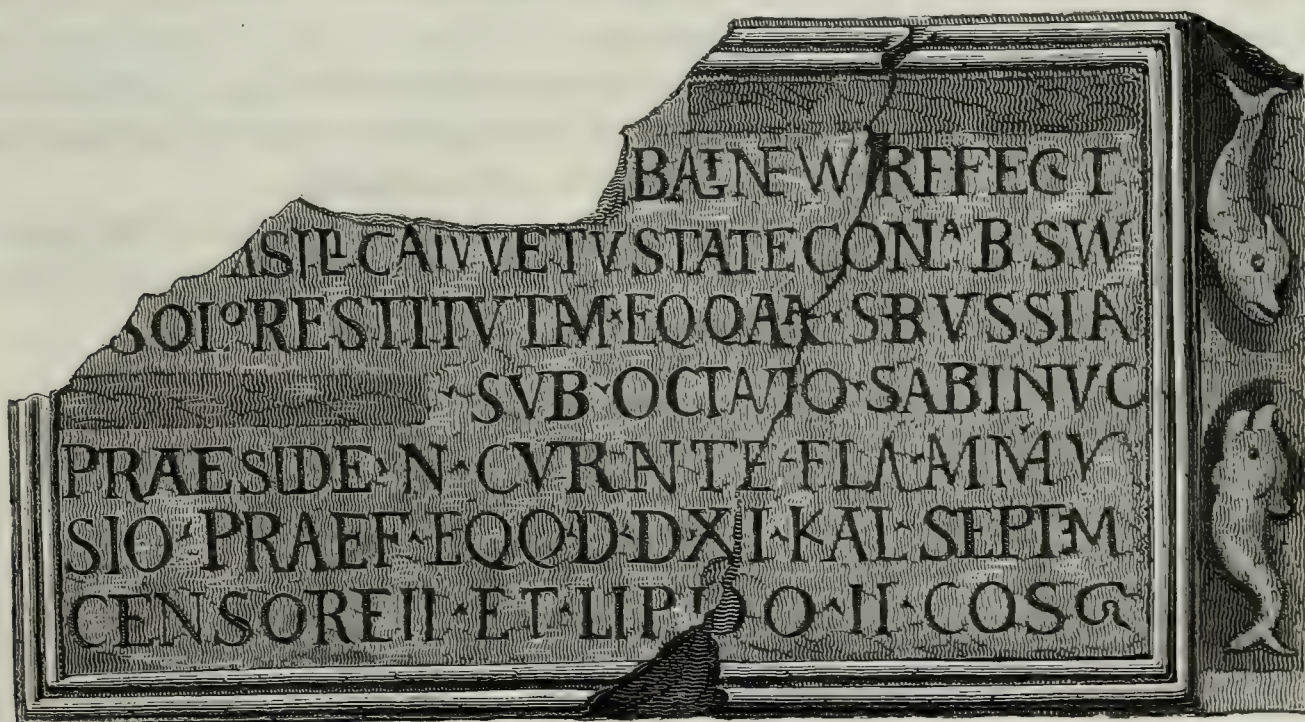
was adopted, leaving Coccium far to the right, and pursuing with a considerable curvature, in order to avoid the hills, almost a perfect plane from Mancunium to the Setantiorum Portus, where it united with another original road leading to Bremetonacæ.

It is another curious fact, that this later iter is differently constructed from the great Roman pavement of the upper empire. I have been assured by an intelligent person, who has seen a portion of it dug up in the Filde, that it was constructed much like a common highway, with small broken stones compacted by time and pressure; and I have myself taken up a portion of the same way near the Folly, about a mile from Lancaster to the north, and pointing upon Concangios, which in the mode of its construction precisely corresponded with this account.

As the Setantiorum Portus was not only a military station, but an emporium of great resort, the remains of that active and literate people who occupied it have been discovered in great abundance, both within the fortress and on the slope beneath, which declines towards the Lune.

But the environs of Lancaster have also afforded some important discoveries, which lead to the conclusion that they too were populous, and not unadorned with Roman villas. Of these I know not that a single specimen has been produced by former antiquaries, excepting that Leigh has exhibited a single pattern from the potter's stamp, on which he thinks proper to affirm that it was intended for libations to Juno Regina. Coins, tabulæ, and urns are rarely discovered here; other remains of Roman pottery more frequently; but we have now a very valuable and curious assemblage of altars, together with other inscriptions, and sculptures uninscribed.

I shall begin with a very fine one, though not quite perfect, which was found in a garden near the top of Church-street, and is now in my possession. The following is a fac-simile of it in its present state, with its fractures and erasures.



There is, I think, little difficulty in supplying the deficiencies and restoring the erasures; so that the whole, when read at length, will stand thus:

Imperatore Marco Aurelio Antonino Augusto, Balineum reffectum & Basilicam vetustate conlabsam a solo restitutam equites alæ Sebussianæ Antoninianæ, sub Octavio Sabino, viro consulari, præside nostro, curante Flavio Ammausio, præfecto equitum dictorum, undecimo kalendas Septembres, Censore secundum et Lipido secundum consule.

Plain, however, as this reading appears to be, it will require a commentary. And first,

with respect to the date: Lipidus (a provincial corruption of Lepidus) and Censor appear to have been consules suffecti only, as their names do not occur in the Consular Fasti. 2dly. I have assumed that the first erasure obliterated the titles of Caracalla; not because his names alone, of all the deceased monsters who governed the Roman world, *were* effaced by order of the senate; but because the space will just contain my supplement according to a scale, and besides that the honorary epithet of the legion, which I have supposed, occupies the same space; in addition to which, we know that the word Antoninus, in particular, as in any way applied to Caracalla, was directed by the same authority to be expunged. In the next place, we have no other authority for an ala Sebussiana in Britain but from this stone, which is itself a competent witness. Sabis is the river Sambre; and I have little doubt that it is this word corruptly and vulgarly pronounced, out of which the word Sebussiana was formed. The garrison of Lancaster, therefore, at the date of the inscription, was an ala of Gallic horse from the banks of the Sambre, their præfect being Flavius Ammausius, to whom had been committed the charge of restoring the dilapidated bath and court-house of the station. In the last place, a Sabinus, V. C. is mentioned in the life of Heliogabalus, by Lampridius, and was most probably the person alluded to in this inscription.

Sabinum, consularem virum, ad quem libros Ulpianus scripsit, quod in urbe remansisset, vocato centurione mollioribus verbis, jussit occidi; sed centurio, aure surdior, imperari sibi credidit ut urbe pelleretur; idque fecit, sic vitium centurionis Sabino saluti fuit.

At all events, we have here a new president of Britain, which may be added to Horsley's Catalogue, about the year 215.

Restitutions of decayed edifices, about this time, are not uncommonly recorded in inscriptions; and the expression, "vetustate conlapsam," may surely be employed to prove that the establishment of a station at Lancaster was contemporary with the conquest of the Brigantes (of whom the Setantii were a subordinate tribe) by Agricola. A period of 140 or 150 years is not too much to allow for the decay of a public building constructed by Roman architects.

On one side of this stone, it will be observed, that there are sculptured two dolphins, which probably allude to the maritime character of the place. At the same time, when it was discovered, remains of the bath, to which it refers, were also taken up. It appears to have been a cold bath, as there were no appearances of an hypocaust; and the paving, as usual, had been channeled, to prevent the feet of the bathers from slipping.

The next inscription to which I shall advert is now lying in a garden at the place called the Folly, about a mile north from Lancaster, where it was discovered. It is an altar of the ordinary form and moderate size, thus inscribed:

DEO
IALONO
CONTRE
SANCISSI
MO IVLIVS
IANVARIVS
EMEXDECV.

Deo Ialono (conterraneo?) Sanctissimo Julius Januarius Emeritus ex decurione.

In this inscription, no severity of reason, no coldness of caution, can check the enthusiasm of an antiquary, who persuades himself that he has discovered the topical deity of Lune, DEO IALONO. The altar inscribed "Verbeixæ sacrum" has, from the time of Camden downward, been allowed as a dedication to the nymph of Wharf, and Ialono is not more remote from the word Lune.

The next is lying in the stable-yard at Halton Hall, but was, I believe, discovered close by the Saxon cross in the churchyard of that place.

DEO
MART.....
SABINV.....



W. L. G. del.

J. Rolfe sculp.

Roman Antiquities found near Lancaster.

Printed by J. Rolfe, at the 'Lancaster' Press, in the Strand, London.

P · P · ET MILIT.....
 N · BARC S.....
 EIIVS P · O.....

This is no less curious and valuable than the last. Indeed, both as to the motive assigned, and the expression, it is perfectly unique. "Milites in barca:" the last is a semi-barbarous Latin word*, which is exactly translated by the modern bark; and it is evident that the altar now before us was a votive offering, when the body of soldiers who made the offering were *embarking* on some military expedition. Among all the formulæ of Roman inscriptions, I have never seen any thing resembling this.

Next is a beautiful and perfect altar found betwixt the north side of Lancaster Castle and the churchyard, in some of the late alterations, and now placed at the head of the staircase in the great tower.

DEO
 SANCTO MARTI
 COCIDIO VIBINIVS
 LVCIVS BF CoS
 V. S. L. M.

Deo Sancto Marti Cocidio, Vibinius Lucius, beneficiarius consulis, votum solvit lubens merito.

The topical deity Cocidius is undoubtedly the same with the Cocis of Horsley, of whom, as that excellent antiquary observes, nothing more is known; though it is most probable that he was an adoptive British deity.

In the bed of Arklebeck, near Caton, an accidental flood, not many years since, brought down a very fine milliary stone of the time of Hadrian, of which an engraving is here exhibited. The inference to be drawn from this discovery has already been stated. It is now standing in a garden of that village.

Inscription: Imp. Cæs. Tr. Hadrianus Aug. Pont. Max. Trib. Pot. Cos. III. Pat. Patriæ centuria secunda mill. pass. quinque.

Southward from the town, and in cutting the bed of the present canal through Borough, (a place which carries antiquity in its name), was found another milliary stone, inscribed as follows, with the name of the Emperor Philip. Imp. C. M. Jvlio Philippo Pio. Fel. Aug. and therefore to be dated between the years 244 and 249. It is now placed in the garden at Stodday Lodge.

At the same place, and on the same occasion, were discovered several sculptures indisputably Roman, but without any inscription. Of these, the drapery of the headless statue is far from contemptible: the rest will be better described by the pencil and graver than by the pen.

The structure of the Saxon church, and afterwards of the Norman castle, on which the vast remaining walls of the Roman fortress and other buildings must have been employed, have doubtless swallowed up and destroyed many fine remains of the older colonists of Lancaster.

The building of the town beneath, and partly within the precinct of the station, must have had the same effect. In these it is probable that many more lie hid, which were unobserved at the time when they were turned up, and thrown into their present resting-places promiscuously with other rubbish. Such too might have been the fate of the inscriptions which I have described, all discovered within the last thirty years, had not modern curiosity been more awake. Leland and Camden here saw little worth recording; and Leigh, whatever he had seen, would not have understood it. Horsley, a man of consummate skill, was equally unfortunate; but Stukeley, whose eye and imagination, even when little appeared, could infer

* Vide Stephani Lexicon Latinum in voce *Barca*.

with wonderful acuteness, and describe with equal spirit what had been from what he saw, has left the following lively sketch of Roman Lancaster.

“Where the castle and church stand is a high and steep hill, length east and west; this was the Roman castrum. I found a great piece of the wall at the north-east, in the garden of Clement Townsend, and so to Mr. Harrison’s summer-house, which stands upon it: it is made of the white stone of the country, and very hard mortar, and still very thick, though the facing on both sides is peeled off for the sake of the squared stone, which they used in building. A year or two ago a great parcel of it was destroyed with much labour. This reached quite to the bridge-lane, and hung over the street at the head of the precipice in a dreadful manner: from the summer-house it went round the verge of the close north of the church, and took in the whole circuit of the hill. The ditch on the outside of it is now to be seen. I suppose it originally enclosed the whole top of the hill where the church and castle stand, which is steep on all sides; and half enclosed by the river Lune; so that it is an excellent guard to this part of the sea-coast, and commands a very great prospect both by sea and land. Here was this great convenience too in the situation; that on the south side of the castle walls, under the tower, is a spring. All the space of ground north of the church is full of foundations of stone buildings, Roman, I believe; and much stone has been taken up there. To the west of the church is part of a partition wall left of that time.”—*Itin.* vol. ii. p. 38.

We are next to trace the vestiges of a Saxon town and church, placed, as in many other instances, within the precinct of the Roman fortress at Lancaster, and gradually rising to eminence, as the feudal head of a Norman barony, the seat of a palatinate, whose fortunes are intimately connected with those of the English crown, and the capital of an interesting and populous district.

After the departure of the Romans, and during the long Saxon period, Lancaster, with all its advantages by land and water, never rose above the condition of a village. At the time of Domesday, it was divided into two hamlets:—Lancaster, properly so called, which seems to have occupied the site of the lower town; and Chercaloncastre, which, while it indicates the existence of a church on that site at some former period, evidently points at the upper town and the precinct of the Roman station. And that the ancient church occupied the situation of that which, after a considerable interval, succeeded it, is proved beyond a doubt, by the discovery in the present churchyard of a very ancient cross, inscribed with Runic characters, which will be particularly noticed hereafter.

The vast estates in Lunesdale and Amunderness, which, soon after the date of Domesday, fell into the hands of Roger of Poitou, were not the first possessions with which the Conqueror enriched that great baron in the north of England. These were all remaining (excepting Hornby and Melling) at that period in the crown; and Roger, already possessed of the greater part of Craven and of Blackburnshire, had already founded the castle of Clitheroe as the fortress and capital of the latter. But with his possessions his views expanded. Clitheroe was little more than a square tower of small dimensions, with a bailey, surrounded by single walls, and little adapted to the accommodation of a great baron. But in surveying his more northern territories on the banks of Lune, another site adapted to a permanent residence presented itself. Surrounded by a fertile country, on the banks of a navigable river, and (what was always a principal object in choosing the sites of great castles) commanding a widely extended view of his own new domains, the Norman chief must have been struck by a green and shapely knoll, begirt even then by the conspicuous remains of Roman fortifications, including the relics of a Saxon church, which would afford ample materials for his projected work.

Out of these, unquestionably, and on the very crown of the hill, the massy tower, which now seems to look down with scorn on the puny mimicries of modern art, was first reared in a style of solidity which emulates the duration even of Roman masonry.

To this provision for immediate security and comfort, together with its usual and necessary appendages of the ballium and gateway, was added, in no long time after (perhaps even at the same time), a second church, for the site of which, respect, then so powerful, to local and ancient sanctity, would point out the area of the first.

The protection of a fortress almost always produced a town; the inhabitants of which,

originally styled burgesses from their situation only, gradually acquired extensive privileges and a municipal jurisdiction from the indulgence of their lords; and it was undoubtedly from the previous existence of a strong and roomy castle, though far from being conveniently situated for the purpose, that when the county of Lancaster was afterwards combined out of certain portions of the county of York northward from Ribble, and the whole of the territory between Ribble and Mersey, which had belonged to no county, southward; Lancaster became the capital of the new district;—a distinction which it still enjoys. And if the inhabitants of that pleasant, but not very populous or opulent town, are ever disposed to murmur that they have never flourished like some of their southern neighbours not equally dignified with themselves; let them look up to those magnificent towers with which their borough is ducally crowned, and let them be thankful to the founders, that the place is at this moment any thing more than a hamlet occupied by fishermen and shepherds. Even with these advantages, the town was little better than such a hamlet in the time of Camden; and an attentive eye will scarcely discover in the oldest remaining buildings any vestiges of architecture prior to the time of Charles II.

That Lancaster has never expanded into a great commercial town (had it been desirable that it ever should do so) may satisfactorily be accounted for. The navigation of the Lune, never very propitious to its interests, has of late grown more difficult for considerable vessels; and while the flourishing state of Bristol, at all times, must have intercepted much of its commercial advantages, the ambitious and daring spirit of adventure, which, for the last fifty years, has distinguished its nearer neighbour and more successful rival, Liverpool, has operated perceptibly, if not towards its declension, yet so as to prevent its increase.

In the next place, considering the absence of commercial bustle, of smoke and dust; considering the natural beauties of the place itself, the near neighbourhood of the finest scenery in the kingdom, the opportunity of sea-bathing, the productive plenty of the adjoining country, the abundance of the market in fruit, fish, and grain; it is still a matter of some surprise that the place is not more courted by families of no profession, moderate fortunes, and elegant manners. But it is very observable that persons so circumstanced are always strongly attracted by a cathedral. The influence of a body of dignified clergy, while it always produces more than ordinary decorum, has the same effect upon elegance of manners: their amusements too are at once cheap and chastised, while literary institutions are diffused and encouraged by their example. Cathedral worship itself is an attraction to some, and the society of the members of a cathedral to others. Of these advantages (I speak with reverence of existing institutions) it is to be lamented that Lancaster has been deprived. Indeed, the absence of a cathedral within this great county is a general inconvenience.

In the midst of that unadvised rashness and precipitance which attended and followed the dissolution of the religious houses, it never seems to have occurred to any one, that a diocese, extending along a tract of 120 miles of coast, even then populous and disorderly, was too much for the inspection of any single diocesan, and that the archdeaconry of Richmond alone presented a scene sufficiently extensive for the exertions of any individual. But this evil would have been mitigated had the cathedral been placed in any central situation within the present diocese, or even not at the very extremity of it. This was a circumstance peculiarly unhappy in a county, where wealth, as distinct from rank, has always preponderated in a degree unknown in any other part of the kingdom.

And first, with respect to ecclesiastical rank as compared with emoluments: There is certainly no county in which so many ordinary benefices are better endowed than the bishopric under which they are placed; and when the seat of the bishopric is also remote, the consequences cannot but be of a peculiar and not very advantageous nature. In the next place, with respect to this subject as applied to the laity: Scattered through a population falling little short of one-tenth part of the people of England, the county of Lancaster has no more than four resident families of noble rank: this not only diminishes the proper respect for

aristocracy, but, in the case of many, leaves them almost in ignorance that such an order exists, or that such respect is due. This evil is, however, compensated, and that in a very great degree, by the existence and residence of many families ancient and opulent, though untitled, whose manners and habits are wholly unaffected by the general coarseness and inelegance which surrounds them; and it is to the influence and example of these that we are to ascribe the few and limited remains of ancient subordination and civility in the lower orders.

But then, on the other hand, there never was an age, there exists not a district upon earth, in which it was or is equally easy for men, uneducated and unfeeling, by moderate talents and ordinary diligence, to lift themselves into stations for which they are wholly unfit, and to place themselves in the mansions of those whose improvidence has driven their owners from them. On these the common people look with little reverence, and on their impoverished predecessors with little regret. But when almost every manor in the county had its resident lord; when he occupied large tracts of land himself, and in one way or other held all the inhabitants of his little kingdom in dependence—the dependence begot civility,—a civility which, where they are fled, and sometimes where they are not fled, is no more: I say, where they are not fled; for who will compare those times of authority and obedience, authority mildly exercised, and obedience willingly paid; when there was a constant and personal intercourse between the lord and the vassal; when plentiful hospitality was maintained, rents low, and often commuted for feudal services; to these days, when every foot of land is surveyed, racked, let out by ticket, exhausted by the tenant; the tenant distrained upon and disseised; and every feeling and every idea, but of sordid traffic and severe exaction, in the intercourse between the landlord and his dependent, annihilated?

It is partly in consequence of these causes, that the manners of the lower orders (for those of gentlemen are every where nearly alike) in this great county, may be divided according to landmarks, into three classes: first, those of the mountainous district north of the great bay, which largely partakes even yet of the simplicity and gentleness of Cumberland; secondly, of Lonsdale and Amunderness, which, though neither obsequious nor ceremonious, are yet not rude and insolent; and, thirdly, of the great manufacturing tract south of Ribble, which are, with the happy exceptions mentioned above, *quod dicere nolo*.

The following grants, from the Coucher Book of Cockersand Abbey, contain some names of persons and places connected with Lancaster, which merit preservation.

Sciant, &c. q^d ego Gospatricius, fil. Will. de Fel. dedi, &c. unum toftum in Lancastr. cum edificiis suis, in parte orientali, in Markahastrete, juxta Bohas, & tres perticatas in orientali parte villæ infra Atelondas, scil. le Heuedlond, cu' unum caput tendit versus austrum, & aliud versus aquilonem, & aliam londam q' se extendit versus orientem. In puram, &c. pro salute, &c. Hiis testibus.

Omnibus X'pi fidelibus, &c. Gilb. de Lancastr. clericus, salut. in D'no. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, &c. Deo, &c. medietatem terræ, quæ fuit quondam Will. fil. Rog. de Lancastr. in tofto, videlicet p'prius terræ quæ fuit Will. Ortolani, in vico fori Lancastr. tenend. & habend. &c. in liberam, &c. sicuti aliqua elem. &c. cum edificiis ibidem constructis, & omnibus libertatibus, & aliis pertinent. predictæ terræ pertinent. infra villam Lancastr. & extra pro salute a'iæ meæ, &c. Cum warrant. & test.

Lupton.

Sciant, &c. quod ego Adam, decanus de Lanc. dedi, &c. duodecim acr. terr. meæ in Lupton, sc. in essartis Leuwini, cum com. & eisiam. feod. mei. predictæ villæ, in liberam, &c. liberam & quiet. &c. pro salute, &c. Cum warrant. & test.

In tracing the history of the castle and honour with that of the lords by whom they were possessed, I have the assistance of a manuscript, written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by John Fleetwood, serjeant at law, and recorder of the city, which contains a mixture of sound information, with such a mass of pedantic absurdity, that an abstract of it, in which I shall no more spare the former than the latter, will contribute at once to the reader's instruction and amusement. I shall, however, pass over the earlier parts of this castle and county, commencing with Noah's flood, and ending with the Saxon period; after which, enough will remain for both the purposes which I have already mentioned.

According to this learned and ingenious writer, then,

“ To come to a brief declaration, what is to be said of the county of Lancaster, the which by Ptolemy in his Tables,” (being undoubtedly known by name to that great geographer) “ and likewise Gelserus in suo Monastico doth affirm the saying of Ptolemy, is called Mediolanum; by Alured the Saxon king it was called Lenncastle, and after by usage men called it Lancaster.

“ The cause why it was called Mediolanum by Ptolemy was this: ‘There is a great river called Lone or Loine, and the head of a hill, which is called Pendildon, the which is the head and highest hill of all the countrey, and from that hill doth rise the head and spring of that river; and the lowest part of that river Lone or Loine next the sea is called the Pele of Fowder; and in the very midst of the said river on the south side a stately castle is built, of which castle the shire or share of the county did first take its name.’”

Here, with the reader’s leave, we will pause for a moment to digest the knowledge which we have obtained. Lancaster is denominated by Ptolemy Mediolanum, King Alfred Lenncastle. The river Lune springs upon the top of Pendle hill; the lowest part of the river is called the Peel of Fowder, a castlet upon a small island; and Lancaster castle is built upon another island in the midst of the Lune, though on the south side. But to proceed—

“ The parts of the same county being divided from the south-east, is, first, Staffordshire (meaning, I suppose, the hundred of Salford), Derbyshire (that of west Derby), Leylandshire, Blackburnshire, Amunderness, Lonsdale, and Copeland (which happens to be in Cumberland); and every of the said shires or hundreds are one with another larger than the county of Middlesex.

“ And forasmuch as the said castle was situate *in the middle of the said river* called Lone, therefore did Ptolemy, finding it to be so named, set it down in his tables by the name of Mediolanum. But in this county both King Alured, when he shared and divided the kingdom into counties, and also all his subjects, called it briefly Lancaster, or Lancastershire.”

It was surely then by a prophetic anticipation with which this wise monarch must have been gifted, as the whole of Lancashire north of Ribble was in the Conqueror’s time and after part of York; while the terra inter Ripam & Mersam, the country between Ribble and Mersey, belonged to no county at all. But to go on—

“ Here have I set the dividing of shires, and why Lancastershire was first named Mediolanum; and here we have to observe what our elders have left us, their posterity; and, if these things be true, we ought to follow them.”

Doubtless. We are now emerging out of thick darkness into something resembling the first and faint appearance of dawn.

“ Hitherto I have travailed to declare how Lancaster is an ancient honour, and the rather for that the dukedom of Lancaster is made and incorporated of many honours, and this simple declaration may serve for all the honours belonging to the same. And, further, that honours were dignities of antiquity before the Conquest,” (mark, reader, the proof) “ ye may gather the same to be so by the concord and agreement that was made by King Stephen, and Henry Duke of Normandy, son unto Mawde, the empress, for succession of the crowne. This Stephen was son of Adela, daughter to the Conqueror, and thus much shall suffice concerning the honor of Lancaster.

“ Now after the death of King Stephen, Henry Plantagenet, son of the empress, was king of England, and he had issue Henry, whom he crowned king in his lifetime, and after Richard Cour de Lion, or the Lion’s Heart, Geoffrey Duke of Bretayne, and after John le Count sans terre, lastly Isabel. This Henry 2nd had great discomfort of his children; for Henry his 2nd son, the eldest being dead, being crowned king in his father’s lifetime, did take part with the French king in open battle against his own father. God did very soon after take this young king out of this world without issue of his body. After his death Richard Cour de Lion, being the king’s eldest son, did likewise take part against his father in open battle with the French king; and of the untowardness of John le Count sans Terre, it may very well appear by his name, for tho’ he was an earl born, by reason he was a king’s son, yet durst not his father bestow any lands on him, lest he should become afterwards rebellious against him, as his brothers had been. As for Geoffrey his 3d son, who was Duke of Brittain, in whom he had greatest comfort, he died, and left behind him 2 tender infants, the one named Arthur Plantagenet, and the other a daughter. Henry the father, thro’ grief of mind, departed this life.

“ Richard Cour de Lion was crowned king, and did penance for his rebellion against his father. Richard did create John le Count sans Terre, his brother, Earl of Lancaster: the town and territories of Bristol, the provinces of Nottingham, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall, he gave unto him, with many other stately things. To be short, this new Earl of Lancaster, his brother Richard the king being in the Holy Land in the wars against the enemies of Christ, did usurp the crown and kingdom very unnaturally, having been so lately advanced to so great dignity and yearly revenue by his said brother. Well, such was the success of time, that he died without issue; and leaving young Arthur and his sister, the children of Geoffrey his next brother and heir, John was nevertheless crowned king of England, who had issue Henry and Richard, besides 4 daughters. John dieth, Henry his oldest son is crowned king; the which Henry granteth to his brother Richard the earldom of Cornwall, with many other great and ample possessions and franchises. This King Henry married Helen, daughter of Raymond, Earl of Provence.

“ In the 26 year of his reign there came into England an ancient nobleman, Pierce of Savoy. This nobleman was father to Boniface, who was then Archbishop of Canterbury; and this Piers of Savoy was also uncle on the mother's side to the then Queen of England above-named Helen. To this Piers did the king grant the whole earldom of Lancaster, parcel of which earldom is the Savoy Place without the bar of the new Temple, London; the which in those days was known to be a Vavasoria, and since hath been named Manerium novi Templi, at this day the Savoy, parcell of the possessions of the dukedom of Lancaster: the said Piers of Savoy did build him an house there, and called it by the name of his country from whence he came, that is Savoy. This Piers growing into a great age, and possessing the revenues of the earldom of Lancaster, died; his heir being an alien could not inherit the same, and for that cause it did escheat unto the king, as it may appear by Magna Charta, cap. 31, and it being vested in the crown, he having issue 6 sons and 2 daughters, that is, John, Richard, Henry, Geoffry, which 4 died without issue, Edward the prince, being afterwards prince by succession, and also Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, from whom is descended the family and right noble house of Lancaster. The daughters were Margaret, queen, and Beatrice, duchess of Britaine. The said King Henry 3d, ad exaltationem sanguinis sui, did by his letters patent, dated at Lincolne Aug. 8, in the 22nd year of his reign, grant to his dearly beloved son Edmund, honorem de Lancaster cum omnibus homagiis, wardiis, relieviis, escheatis, redditibus et omnibus aliis ad honorem pertinentibus, ad habendum sibi et hæredibus suis, de corpore suo legitime procreandis in perpetuum. The same king also granted and confirmed to his said son Edmund, Leicester, being another honour cum omnibus homagiis supradictis, dated 17th of June, in the 55 year of his reign; the habendum is sibi et hæredibus suis.

“ Before I am to prove any further, I am to note in this place that I have not set down any manner of proof or record that ever the said Edmund was created earl of either Lancaster or Leicester, therefore may one that has a quick wit suddenly move this question unto whomsoever shall by good grace be chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster: Sir, how cometh it to pass that Edmund Crouchback should be Earl of Lancaster, and carry that name in his style and dignities, and that there is not any manner of record or proof extant that ever he was created Earl of Lancaster, or Leicester, according to the ancient laws of the crown used for the creation of dukes, marquesses, and earls, in that behalf? Sir, the truth is, if her sacred majesty please to grant to William Fleetwood, sergeant at law, &c. and recorder of London, and his heirs for ever, the honour of Tutbury, with the appurtenances, by this grant the said William is nothing at all of better dignity than he was before. But you must weigh in your own mind, that there is a natural earl and an artificial: an earl artificial is an earl that is created, framed, and ordained by letters patent from the king, with the ceremonies thereunto belonging; but an earl natural is evermore a king's son, who by his birthright is an earl born. And forasmuch as it is written that *ars miranda cogit, et qua natura magis miranda*, therefore doth Aristotle affirm, that where art and nature do meet together, art is to give place, and nature to take place, *quia omne magis dignum, trahit ad se minus dignum*; and therefore it is an *ipsa synteresis*, that is, to be more honourable to be an earl naturally born, being the son of a king, than artificially to be an earl made by creation. And as I said before of King John, who was named by the whole world Count sans Terre until such time as it pleased King Richard, his brother, to grant to him the aforesaid honour of Lancaster, and then he was named Earl of Lancaster, not by creation but by birthright; even so do I say of the said Edmund Crouchback, being a king's son, and also a Count sans Terre, unto whom the king his father, ad exaltationem sanguinis sui, first did grant the said honour of Lancaster, and by those places he was named Earl of Lancaster, and also of Leicester; and so shall you find his son and heir apparent after his death in the year of King Edward 3, the first chapter named by act of parliam^t, that is to say, Thos. Earl of Lancaster and Leicester.

“ But here also may grow a question, first, into what counties the said honours do extend, and then whether the whole dukedom of Lancaster did consist of and upon these two honours, yea or no. First, the honor of Lancaster, as by record it doth appear, extendeth chiefly into the counties of Middlesex, Lancaster, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, York, Rutland, Stafford, and divers other counties. The honor of Leicester doth chiefly extend into the counties of Leicester, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolne, Nottingham, Derby, York, Stafford, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, Hartford, Kent, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex, and also into other counties. And to speak further of what other earldoms, honours, vavasories, manors, dominions, and such like the said dukedom doth consist, it would make too large a discourse. But here I will a little treat of a special honour, the stateliest within the kingdom, I mean the honour of Tutbury, being the chiefest member of the earldom of Derby, the which by the forfeiture of William Ferrers, Earl of Derby and Lord of Tutbury, came to the crown. Which honor of Tutbury, as appeareth by record, is an ancient honor situated in the extreme last part of the borders of Staffordshire, upon the river Dove in Staffordshire, 3 miles from Burton on Trent, 6 miles from Uttoxeter, and 12 miles from Ashborn, market towns in Moorlands; and is planted in a country most pleasant and plenteous of good pasture, corn, soil, wood, water, and good meadows, whose lordship and manor, with their members and liberties, extend into the several counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Warwick, and Northampton, as doth appear upon the particular survey thereof made by W. Hammerton, Esq. surveyor of the dutchy of Lancaster; and the said honor was parcel of the said honor or inheritance of the said Lord Ferrers, sometimes Earl of Derby, who, as it should seem, accompanied William the Conqueror at the invasion of this realm; for it is to be seen in the ancient records of the castle of Tutbury, that in the 13 of William the Conqueror the priory there was founded by Henry, Earl Ferrers, and Bertha his wife; and after one Robert, Earl Ferrers, granted to the house of St. Piers upon Duce in Normandy, that one of the monks of that place should at every avoidance be elected and chosen by him and his heirs to be prior of Tutbury, whereby I gather he was a Norman, and had greater affection to the Normans, his countrymen, than to the English, or else thought them to be more virtuous in religion than the others. And at the foundation of the priory he gave the same the best possessions within the honor, which since it was dissolved are sold to divers persons, and thereby the said honor is much dismembered. And it appears that the possessions continued in the name of Ferrers from the time of William the Conqueror till the reign of Henry 3d; in the 5 year of whose reign Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, was attainted, after

whose attaindure the king gave all his possessions to Edmund Crouchback, his second son, and to his heirs. The castle, which was sometimes this lord's habitation, and being a capital mansion, stately built, in a park on the north side of the town of Tutbury, on the height of a round rock of alabaster, is enclosed for the most part with a wall of stone embattled, whereupon may be seen all the lordships, &c. pertaining to the honour in the counties of Stafford, Derby, and Leicester: the castle not built in that place without marvellous consideration; for in all that honour it could not have been so planted for wholesome air, for the view and prospect of the country, for the strength of the place, for plenty of provisions and hospitality, for hunting, hawking, fishing, fowling, and all other pleasures and pastimes to recreate the body and delight the mind. For as the river of Dove doth come from Uttoxeter to the Trent, dividing the counties of Stafford and Derby, so it did at the beginning divide the champain and woodland, for the other side of the water being in Derby is all champain and very good land, beautiful pastures, meads, and corn soil, extending from Tutbury to the peak, being 20 miles, and all peak hills and moorlands, being part of the honor, very good sheep pasture, and large waste; and on the other side of the river, Stafford side, for the most part all wood, and by likelihood of divers ancient grants made from the Lords William and Robert Ferrers, Earls of Derby, and lords of the honor, temp. Henry 3d, now by men's industry converted to tillage and pasture. And whether the said castle was builded before or after the Conquest we find no mention in writing; but in the south-east corner of the scite of the castle standeth an old tower, called Julius Tower, which it is said was built by Julius Cæsar, but I suppose it to be some old men's fables, the building and the walls having been augmented and renewed by divers the queen's progenitors since the possessions were united to the crown, and also before, as appears by several ancient accounts, which are kept and indifferently well repaired.

"This Edmund Crouchback being, as it is said, the 2nd son of Henry 3d, and being also advanced to the aforesaid honors and dignities, had 2 sons, Henry and Thomas. This Thomas, erroneously attainted by parliament holden by Edward 2nd, by the policies of Hugh de Spencer, father and son, he was thereupon put to death at Pontefract in Yorkshire; but after the death of Edw. 2nd the said judgement was reversed, and the said earldom and possessions restored to his brother Henry, next heir, whereby he became Earl both of Lancaster and Leicester, and inheritor of divers other earldoms, honors, manors, and dominions, the richest of which to recite would be over long. This Henry was afterward created Duke of Lancaster by Edw. 3d. He had issue only Blanche, married to John of Gaunt, by means whereof the said John was created Duke of Lancaster; and, by the assent of Lady Blanche, all the possessions of the said duke were lawfully conveyed to John Duke of Lancaster, Lady Blanche, and the heirs of John Duke of Lancaster lawfully begotten, after which the said John had issue of the body of Blanche, Henry of Bollinbroke, who afterwards was king by the name of Hen. 4th, who had issue Henry 5, who had issue Henry 6th, who founded Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge; which Hen. 6th had issue Edward Prince of Wales, who died without issue; after whose death the said dukedom, because of the aforesaid intail, came to John Earl of Somerset, son to John of Gaunt, begotten of Katharine Swinford his third wife; which Earl John, after created Duke of Somerset, who had issue Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, which Margaret had issue Hen. 7, who married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Edw. 4th, by whom he had issue King Henry 8th, who had issue our sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, in whose sacred person are conjoined the houses of York and Lancaster.

"Here in this place my intention is to set down what became of the dukedom of Lancaster, and all the franchises thereof, when Henry of Bolinbroke took the kingdom on him. To that I say, that the law is clear, that the said dukedom and dignity, as well in name as in stile and title, to all intents and purposes, are extinguished and determined, and then it was no further or longer a dukedom of Lancaster, but it was returned ad pristinum suum statum, not remaining per integram tanquam integra hæreditas incorporata; but then it was by secret operation of law disposed into the imperial crown, as it was before the dukedom was thought of. Henry 4th conceiving that when two dignities concur, the inferior was drowned in the superior, quia majus dignum trahit ad se minus dignum, for true it is, that a king cannot be a duke within his own realme, and that you may learn by Edw. 3d, that after he had proclaimed himself King of France, he never wrote himself Duke of Normandy and Guienne, and Earl of Anjou, for these titles were utterly extinguished by the name of King of France. But the said Henry wisely weighing that he was and had been the just and true inheritor of the dukedom of Lancaster, and that his title therein was good and indefeasible, and that his title to the crown was not so; therefore, having diffidence that the crown in time to come might be taken from him or his heirs, and yet nevertheless trusting that the said dukedom should continue to him or his heirs, and wisely foreseeing that if the possessions of the said dukedom should be mixt and annexed to the crown, then might they after by tract of time be blemished, that thereby he and his heirs might thereby receive great detriment with such mixture of the said possessions with those of the crown, if it should chance in time to come that the crown should be taken from him and given to the house of York, and therefore in the first year of his reign he made a charter, entitled *Carta regis Henrici 4^{ti}. de separatione ducat' Lanc'. a corona auctoritate parliamenti anno 1^{mo}. regni sui tent.* In which are recited the several titles of the parts of the dukedome, and of the first granting of the county of Lancaster to be palatine, and of a chancery court within that county, and of a seal, a chancellor, and also justices, with other royalties belonging to a county palatine. After which recital, the king, by the said charter, did grant, declare, and ordain, that the whole dukedom should be governed, guided, and ordered in manner and form, and by the same officers, as fully as if Henry 4 had never been king of England; and that appeareth to be so by these express words of the charter, '*Quod totaliter et tali modo remaneat reducatur gubernetur.....sicut remanere deduci gubernari deberent, ad culmen dignitatis regiæ, assumpti minime fuisset.*' Nevertheless, during the time of Henry 4, there was no such seal to grant and devise the dutchy lands by, but only the great seal of England, till the 3d of Hen. 5th; there was established by these words, that no part of the said dutchy lands, or any thing belonging to the same, shall pass or be conveyed sub aliquo alio sigillo nostro, hæredum vel assignatorum nostrorum magno vel parvo præterquam sub sigillo nostro pro ducat' prædict', ordinat' seu aliter cassa trita et inania repetantur & habeantur in perpetuum. Notwithstanding

all these statutes, yet did Edw. 4, in the 1 year of his reign, by parliament, make a statute, entitled *Actus incorporationis necnon confiscationis inter alia ad coronam Angliæ in perpetuum de ducat' Lanc'*. And by the same did he attain Henry 6th, being an annointed king, of high treason, and that the dukedom of Lancaster should be forfeited and annexed to the crown, that is, to Edw. 4, and his heirs, kings of England. But, nevertheless, the said dukedom should be and remain corporate inheritance, and should be ruled, guided, and governed in all things, and by all such officers, justices, and earls, as it had been in the times of Hen. 4, Henry 5, and Henry 6th; and yet, notwithstanding all these establishments before-mentioned, that *omnia terrena per vices sunt aliena; nescio sunt cujus, mea nunc, cras hujus et hujus*. I may better say *omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo et subito casu, &c.* After all these transmutations, Hen. 7th did repeal by parliament, in the first year of his reign, the said act of Edward 4, and did intail the same by the crown of England to himself and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and by that act the dukedom was assured to him and his heirs for ever, to be governed in all degrees as it had been in the times and reigns of Henry 4, Henry 5, Henry 6, and Edw. 4, and Richard 3d. The which last statute, made the 1 of Hen. 7th, doth stand and continue in force till this present time, that is the 33 year of the most gracious queen's reign, the which I beseech God may continue to the world's end, if it be his good pleasure.

“ WILLIAM FLEETWOOD.”

These records, letters patent, &c. are very useful to know the original of the dutchy. An exemplification made 1^{mo}. Edward IV. of the grants made by Edward III. to John of Gaunt, for creating him Duke of Lancaster, making the same a county palatine as free as West Chester, with other liberties granted in 51 of Edward III. for term of life only. *Carta de Inspeximus* of Richard II. giving an account of divers lands exchanged 1st of Richard II. A charter of the first of Edw. IV. for the confirming its separation from the crown, with an *inspeximus* of a charter of Henry IV. A charter dated in October, 1st of Henry VII. A. D. 1458, wherein is this proviso, “ *Quod omnes et singuli tenentes inhabitant. et resident. in posterum solvent theolonium, pannagium, passagium, picagium, stallagium, lastagium, tallagium, tollagium, carriagium, pissagium, et terragium, in omnibus et singulis feriis, mercatis, villis, et locis quibuscunque infra prædict' ducat' nom' Lancaster' ubi aliquid theolonium, &c. præmissa ante hac solvere, prout est justum, præsentibus in aliquo non obstant. In cujus rei,*” &c. Also several acts of parliament of Hen. V., Hen. VII., 1 and 22 of Edw. IV., and 12 of Edw. IV. for disposing of the honours, &c. as follows:

The honor, manor, lordship, and castle of Tutbury, in the counties of Stafford and Derby; the castle, lordship, and manor of Kenelword, in Warwick; the honor, castle, and manor of Leicester, with its appurtenances; the honor, castle, and manor of Bolinbroke, in Lincolnshire; the lordship and manor of Long Bennington, in Lincolnshire; the honors, castles, lordships of Pontefract, Tickil, Knaresborough, and Pickering, in the counties of York and Nottingham; the castle, manor of Dunstanburgh, in Northumberland, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging, to the feoffees following: Thos. Bouchier, Cardinal of St. Cyriacus, in Thermis; W. Grey, Bishop of Ely; Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury; Robt. Stillington, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Tho. Scott, alias Rothran, Bishop of Lincoln; Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex; Anthony Woodville, Lord Scales; William Hastings, Lord Hastings; John Denham, Lord Denham; John Russel, clerk, keeper of the privy seal; William Dudley, clerk, dean of the chapel; Sir Thomas Borough, of Gainsborough, Knight; Sir William Parr, of Kendal, Knt.; Sir Thos. Montgomery, Knight; John Gawthorp, clerk; Richard Fowler; and William Hussey.

The Parks, Chases, &c. belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Lancashire.—Forest of Bolland, Forest of Wyersdale, Forest of Bleasdale, Lagarme Park, Ruddam Park, Marsden Park, Tork Scarthe Park, Quernmore Park.

Cheshire.—Halton Park.

Derbyshire.—Forest of High Peak, Shottel Park, Melborough Park, Mansfield Park, Morley Park, Postern Park, Raccemsdale Park.

Staffordshire.—Yoxal Ward Park, Agardesley Park, Rollestone Park, Marchington Ward, Tutbury Park, Burton Underwood Park, Hockley Park, Rowley Park, Higtine Park.

Leicestershire.—Forest of Leicester, Leicester New Park, Castle Donnington Park, Barnes Park, Towley Park.

Wiltshire.—Alborn Chase, Yoxley Park, Curtley Park.

Berkshire.—Hungerford Park.

Southamptonshire.—Kingsonborne Park, Peckleton Park.

Lincolnshire.—Kirkby Park.
 Northamptonshire.—Higham Ferrers.
 Buckinghamshire.—Oldney Park.
 Yorkshire.—Wakefield Old and New Parks, Pontefract Park, Hay Park, Credling Park, Kippax Park, Havery Park, Blansby Park, Coningsborough Park, Pickeringlithe Forest, Altofts Park, Ackworth Park, Bilton Park.
 Suffolk.—Hensden Great Park, and two other parks there, Bixty Park, Enstye Park.
 Sussex.—Forest of Ashdowne, Pleashy Great Park, Werkes Park.
 Essex.—Lith Park, Copped Hall Park, Higester Park.
 Hertfordshire.—Hertingdonfordbury Park, Atmoor two Parks, Kings Langley Park.—Total 68.

Fees and Allowances to the Officers of the Dutchy:

	£.	s.	d.
The chancellor of the dutchy for diet yearly - - - - -	188	16	6
For five yards of murray, at 13s. 4d. a yard, for his robes yearly - - - - -	3	6	8
For silk for the same - - - - -	0	16	0
The chancellor's fee for the county palatine yearly - - - - -	40	0	0
Total yearly	232	19	2
The attorney of the dutchy's fee for a common process - - - - -	45	0	0
The general-receiver's fee - - - - -	26	13	4
Augmentation of his fee - - - - -	26	13	4
The clerk of the receiver-general - - - - -	1	0	0
For five yards of murray for the receiver's robes yearly - - - - -	3	6	8
For silk for the same - - - - -	0	16	0
For counters yearly - - - - -	0	2	6
For parchment, bags, and wax - - - - -	1	17	0
For his batilling - - - - -	6	6	8
For his lodging in London - - - - -	5	0	0
For cloth for his count table - - - - -	0	9	0
Total yearly	117	4	6
Auditor of the north his fee - - - - -	68	3	4
For four yards of murray - - - - -	2	13	4
For silk for the same - - - - -	0	16	0
For lying in London to take accounts - - - - -	3	6	0
For green cloth for his table, and for counters - - - - -	0	6	8
For his clerk - - - - -	1	6	8
For his clerk for writing the issues of the green wax - - - - -	0	4	0
Total yearly	76	16	0
Auditor of the south his fee - - - - -	68	13	4
For four yards of murray - - - - -	2	13	4
For silk for the same - - - - -	0	16	0
For lying in London - - - - -	3	6	8
For green cloth and counters - - - - -	0	7	8
For his clerk - - - - -	1	6	8
For writing issues of green wax - - - - -	0	4	0
Total yearly	76	17	0

Supervisors of Land and Wood:

Surveyors of land in the north parts - - - - -	13	6	8
Surveyors of land in the south parts - - - - -	13	6	8
Surveyor of wood in the north parts - - - - -	6	13	4
Surveyor of wood in the south parts - - - - -	6	13	4
Clerk of the court, his fee - - - - -	5	0	0
Messenger of the dutchy - - - - -	10	0	0
Attorney in the exchequer - - - - -	5	0	0
Attorney in the chancery - - - - -	3	6	8
To a sergeant retained in council for the dutchy - - - - -	2	0	0
To the keeper of receipts - - - - -	1	0	0
To the clerk for writing the extents of the green wax - - - - -	1	0	0
To George, Earl of Shrewsbury, for his annuity for his office of steward of the honor of Pontefract - - - - -	50	0	0
To the chief steward of the honor of Clare - - - - -	20	0	0
Total yearly	137	6	8

An estimate of the revenues of the dutchy of Lancaster :

	£.	s.	d.
The receiver of Clithero, Lancaster, and Halton pays to the general receiver of the dutchy communibus annis - - - - -	1700	0	0
The receiver of Pontefract and Knaresborough, ditto - - - - -	1800	0	0
The receiver of Tickhil - - - - -	500	0	0
The receiver of Pickering Lithe, ditto - - - - -	800	0	0
The receiver of Dunstanburgh - - - - -	80	0	0
The receiver of Tutbury - - - - -	1500	0	0
The receiver of Long Bennington - - - - -	80	0	0
The receiver of Leicester - - - - -	400	0	0
The receiver of Bolinbroke - - - - -	900	0	0
The receiver of Furness - - - - -	1000	0	0
The receiver of the augmentation of Lancaster, ditto - - - - -	400	0	0
The receiver of the colleges and chantries in Stafford and Derby - - - - -	40	0	0
The receiver of the south parts - - - - -	1000	0	0
The receiver of Higham Ferrers - - - - -	800	0	0
The receiver of Norfolk and Suffolk - - - - -	1200	0	0
The receiver of Sussex - - - - -	300	0	0
The receiver of Hertford and Essex - - - - -	1000	0	0
The receiver of the Marches, Wales, and bailiff of Monmouth - - - - -	100	0	0
The receiver of Kedwetty - - - - -	100	0	0
Total yearly	13700	0	0
The receiver-general pays yearly to the treasurer of his majesty's household - - - - -	4000	0	0
To the cofferer of his majesty's household - - - - -	7000	0	0
Fees to the officers of the court - - - - -	641	3	4
Expenses of the messenger - - - - -	100	0	0
Total of disbursements	11741	3	4
And so remaineth, communibus annis, in the custody of the general receiver, to be disposed at his majesty's pleasure, upon the information of Mr. Chancellor - - - - -	1958	16	8

The stewards, bailiffs, constables, masters of forests, and their fees :

The honor of Halton, the bailiff yearly - - - - -	1	5	0
The same bailiff - - - - -	3	0	0
The bailiff of Whiteheigh - - - - -	2	6	8
The bailiff of Congleton - - - - -	2	0	0
Bailiff of Rigby and Rows - - - - -	2	0	0
Bailiff of Salford manor - - - - -	6	13	4
Bailiff of Derbyshire wapentake - - - - -	4	0	0
Bailiff of West Derbyshire - - - - -	3	0	0
Steward of the castle and lordship - - - - -	5	0	0
Constable of Halton - - - - -	6	13	4
Receiver of Halton - - - - -	3	6	8
Attorney of its court - - - - -	2	0	0
Keeper of the park - - - - -	3	6	8
Master of Wyersdale Forest - - - - -	1	10	0
Master of Amounderness Forest - - - - -	3	0	0
Escheator of the county palatine - - - - -	5	0	0
Sheriff of Lancaster - - - - -	9	0	0
Constable of Liverpool - - - - -	6	13	4
Master of Simondswood forest and keeper of Tonteth park - - - - -	2	0	0
Steward of West Derby and Salford - - - - -	5	0	0
Receiver of the county palatine of Lancaster - - - - -	6	13	4
Porter of Lancaster Castle - - - - -	4	11	0
Steward of Amounderness - - - - -	2	0	0
Steward of Londale - - - - -	2	0	0
Keeper of Quernmoor park - - - - -	2	5	6
Master of Myerscough woods - - - - -	4	11	0
Master of Wyersdale woods - - - - -	3	0	0

The honor of Lancaster :

Chancellor of the county palatine - - - - -	40	0	0
Justice of the King's Bench - - - - -	50	0	0
Another justice there - - - - -	40	0	0

									£.	s.	d.
Attorney of the county palatine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	4
Clerk of the crown there	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Clerk of common pleas there	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Clerk of the crown and pleas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0
Two barons of the exchequer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
Crier of the sessions there	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Constable of Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	8
Master of Bolland forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	4
Steward of Penwrth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
The honor of Clithero:											
The receiver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	4
Keeper of Roddam park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4
Steward of Blackburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
Constable of the castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Porter of the castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	8
Messenger of the duchy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Keeper of the park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	0
Bailiff of Smilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	10
Receiver of Smilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
Dunstanburgh, in Northumberland:											
Constable of the castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Steward and surveyor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Auditor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	4
Pickering, in Yorkshire:											
The bailiff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
Bailiff of Easingwold and Sully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4
Steward of the lordship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Receiver there	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	0
Riding forester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Keeper of Blansby park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Tickhill, in Yorkshire:											
The bailiff of Wheatly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
The bailiff of Gringly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Bailiff of Cowick and Snaith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
The bailiff of Bernoldswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
Fee of the honor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Porter of the castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Steward of Cowick and Snaith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8
Steward of the honor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	4
Steward of Bradford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8
Receiver of the honor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	0
Keeper of Bernoldswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Keeper of the park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4
Steward of Bernoldswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8
Pontefract, in Yorkshire:											
Bailiff of East Pontefract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
Feodary of the honor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
Master of the game and steward of the honor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	0	0
Constable of the castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	4
Keeper of Ackworth park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4
Keeper of Keppax park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4
Keeper of Cridling park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	8
Receiver and supervisor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	0
Porter of the castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	8
Keeper of the artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	8
Keeper of the woods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	4
Knaresborough, in Yorkshire:											
Constable, steward, and master of the game	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	8
The receiver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	8
Keeper of Hay park and pale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	6

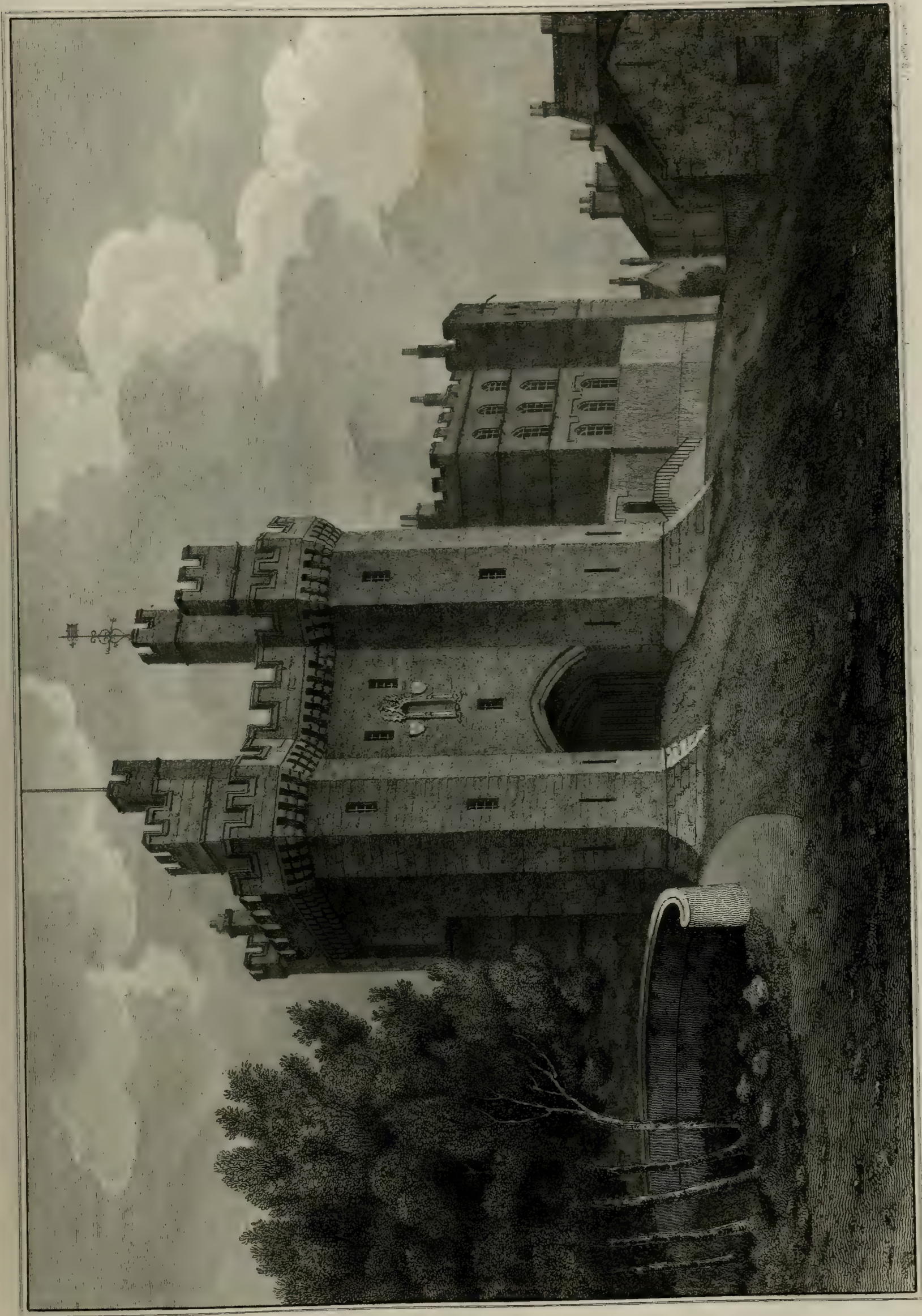
	£.	s.	d.
Keeper of the forest	3	0	8
Keeper of the Thwaites	1	10	8
Receiver	7	0	0
Keeper of Barton park	2	5	6
Keeper of Leicester forest	2	5	6
Keeper of Hethly wood	2	5	6
Keeper of Bordsnest	3	0	8
Keeper of the Frith park	3	0	8
Keeper of Hinkley woods	1	10	4
Furness, in Lancashire:			
Fee of Plain Furness	6	0	0
Bailiff of Dalton	2	0	0
Bailiff of Hawkshead	2	13	4
Bailiff of Colton	1	6	8
Bailiff of Superthwaite	1	0	0
Bailiff of Havisthwaite	1	0	0
Bailiff of Sintherthwaite	1	0	0
Bailiff of Greysthwaite	1	0	0
Bailiff of Sorage	1	0	0
Bailiff of Bramond and Bilton	2	10	0
Bailiff of Browdale	1	6	8
Bailiff of Milton	1	6	8
Bailiff of Newby	1	0	0
Bailiff of Winterburn	1	0	0
Steward of manor belonging to the late abbey of Furness	26	13	4
Receiver there	2	0	0
Clerk of the court there	6	13	4
Bailiff there	4	0	0
Keeper of Furness woods	2	0	0
The auditor	6	13	4
Possessions of chantries in Com. Derby and Stafford:			
Bailiff of the possessions	3	6	8
Auditor	5	0	0
Offices and fees in Derby and Nottingham:			
Feodaries of Nottingham and Derby	2	0	0
Bailiff of Cartmel	1	13	4
Bailiff of Broughton	2	0	0
Bailiff of Halton	1	13	4
Bailiff of Ormingstead	1	13	4
Bailiff of Whitebeck	1	13	4
Bailiff of Burstinghe	1	13	4
Bailiff of Germanskirk	2	0	0
Under steward	2	0	0
Clerk of the court	1	13	4
Steward of Coningshead	3	6	8
Fee of Leving Sands	6	13	4
Steward of Ormeskirk and Burscho	5	0	0
Clerk of the court there	1	0	0
The auditor	28	0	0
The receiver	15	0	0
A further reward to him	13	6	8
Colleges and chantries in Lancashire:			
Clerk of Hellingsore chapel	4	12	0
Clerk of Newton chapel	3	1	7
Clerk of Farnworth chapel	3	12	0½
Clerk of Liverpool chapel	4	17	5
Clerk and schoolmaster at Walton	5	13	4
To the clerk of Blackrode chapel	4	4	10½
To the clerk of Clitheroe chapel	3	9	1½
Curate of Padiham chapel	4	6	6½
Curate of Harwood chapel	4	8	11

	£.	s.	d.
Curate of Whalley chapel	3	2	8
Curate of Rufford chapel	2	16	5
Curate of Birkenshaw chapel	3	17	10
Curate and schoolmaster of Leyland	2	16	5
Curate and schoolmaster of Preston	3	17	10
Curate and schoolmaster of Bayley chapel	3	18	9
Curate and schoolmaster of Wigan chapel	5	10	0
Auditor of Manchester college	10	0	0
Receiver	20	0	0
Colleges and chantries in Yorkshire:			
Curate and schoolmaster at Aldborough	5	3	10
Curate and schoolmaster of Boroughbridge	2	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Curate and schoolmaster at Middleton	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Curate and schoolmaster of Lorkton chapel	4	17	3
Curate and schoolmaster of Crompton chapel	4	8	7
Clerk and schoolmaster at Pontefract	2	19	4
Curate of Haddlesey chapel	5	16	1
Curate of Worsborough	5	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Curate of Farnwith, alias Farnley	10	0	0
Curate and schoolmaster at Calthorne	5	4	0
Curate of Schelbrook	2	19	4
Curate and schoolmaster at Ouston	4	13	11
Curate and schoolmaster of Wragby	6	16	4
Curate and schoolmaster at Crofton	3	19	9
Curate and schoolmaster at Tickhill	4	18	0
To seven women praying in Knowles's almshouse in Pontefract	5	10	0
Curate of Harworth chapel	4	13	4
Auditors of the possessions of the late colleges and chantries	11	0	0
The receiver	26	13	4
Chantries in Lincolnshire:			
The bailiff	5	0	0
Dean and chapter of the cathedral of Lincoln	6	4	2
Præcentor and singers	3	0	2
Curate of St. James's Sutton	9	9	4
Curate of Spalding	4	11	2
Curate of St. Edwards, at Sutton	2	19	2
Auditor in the county	5	0	0
Receiver there	13	16	8

Of the castle, which commands this dignified and extensive district, the origin and age have been already stated, remote as well from the extravagant claims of Fleetwood, as the more modest, though equally unsupported assumptions of those, who, from present appearances, would found it in the Saxon æra; a period during which Lancaster was in a state of ruin, a small berewic dependent upon Halton.

With the exception of the old crown hall, and part of the south wall, every vestige of antiquity is now confined to five towers; and of these, one, the only survivor of three rounders depicted by Speed, and multiplied by later antiquaries to seven, has been so far defaced by the late repairs as to be scarcely distinguishable from the modern additions around it. The keep, with its solitary turret, is nearly ninety feet in height; and were there any authority for the application of Longovicus to Lancaster, one might imagine it to be echoed in the otherwise unintelligible name "Lungess," which this part of the building has obtained; but it is unquestionably the work of Roger of Poitou.

The gateway, flanked by two large octagonal turrets, surmounted by watch towers, and defended by a triple row of machicolations, is appropriated to John of Gaunt by the arms of himself and his royal father. It is about sixty-six feet in height; and presenting, amidst all its hoary magnificence, the same jealous and threatening aspect, which its modern, even more than its ancient purposes demand, fails not to recall those unpleasing associations, which,



Gateway at Lancaster Castle.

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together with the characteristic merits and defects of the surrounding scenery, have been elsewhere considered at large*.

Of the new buildings, commenced in 1788, and completed at an expense to the county of 40,000*l.*, it is sufficient to say, that however harmoniously the external additions may combine with the general outline in a distant view, and however the principal internal apartments may gratify, by their form and dimensions, a first and momentary glance, both abound too glaringly with the common failings of modern Gothic to invite or reward a more minute inspection.

We are next to notice the ecclesiastical foundations of Lancaster, beginning with the parish church.

A few years ago was dug up in the churchyard a cross of no large dimensions, and adorned with entangled scrolls, which characterize almost all the crosses of the Danish æra, whether in the native country of that people, or in England. But the stone here discovered has the rare advantage of a Runic, or rather perhaps semi Runic inscription. Only two others of the same æra, and marked in the same manner, have been found in this country: one at Bridekirk, and the other at Beaucastle, both in Cumberland. The first of these has been decyphered with great sagacity and erudition by Bishop Nicholson; the second, consisting of three proper names, to be understood requires only to be read; and not abounding in ligatures, which form the great difficulty of original Runic monuments, may be read without any thing more than an ordinary knowledge of that alphabet.



Cross found in Lancaster Churchyard.

No attempt has hitherto been made to decypher the inscription now before me, and the present one, it must be confessed, is attended with some uncertainty and hazard. For, in the

* See vol. i. p. 85.

first place, the letters (though, in consequence of the hardness of the stone, very distinct and perfect) have evidently been cut by an unskilful and careless hand. In the next place, two of the characters, which, however, can scarcely be intended for any other than the letter M, belong to none of the numerous varieties of the Runic alphabet, nor exactly to any alphabet with which I am acquainted; while the very first letter in the inscription X, does not as X belong to the Runic language at all, being generally represented by Hagl sigl. However, the character itself sometimes represents in Runic inscriptions the power of H, and as such I have read it in the present case.

These observations being premised, we will proceed to trace the characters, and afterwards to assign to the whole its proper, or at least (which is perhaps as much as can be said on a subject of such obscurity) its probable meaning.

X . I . B . I . I . 1 . I . K . f . R .

H. E. B. E. O. A. E. K. F. R.

R . f . n . ʒ . I . I . B . R . þ

R. F. N. Z. E. E. B. R. D.

þ . R . n . I . B . n . n . n . þ

D. R. U. I. B. M. U. M. D.

It will now turn out that the whole is a list of Danish personal names, of which I am only in uncertainty with respect to the first, arising principally from what appears to be the final letter of the word. But if to the rude perpendicular stroke we add the two almost imperceptible oblique strokes on the left hand ʒ, it will become O, and will thus give the proper name Hebeo, which is only a dialectical variety of Ubeo or Ubbo. The next is pretty plainly Aekfr, on which I shall have something to remark hereafter. The third is obviously Refn, or Reafan, a very common Danish name. The fourth is Zeebred, which varies only in orthography from Sibred, or Siffreth; and the last is Druibmund, or Druimund.

And now with respect to this singular and valuable monument; as from the characters and the names it is evidently Danish, so it is as obviously christian, otherwise it would not have borne the shape of a cross. It must therefore have been erected and inscribed after this part of Danish Northumbria had been converted to the faith of Christ. With this limitation, it may, with the highest probability, be assigned to the reign of Canute, which leads to another very remarkable circumstance.

We have arrived at the names of five devout christian Danes, undoubtedly inhabitants and proprietors of lands in Lunesdale and the neighbourhood, namely, Ubbo, Aikfreth, Reafan, Siffred, and Druimond. Of all these, excepting one, all other memory has perished; but it is a very singular and pleasing fact, that at this very time, and in this identical valley, flourished Aikfreth, a noble baron, lord of Dent and Sedbergh. With the form of this inscription, consisting of a mere catalogue of names, there is nothing in Olaus Wormius's Monumenta Danica, the great repository of these remains, which at all accords; but the Beaucastle monument is exactly in point, consisting only of the three words Gag, Ubbo, Erlat; the second of which, whether intended to denote the same person or not, is the first name on the Lancaster cross.

From the existence of such a monument in the churchyard of this place, it will, I think, follow beyond a doubt, that in the time of Canute, within the precinct of a Roman station, and on its present site, there existed a church which had given denomination to the Cherch-Loncaster of Domesday; but that either in the vindictive visit of Canute himself to this neighbourhood, or in the more fatal ravages of the Conqueror before the time of his own Survey, it had been destroyed and abandoned.

The Norman edifice which supplied its place was bestowed by its founder on the Benedictine abbey of St. Martin at Sees, in Normandy, as the first step towards the establishment of a priory at Lancaster dependent on that house. His descent from the earliest patrons of the abbey was the probable cause of a preference which placed the new foundation in an inferior rank of monastic dignity, and occasioned its dissolution among the alien priories in the reign of Henry V. Lancaster church having been appropriated to the prior and convent in 1246, followed the fortunes of the house, and was transferred with it to the abbess and convent of St. Saviour, and St. Mary and Bridget, of Sion, who held it till the general dissolution. The documents relating to these transactions will be produced in their proper place.

Not a vestige of the Norman structure remains, the present church having been, at least as to its external walls, almost entirely rebuilt at a period not long subsequent to the transfer abovementioned. Sharing with the castle its rich and extensive prospect, and, by a happy combination with the general outline of that fabric, partaking also in its honors as an object, the church of Lancaster owes more to its situation than either the beauty of its architecture, or the interest of its monuments. It consists of a central and two side ailes of equal length, terminated by a tower at the west end, which, though its details bear too sure testimony to its erection in 1759, is lofty, well-proportioned, and, on the whole, a handsome appendage.

The southern porch, still more modern, conducts, by way of contrast, to a pointed doorway, whose elegant form and cylindrical columns betoken higher antiquity than can be ascribed to any other part of the building.

Both in the ailes and clere story the windows are plain, and have the flattened arch of the fifteenth century; but the great east window displays richer tracery within an arch more highly pointed, and more closely corresponding with those of the interior. They are on each side eight in number, dividing into equal portions the chancel and the nave; those in the former being distinguished by the variety of their mouldings, and resting on clustered pillars, while the shafts of the latter are octagonal. The central pillars, which support the chancel arch, are more massy and thickly clustered, retaining however the same shape as the rest. Corbels and brackets sustain a timber roof, for the most part unornamented; but in the north aile forming niches and canopies for small figures, which either sit enshrined within them, or rise out of the clouds beneath.

The whole church is about 143 feet in length, 58 in breadth, and 40 in height. As to its internal arrangements, the space of one arch to the east is cut off by the altar screen, and occupied by a vestry, the registry for this division of the archdeaconry of Richmond, and the commissary's court. These it is proposed to remove, and to place the altar against the east wall; an alteration only to be regretted on account of the hazard to which it will inevitably expose the most valuable relics in the church. Such unquestionably are the stalls, ten of which serve as a screen to the vestry and commissary's court; while six are ranged on each side of the organ. They have been originally more numerous, and those which remain have suffered in the attempt to adapt them to their present situations: still, however, in the elegance of their design, and the rich variety of their foliage, tracery, and other ornaments, enough remains to place them among the most sumptuous specimens in the kingdom. Each canopy is composed of double ogee arches, surmounted by a tapering pediment, with the usual accompaniments of crockets and finials; while the ingenuity so largely exercised by artists of the fourteenth century in devising patterns for tracery has found ample room to display itself, as well within the pediments and arches, as on the backs of the seats, and the shafts of the separating pillars. The Misereres seem to be inferior in workmanship, and discover the unaccountable taste in the choice of subjects almost universally indulged in these and other ornaments of ecclesiastical edifices.

These stalls were doubtless removed from some more stately building, but it would now be difficult to say from whence: the priory to which the church pertained, and whose dissolution took place at a later period than that to which they belong, would possess the fairest claim to the stalls constructed on too splendid a scale to accord with the pretensions

of that establishment, and calculated to accommodate a greater number of persons than those for whom it was designed.

The following are the most remarkable epitaphs :

In the commissary's court, at the east end of the south aisle, is a tablet thus inscribed :

Near this Stone lie the Remains of
Roland, Viscount Fauconberg, of Henknowle,
Baron Fauconberg of Yarum,
eldest Son of Anthony Belasyse, who died Oct. 9, 1754 ;
and of his Wife Susanna Clarvet, who died Aug. 26, 1783 :
whose other Children were
Frances and Raymund, who died Infants ;
Mary, who died April 15, 1789 ;
Thomas, who died Aug. 24, 1810,
(leaving a Widow, Louisa Juliana de Manneville, and five Daughters) ;
Charles, Frances, and Barbara.
The said Roland succeeded to the above Honors on the Death of
Henry Belasyse, Earl Fauconberg of Newburgh,
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding of the County of York,
Mar. 23, 1807, and he died Nov. 30, 1810, aged 66.
In all the Relations of Life he lived unblamed,
and by those who knew him best will be longest mourned.
R. I. P.
And in the same Grave lie the Remains of
the said Charles, D.D. Lord Viscount Fauconberg,
who died June 21, 1815, aged 65.

On the south side is a marble monument bearing an urn and shield :

In Memory of Frances Atkinson, Relict of the late Anthony Atkinson, of
Kirkby Lonsdale, who died honored and regretted Dec. 30, 1779, aged 75 years ;
Also of their sons, Francis, who died Dec. 22, 1763, aged 39 years ;
and Anthony, who died July 6, 1796, aged 65 Years ;
and of Anne, their Daughter, who died October 31, 1806, aged 80 Years.

On another monument,

Here rests, in Hope of a glorious Resurrection, the Body of Richard Adams, Esq.
Sonn of Sir Thomas Adams, of London, Knight and Baronett, who departed this Life
the 13th of June, 1661.

On another,

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend William White, late Vicar of Lancaster,
who being unjustly and ungenerously detained by the French Government,
died at Verdun on the 14th of June, 1806,
in Consequence of a Malady contracted by the unwholesomeness of the Climate.
His Niece, Henrietta Hunter, erected this Monument to the Memory of
her kind and affectionate Uncle.

On a brass plate beneath an effigy of the deceased, in the middle aisle, is this inscription :

Here lyeth interred the Body of Thomas Covell, Esq. six Tymes Maior of this Towne, 48 yeaes keeper of this Castle, 46 yeaes one of the Coroners of the Countie Palatine of Lancaster, Captaine of the Freehold Band of the Hundred of Lonsdall on this side the Sands, and Justice of Peace and Quorum throughout this said County of Lancaster, who died the 1st of August, 1639, ætatis suæ 78.

Cease ! cease to mourne ; all Teares are vaine and voide :
Hee's fledd, not dead ; dissolved, not destroy'd.
In Heaven his Soule doth reste, his Body heare
Keepes in this Duste ; and his Fame everie where
Triumphs, the Towne, the Countrie, farther forthe,
The Land throughout proclaims his noble Worth.
Speake of a Man soe kind, soe courteous,
So free, and everie Way magnanimous,
That Storie told at large here doe you see
Epitomized in briefe—Covell was he.

Daniel Wilson, A. M. natus Aug. 22, 1726, denatus Jul. 10, 1781.

In the nave :

Hugh Baillie, LL.D. late of London, died 15 Aug. 1776.

Underneath this Stone are deposited, in the steadfast Hope of the Resurrection to eternal Life, the Remains of Thomas Wright, of Lancaster, Doctor of Physic, who died 1 Feb. 1797; also Frances his Wife, who died 25 Nov. 1799; and near this Place seven of their Infant Children.

Interred : Mary, Wife of Thomas Harris, M. D. Daughter of the Rev^d. J. Holme, Vicar of Blackburn, who died March 7th, 1763, aged 39 years; Thomas, Son of Thomas Harris, M. D. by Mary, his second Wife, who died 19 April, 1767, aged 5 Months; Isabella, Daughter of the same, who died 22nd of May, 1768, aged 3 Months; Mary, Wife of Thomas Harris, M. D. Daughter of Edward Wilson, of Kendal, Esq. who died Aug. 3, 1768, aged 27 years; Charles Lovett Harris, Son of the same, who died April 3rd, 1790, aged 25 years; Thomas Harris, M. D. Alderman, who died Sep. 8, 1801, aged 65 years.

To the Memory of

Thomas, Son of the Reverend Francis Lee, who died March 14, 1797, aged 37 Years of Age, on his Passage from India, where his honorable Conduct as a Merchant, and his Integrity as a Friend, rendered his Life extensively beloved, and his Death lamented.

This Tablet is dedicated by the Reverend Francis Lee, his Brother, to mark the Birth Place of a virtuous Man.

Sacred to the Memory of George Best, Lieutenant of His Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, second Son of George Best, Esq. of Chilson Park, in the County of Kent.
He died April 3rd, 1814, aged 26 Years.

On the north side is a handsome marble monument thus inscribed :

Sacred to the Memory of Sibyll Elizabeth Wilson, Daughter of George Wilson, Esq. late Lieut. Col. in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and Anne Sibyll, his Wife, sole Heiress of the late Allan Harrison, of Lancaster, Esq. This Monument, the last sad Testimony of Affection for a lovely and only Child, was erected by her disconsolate Parents. born the 4 May, 1766; died the 17 of Feb. 1773. George Wilson, Esq. died 1776, aged 53.

On a monument of white marble, adorned with a bust of the deceased :

Memoriæ Sacrum
Samuelis Eyre, Equitis aurati,
Regnante Wilhelmo,
Legum et Libertatum Vindice,
Unius Justiciariorum de Banco Regis;
Viri,
qui in omni Officiorum genere,
quæ vel Utilem solent vel Amabilem constituere,
feliciter emicuit.
In Colloquiis, comis et urbanus;
in Amicitiiis, strenuus et fidelis;
in Causis decernendis,
gravis, perspicax, integerrimus.
Huic operi intentus
Iter Boreale suscepit;
quo munere, Deo favente,
summâ cum Justitiâ peracto,
Diem clausit extremum
12 Septembris, A. D. 1698.
Corpus ejus in hac Ecclesiâ paululum temporis depositum,
postea ad Civitatem Nova-Sarum translatum fuit, ac ibidem
in Ecclesiâ S^u. Thomæ Martyris inhumatum
inter Antecessores
Requiescit.

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of Ralph Butler, the youngest Son of Edmund Butler, of the Ridding, in the West Riding of the County of York, Esq. He died on the 5th Day of September, 1806, in the 30th year of his Age.

His Widow, Maria Butler, inscribes this Tribute of Respect and Gratitude to the Memory of a faithful Friend and affectionate Husband.

“Honorable Age is not that which standeth in Length of Time, nor that is measured by Number of Years: but Wisdom is the grey Hair unto Man, and unspotted Life is old Age.”—Wisdom, c. iv. 8, 9.

On the north side is a handsome monument of white marble by Roubiliac, most injudiciously placed where it cannot be seen. It represents the aid extended by Charity to the aged and destitute, and bears the following inscription:

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of
William Stratford, LL. D. Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond,
who departed this Life Sep. 7, 1753, in the 75th Year of his Age.
He was eminent for Knowledge in his Profession, Integrity in his Office,
And for those other Virtues which adorn the Man, the Citizen, and the Christian.
His Conduct was influenced by the Dictates of Conscience,
a rational Faith in his Redeemer, and unaffected Devotion to God:
Hence it became his Delight to do good, and to distribute.
The Monuments of his Charity are visible to the present,
and the Effects of it will remain
to future Ages.

P. S.

Exuvias en hic deposuit Seth Bushell,
Deo, et Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ reformatæ
Usquam devotissimus;
Utrique Carolo, angustissimis temporibus
piè fidelissimus;
Familiæ suæ, quibusque notus fuerat,
meritò charissimus.
Postquam hanc suam Ecclesiam, vitâ inculpabili et assiduis concionibus
per triennium feliciter rexisset,
Quo tempore (inter alia Pietatis specimina)
Parochi domum modo corruituram
et instauravit et auxit.
Immortalitati vero natus, cœloque maturus, Spe Resurrectionis
Terris valedixit Anno { Ætatis 63 } ix^{is}vi.
Salutis 1684 }

Within the altar rails:

Thomas Foster de Beaumont, Armiger, obiit 22 die Augusti, An. D'ni. 1713,
Æt. suæ 61.

Here lies interred the Body of Thomas Foster, Free Burgesse of Lancaster,
who departed this Life the 22nd Day of June, 1675.

Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth Foster, Wife of Thomas Foster, of
Lancaster, who died the 22nd of September, 1676.

Inscribed to the Memory of Elizabeth, Sister of Edward Millar Mundy, Esq. Knight of the Shire for the County of Derby, and Relict of Thomas Foster Buckley, Esq. of Beaumont Hall, near Lancaster, who departed this Life on the 14th Day of April, 1814, aged 83 Years.

Inscribed to the Memory of Edward Mundy Buckley, Infant, second Son of Edward and Elizabeth Buckley,
who died the 20th of June, 1792, aged 4 Years and 8 Months.

Near this Place are interred the Bodies of Charles, the fourth Son, and Mildred, the fourth Daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Marsden, of this Town: Charles, born the 13th of August, 1734, died the 19th of December in the same Year; Mildred, born the 21st of April, 1729, died June the 7th, Anno Domini 1735. This Plate was ordered by the late Henry Marsden, Esq. of Wenington, in Memory of these his Children.

Catharine, the Daughter of Michael Jones, Esq. and Mary his Wife,
obiit 5 of Nov. A. D. 1800, ætatis 17 Years.—R. I. P.

The following report on the state of this church and its chapels was made to the governing powers during the usurpation.

Inquisition indented, taken at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, the 17 day of June, 1650, before Rich^d. Shuttleworth, John Starkie, Thos. Whittingham, Jn. Lawry, Josiah Aspinall, George Towlinson, Wm. West, and George Pigot, Esqrs. by virtue of a commission under the great seal of England, to us and others directed, bearing date the 29 of March last, for inquiring of the number and real yearly value and situation of churches and chapels within the said county, and how the same are paid to maintenance of preaching ministers, by the oaths of good and lawful men of the hundred of Lunesdale, in the said county, viz. Thos. Westmore, of Middleton, Gen., Giles Hysham, of Langton, Gen., Edmund Borwick, of Highfield, Gen., Rt. Caton, of Scotforth, Gen., Thos. Lawson, of Crawdubb, Gen., Rt. Dickonson, of Bolton, Gen., Edmund Howseman, of Slyne, Gen., Thos. Hinde, of Heaton, Gen., Wm. Thornton, of Halton, Gen., Rd. Stewartson, of Bair, Henry Holme, of Nether Kellet, Jun., Rt. Troughton, of Overton, Gen., and John Wilkinson, of who say upon their oaths, that the parish church of Lancaster, within the said hundred of Lonsdale, and county of Lan^{cs}. is a vicarage presentative by the said George Tomlinson; and that the parsonage or rectory of tithes of corn and grain, within most part of the said parish, are impropriate to Sir Rt. Bindloss, Bart. and his heirs, are farmed at 510*l*. per ann. or thereabouts; and the said jurors say, that the said parish of Lancaster doeth containe within it the several townships, hamlets or villages of the several distance from the said parish church hereafter following, viz. Lanc^t. where the church is seated; Scotforth, distant 1 mile; Aston, distant 4 miles; Thurnham, 5 miles; Quermoor, 4 miles; Wyersdale, 8 miles; Grossingham, 8 miles; Caton, 4 miles; Stalmine, 17; Skerton, 1; Bare and Torrisholme, 3; Middleton, 6 miles; Overton, 6; Heaton, 3; Toxteth Park, 50; part of Fulwood, 16; Cadiley, 16; Bleasdale Forest, 13; Mirescough; and that there is belonging to the vicarage 27 acres of glebe land lying near the church, within the town of L^r.; and that the said vicar hath the tithes of corn and grain belonging to his vicarage only in Lan^r., Thurnham, and Glasson; Boldsbury and Midgehow, in Mirescough; and likewise in wool, pig, goose, hay, hemp, flax, and small tythe in Lancaster, Skerton, Bare, and Torrisholme, and most of the said parish. That the whole profits issuing out of and belonging to the said vicarage are worth 280*l*. per ann. to the vicar, whereof the aforesaid glebe is; and that there are within and part of the same parish these chappels, hereafter named, being distant from L^r. viz. Wyersdale, 8 statute miles; Admarsh in Bleasdale, 13; Overton, 6; Toxteth, 50; Stalmine, 17; Grossingham, 8; Caton, 4. And that the vicar for the time being at Lancaster is Mr. Wm. Marshall, M. A. a godly, painful minister of Christ Jesus; and the said jurors say, that the several chappels belonging to the church of L^r. are provided with maintenance and ministers, as hereafter is expressed, viz. y^e s^d chapel of Wyersdale hath, and tyme out of mind hath had iiij*l*. per ann. forth of the revenue, and xxx*l*. augⁿ. forth of the impropriate rect^y. of Bolton, bel^g. to S^r H. Compton, Kt. a del^t. by order of the committees of Goldsmith's Hall, upon Mr. Henry Compton's compositions. The minister at the said chapel is Mr. Thos. Denny, B. A., who has been a preaching minister there above 12 years; and that the chapel of Admarch, in Bleasdale, hath neither minister nor maintenance, and that the people thereabouts are ignorant and careless, knowing nothing of the worship of God, and living in ignorance and superstition, 5 miles from any church or chapel; and that the said church of Stalmine hath about 10*l*. per annum, and 50*l*. per ann. by order of the committee of plundered ministers; the minister there being Mr. Jenney. And that the said chapel of Grossing^m. hath about 6*l*. 3*s*. 3*d*. per ann. small tythes, and 40*l*. per ann. forth of the sequestered tythes impropriate to the L^d. Morley, a papist delinquent, by order of the committee of plundered ministers. The minister there is Mr. Sill, a painefull preacher: and that the congregation of the said chapelry of Grossingham humbly pray that they may be made a parish; and that the inhabitants of Aughton, being 4 miles from their parish church, and within 2 miles of Gross^m.; and also that the congregation of Aaram, separated from Molling, its parish church, by the river Lune, which they cannot pass without danger of their lives, may be separated from the said parishes, and united to their said congregation and church of Grossing^m., which w^e humbly submitted by the com^{rs}. And jurors further say, that the said parochial chapel of Caton hath about 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. in small tythes, and 100*l*. per ann. 40*l*. of the rectory of Bolton belonging to the said S^r H. Compton, a delinquent, by order of Goldsmith's Hall, upon the said delinquent's composition. The minister there for the time being is Said jurors further say, that the cleare proffit arising from, and issuing out of, and belonging to the said parsonage, is worth about 11*l*. per ann.

To the chapels here enumerated may now be added two in the town of Lancaster; viz. St. Ann's, consecrated in 1796; and St. John's, consecrated in 1755, and decorated with a steeple, designed by Mr. Harrison, in 1784, on which is inscribed as follows:

A. D. 1784. This Steeple was erected by the Benefaction of Thomas Bowes, of Lancaster, Gent. who departed this Life the 20th of January, 1783, in the 51st Year of his Age.

Willis mentions among the pensions paid to incumbents of chantries, A. D. 1553,

Lancaster.—To John Hinde, stipendiary, 4*l*.

Lancaster Hospital.—To Robert Mackerell, chantry priest, 4*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*.

The last probably relates to the incumbent of a chantry founded by John Gardyner, in 1485, for the support of four poor persons, as well as the stated celebration of divine offices in the parish church. This chantry, as to its charitable purposes at least, escaped the havoc of the dissolution, and subsists at the present day.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
23 Dec. 1575 17 Jan. 1630	Hugh Conway William Bradwell Galfred King Augustus Wildbore	John Kellet	
7 Nov. 1630 9 Nov. 1630	Richard Routhe Edward Garford	{ Thomas Farrington Tobias King, and Arthur Gardner }	Death of G. K.
7 Jan. 1681 8 Feb. 1684 1 May, 1714 1 May, 1767	Seth Bushell James Fenton James Fenton Oliver Martin	George Toulson George Toulson Robert Gibson, of Lancaster Sr Thomas Hesketh	Death of E. G. Death of S. B. Death of J. F. Death of J. F.
1 Sept. 1794	William White	{ The trustees of the said Oliver Martin }	Death of O. M.
22 Jul. 1805	John Manby	{ Geo. 3d. by reason of the lunacy of Oliver Martin, the patron }	

The religious houses with which Lancaster was once adorned have so totally disappeared, that not even a ruin now remains in sight; and we are compelled to guess at their respective sites by the echo of a name in some ancient street, or the scattered and disjointed fragments some casual excavation may have disclosed.

THE PRIORY

was probably demolished about the time when the parish church was rebuilt, and part of its site may be occupied by the vicarage. Leland speaks of its ruins, but with some confusion, mistaking perhaps the remains of the Roman wall for that of the close. His words are these: "The old waul of the circuite of the priory cummith almost to Lune Bridge; sum have therby supposid that it was a peace of a waul of the towne, but yn deade I espiyd in no place that the towne was ever waulldid."

The gift of St. Mary's church to the parent house, which took place in 1094, was accompanied by a farther endowment on the part of Earl Roger and his attendants, according to the tenor of the following charter:

Rogerus*, Comes Pictaviensis, pro salute Rogeri Seroberie patris sui, &c. dedit Deo & S'co Martino ecclesiam S'ce Marie de Lanecastro, & partem terre illius ville a *veteri* muro usque ad pomerium Godefridi, & usque ad Prestgate, & juxta Lancastram duas mansiones Audecliva, & Neutona; nemus quoque ad Freibrok cum dignitate & consuetudinibus quas ipse habebat, & Amfridum de Monte Gomerii, & quicquid de supradicto comite tenet, & ecclesiam de *Hessenn*, cum tercia parte terre totius ville, & ecclesiam Cotegrave? & ecclesiam de Cropil? Gropenhul, & ecclesiam de Wikelay, & ecclesiam Crofton, & medietatem ecclesiæ Aikletone (Eccleston), & ecclesiam Kidewell (Childwall), & ecclesiam Prestone cum decima parte domini, & piscatorie, & duabus bovatis terre, & omnibus decimis tocius parochie, & ecclesiam Kirkeham, & ecclesiam de Mellinges, & ecclesiam Boeltone cum decima domini, & medietatem unius caruce terre, & omnibus aliis decimis.

Dedit eciam † Magnum Dernesia, Pultona, & quicquid ad eam pertinet & ecclesiam cum una carucata terre.

Præterea dedit decimam venacionis, & pasnagium omnium nemorum suorum, & decimam suæ piscatorie. Concessitque tercium tractum sagene Sancte Marie. Insuper dedit decimas pullorum, & vitulorum, & agnorum, & edorum, & porcorum, & annone, & caseorum, & butirii, apud Estanberiam, apud Salfort, & de Derby, & ad Hales, & Euretonam, & Waletonam, & Crosbeiam, & Moles (Meles), & Croftonam, & Prestonam, & Ribi Singletonam, & Pressonne, & Midletonam, Overtonam, & Escarton, & Bar, & Stapeturnam, & Asselinas (Slynes), ad honorem Dei & S. Marie, ad victum monachorum, qui in eodem monast. Deo & S. Marie officium celebrarent.

Having thus set his followers an example of liberality, the earl gave licence to all who desired the prayers and other benefits of the monastery, to alienate even to the half of their lands for its support. The effects of this permission are next stated.

Et postquam ipse Comes concesserit, Godefridus vicecomes, hæc audiens, dedit decimas de Bischopeham, & quicquid habebat in Lancastræ, domos, pomerium; & Radulphus Gernet tres homines in Suffolk.

Test. prædictus Comes & filia ejus Sibylla, & G. vicecomes, & Albert Gelet, R. fil. Rob. G. Boisel, A frater ejus, P. de Vileres Ranward, V. filius Alume, Ocui filius Ketel, Ulf filius Torolf, Ranarchil filius Raganald.

* Insp. 15 Ric. 2^{di}. Innocentio tum Priore de Lancastria.

† In Agmundernesia.

This is followed by a confirmation from John Earl of Morton, afterwards king, in which appears the following explanatory addition :

Et juxta Lancast. duas mansiones, scilicet Aldelive & Neutonam, per divisas suas *coram me* perambulatas, videlicet, a rivulo illo qui currit inter villam meam Lancast. & hospitale leprosorium S'ci Leonardi descendens in Lohan, & usque ad rivulum de Frithbroc qui facit divisas infra forestam meam, & nemus de Neutona, quod Rogerus Pictaviensis dedit ecclesie Sancte Marie de Lancastre.

This confirmation contains the same licence to alienate as Earl Roger had before given. One of the witnesses is Tetbald Walteri, the founder of Cockersand Abbey.

In Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum* is the Bishop of Coventry's confirmation to the priory of the tithes of all the parishes between Ribble and Mersey, granted by John Earl of Morton. Also, a precept from King John to his bailiff of Lancaster, directing him to deliver to the prior all the churches, chapels, &c. which he had granted to the priory of St. Mary before he came to the throne.

The two following charters contain additional information respecting the parish church and its dependent chapels, particularly the appropriation of the former to the monks by licence from the archdeacon of Richmond.

Universis, &c. Henricus, Abbas Sagie, priori & conv. de Lancastre, sal^m. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos jus & clameum quod habuimus in ecclesia de Mellenges, Rogero de Monte Begonis, & heredibus suis quietum clamavimus.

Et prædictus Rogerus & heredes sui, & clerici sui, totum jus & clameum quod habuerunt in capella de Guersingham nobis quietum clamaverunt. Concessit eciam dictus Rogerus quod quicumque in ecclesia prædicta fuerit institutus jurabit quod duos solidos ad Pascha ecclesie beate Marie de Lancastria pro salute anime ipsius Rogeri & antecessorum suorum annuatim ad lumen persolvat.

Universis, &c. Johannes Romanus Archid. Richemondie, salutem in eo qui vera est Salus.

Nos, &c. Abbati & conventui Sancti Martini Sagiensis, & conventui, priori, & monachis Lancastrie, ecclesiam Beate Marie Lancastrie, cum omnibus terris decimis & capellis ad dictam ecclesiam spectantibus, viz. cum capellis de Gersingham, de Caton, de Overton, & specialiter capellam de Stalemine, & medietatem ecclesie de Pulton, & capellam de Biscopham, quas in presentia possident, eisdem confirmamus. Volumus etiam & concedimus quod dicti abbas, &c. &c. post discessum illius qui aliam medietatem dictarum ecclesie & capelle de Pulton & Biscopham possidet, illam in proprios usus teneant in perpetuum, ita tamen ut cum ambe partes eis accreverint fiat ibi vicarius, qui viginti marcas nomine vicarie percipiet & per predictos ab. & conv. ad dictam vicariam archidiaconus Richemondie præsentabitur.

Volumus preterea, &c. quod ipsi ecclesiam suam Lancastrie ita teneant & possideant, sicut antea possederunt sine cohortatione aliqua, instituendis ibidem vicariis, nisi eis placuerit a nobis vel successoribus nostris archidiaconis Richemondie eis super hoc de cætero faciendâ.

Pensionem vero dimidie marce argenti quam percipiunt in ecclesia de Hesaham, de qua sunt patroni, eisdem confirmamus.

Volumus eciam, &c. quod si aliquo casu contingat nos vel successores nostros contra istam appropriationem auctoritate ordinaria seu in delegata venire, cadamus a jure, proprietate, & possessione ecclesie de Bolton, ita quod ad ipsos abb. & conv. jus patronatus dict. ecclesie & antiqua pensio pacifice revertatur. Dat. apud Eboracum iii non. Mart. A. Gr. MCCXLVI.

Our only source of information as to the extent and revenues of this establishment is a commendatory letter from Urban the Fifth, dated at Avignon 7 Kal. Dec. An. Pontif. 5. (1367,) addressed to William Raymbaut, a monk of St. Martin's at Sees, and appointing him prior of Lancaster. The vacancy seems to have been occasioned by the promotion of his predecessor to the government of the parent house, and his favourable report of Raymbaut's qualifications, such as a profession of twenty-two years in the abbey, residence during a considerable part of that time at Lancaster, and fluency in the language of the country, is assigned as the reason of his elevation. The annual revenue of the priory is stated at 80*l.*, whence was to be paid an acknowledgment of five marks to the abbey of St. Martin; the remainder being devoted to the support of five monks, three priests, two clerks, with the servants of the house, and the maintenance of the accustomed hospitality.

Edmund Earl of Lancaster, before his departure for the Holy Land in 1270, granted letters of protection to the prior and monks, to remain in force during three years, and Henry Earl of Lancaster, his son, was acknowledged as patron, reg. Ed. III. This right, therefore, came by descent to the crown; and on the suppression of alien priories by the

parliament of Leicester, 2 Hen. V. (1414,) the resumption happened in one instance at least, and that by accident alone, to coincide with those fundamental principles of justice which on this and subsequent occasions were almost universally violated.

Early in the following reign, Thomas Bishop of Durham, and Edmund Bishop of Norwich, who, jointly with other trustees, had held this priory by the gift of the late king, assigned it to the abbess and convent of Sion, which he had founded. The assignment was made by licence of Henry VI., and confirmed by authority of parliament.

The only instrument I have met with of a date subsequent to this transaction, is a sequestration of the goods belonging to the priory, by John Archbishop of York, pending a controversy between the abbess and the archdeacon, as to the tithes which had accrued since the death of Giles Lovell, the last prior. This is dated 1 Sept. 1428; and as the succession cannot be traced after Lovell, who was appointed fifteen years prior to the separation of his house from its parent abbey, it seems probable that the establishment was broken up at his death, a cell only being maintained on the spot by the ladies of Sion.

These documents furnish us with the names of three priors unknown to Tanner, which are inserted in the following catalogue :

Gernerus	1250
William Ree	1252
D'ns. Radulphus de Truno is named in a composition with the Abbot of Cockersand respecting the tithes of Poulton	1271
John Ree	1292
Galfridus	1322
Nigellus	1324
Adam Conratts	1330
Peter, translated to Sees, and succeeded by William Raymbaut	1367
John Innocent	1391
John de Loget died	1399
Giles Lovell succeeded John de Loget, died circ.	1428

ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL,

to which King John's confirmation of the priory lands has accidentally conducted us, was a foundation of that prince, while Earl of Morton, for a master, chaplain, and nine poor brethren, of whom three were to be lepers. The allowance per diem to each was a loaf weighing 1lb. 12oz. and pottage on Sundays, Mondays, and Fridays. In the 4th of Hen. III. (1220,) directions were given that the lepers of St. Leonard's should be allowed pasture for their cattle, firewood, and timber for their buildings, from the king's forest of Loundesdale.

By an inquisition *ad quod damnum* in 1324, the hospital appears to have been possessed of lands and tenements in Lancaster, Skerton, and Wyersdale to the value of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* But like the neighbouring house, it fell prematurely by the hand of its patron; for in 1357, Henry Duke of Lancaster, by licence from King Edw. III., granted it the prioress and nuns of Seton in Cumberland, in consideration of their poverty, and in honour of God and St. Leonard. The chantry, which had existed in the hospital for one chaplain celebrating daily, was to be transferred to the priory, and maintained by the prioress and nuns, provided that the burgesses of Lancaster were agreeable thereto, and would continue their alms, and other customary payments.

The name of this foundation is preserved in the street called St. Leonard's Gate, and its site may not improbably be fixed at the eastern extremity of that street, where in 1811 a crossed tombstone and several human skeletons were discovered.

THE DOMINICAN FRIARY,

founded by Sir Hugh Harrington about 1260, has in like manner bequeathed its name to "the Friarage," where fragments of columns, foundation walls, and skeletons, have also been

at various times disclosed. This house, coeval with the introduction of the order into England, survived both the priory and hospital, and continued till the general destruction of monastic institutions at the Reformation. Leland mentions it in his account of Lancaster: "The old towne (as they say ther), was almost all burnid, and stode partely beyonde the Blak Freres;" and if Stukeley's information was correct, the church was standing within the memory of persons with whom he conversed.

The population of the parish in 1811 was,

Lancaster	9247
Aldcliffe	73
Ashton with Stodds	206
Bare	71
Bulk	113
Caton	1061
Grassingham	191
Heaton with Oxcliff	175
Middleton	161
Overton	305
Poulton	277
Quermoores	471
Scotforth	466
Skerton	1254
Thurnham	403
Torrisholme	140
Wyersdale Over	802
	<hr/> 15,416

PARISH OF HALTON.



OF the etymology of this word there can be little doubt, as the situation of the place on the margin of a line of fertile meadows on the western bank of Lune points to the town upon the halgh, or flat ground.

At the time of Domesday, Halton, which was in the king's hands, and surveyed under that title, was the head of a great barony. But this distinction it soon lost; as Roger of Poitou no sooner entered upon these manors and estates, than he discerned the far more advantageous site of Lancaster, where, within ten years from the date of

Domesday, he had erected a church, and had at least begun his castle.

The survey of Halton and its numerous dependencies was as follows:

¶ In Halton h'b' Comes Tosti vi car. tre ad g'ld'. In Aldclife ii car. Tirenun i car. Hillun i car. Loncastre vi car. Cherecaloncastre ii car. Hotun ii car. Neutun ii car. Ovretun iii c. Middleton iii c. Hictun iii c. Hessam iii c. Oxenclif ii c. Poltune ii c. Toredholme ii c. Schertune. Bare ii c. Sline vi c. Bodeltune iii c. Chellet vi. Stopleterne ii c. Neuhuse ii c. Chreneford ii c. ad Haltune, viz. xxii ville. Om'es he ville p'inent.

In this enumeration there is no difficulty, excepting with respect to Hillum, Newton, and Newhuse, which must have perished. Stapletarne will be accounted for in its proper place, and Hoton must have been the modern Aughton. No church is mentioned as belonging to this extensive district, which comprises the modern parish of Halton, part of that of Lancaster, part of Warton, and the whole of Heysham and Bolton upon Sands. The superiority of Halton is farther indicated by the eastern keep of a Saxon castle now remaining near the church, which must have been the seat of Earl Tosti's barony. But in a very short time after the date of Domesday, the whole of this territory falling into the hands of Roger of

Poitou, most of these dependent manors were parcelled among his followers; soon after which the existing parishes within the district were founded, and endowed, according to the convenience of the neighbouring townships, and by consent of their respective lords. Our object at present is Halton, the account of which, stripped of its ancient honours, and now become dependent upon Lancaster, is next to be pursued.

The first mesne lords of Halton, who occur in charters, were the Gurnets, a Norman name, and probably the first grantees under Roger of Poitou; but the earliest of these which has hitherto occurred to me is Benedict Gurnet, lord of Halton, one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of Cockersand abbey by Theobald Walter.

In the next place Ranulph de Dacre, lord of Dacre in Cumberland, married Joane, daughter of Alice de Luci, with whom he had the manors of Overkellet and Heysham, and dying 14th of Edw. I. left William, his son and heir. The possession of these neighbouring estates brought him in contact with Halton, where he found a wealthy heiress in the person of Joane, daughter of Roger, son of Benedict Gurnet, lord of Halton, and chief forester of Lancashire. This William was a brave and active knight in Scotland, and on the border during the reigns of Edw. I. and II., as a reward for which he obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands at Dacre, Com. Cumberland, and Halton, Com. Lanc. He died in the 12th of Edw. II.; and so far as I can judge from the style and costume of the figure, the cumbent statue in link mail, which is still remaining in the church of Dacre, was intended for him. His wife, who survived him, had for her dowry an assignation of the manors of Halton, her own inheritance, and of Fishwick and Ecclestone in Leylandshire.

William de Dacre died seised of these manors, and without issue, 6 Id. Jul. 1359.

This Ranulph and Margaret had a younger son Ranulph de Dacre, who at the death of his brother William was rector of Prestcote, in Lancashire; and upon the death of his mother 35 Edw. III. all the estates of the family devolved upon him. Though a clergyman, he fought with the king in Scotland, which I suspect was not unusual with ecclesiastics of that warlike period, as I have seen several instances of a book and sword combined upon their gravestones. He died 49th Edw. III. leaving his estates to his next brother, Hugh de Dacre, who died 7th Rich. II., as did his son William de Dacre in the 23d of the same reign, leaving his estates to Thomas Lord Dacre, who died 37th Henry VI. His son and heir was Ranulph de Dacre, slain at Towton, and afterwards attainted, in consequence of which all his estates were forfeited. Now, therefore, the manor of Halton vested in the crown; but as Humphrey Dacre, his brother, was in great favour with Edw. IV. it may at least be matter of doubt whether this manor were not restored. But Sir William Dugdale assures us, that Sir Rich. Fienes, having married Joane, daughter and sole heir of Thomas, son of Thomas Lord Dacre, in the first of Edw. IV. he obtained a grant, *inter alia*, of the manors of Halton, Fishwick, Ecclestone, Kellet, &c., and this is the last mention which I meet with of Halton in the line of the Dacre family. But the probability is, that it was sold by Margaret, daughter of Gregory Fienes Lord Dacre, or by Samson Leonard, her husband, to Mr. Justice Carus, who devised it to his son Sir Christopher Carus, Knight.

At what time or by what means the manor of Halton passed out of the Dacre family I have never been able more distinctly to trace; but it certainly became the property of the first named Carus, one of the justices of the King's Bench, and in his family continued during five generations. In the year 1718 commissioners were appointed to inquire into the estates of certain traitors, &c. and sell them for the use of the public. Among those of Lancashire is enumerated the estate of Francis Carus, which I suppose to be Halton, then valued only at 100*l*. Under this commission the manor was sold to an ancestor of Mr. Bradshaw, the present owner, together with the advowson of the benefice, now become by enclosures of considerable value.

From the style of the manor-house, a plain spacious mansion, with a centre, two wings, and transom windows, I should suppose it to have been built by one of the last of the Carus

family; and on this site, not on that of the ancient Saxon castle, must have been placed the ancient manorial house of the Dacres and the Caruses.

Of the two Roman inscriptions now remaining at the hall I have already spoken under Lancaster.

Opposite and to the west is the parish church, in the yard of which a Saxon cross leads to the opinion that a church, afterwards destroyed, was actually existing here before the Danish ravages. But neither of that which was erected after the Conquest, nor even of the next which succeeded, is a vestige left; but, as usual, a plain, unfeatured, frugal structure built about the year 1770. The last tower, however, has been permitted to remain.



Cross in Halton Churchyard.

The following arms appear from a manuscript in the College of Arms to have been in the ancient church.

In orientali fenestrâ cancelli.

1. Vaux quartering Dacre *, viz. 1 and 4 chequé, gules, and or. 2 and 3 gu. 3 escallops, ar.

* In the churchyard is now lying an ancient tomb, with a sword and cross, which, from its style and appearance, must have been placed over the body of a Dacre, who was interred at Halton. Whoever granted, or first assumed the arms of this family, three escallop shells, the ensigns of a palmer, must have supposed, as the historians of Cumberland and Westmoreland have since most unwarily done, that the family name was taken from Acre in Palestine, and afterwards transferred to their principal seat; never reflecting, that the river and the monastery of Dacor are expressly mentioned by Bede three centuries before the first crusade.

There seems to be a torpifying power in every thing related to genealogies, which bereaves men of their reflecting

2. Dacre viz. gules, 3 escallops, ar. impaling arg. 3 water bougets, sable.
3. viz. arg. a griffin salient, sable.
- In quadam australi fenestrâ.
1. Dacre viz. gu. 3 escallops, ar.
2. impaling Dacre, viz. lozengy, argent, and sable, impaling gu. 3 escallops, ar.
- Super tumulum prostratum in orientali parte cancelli.
- Suppose Harrington, viz. a fret

On the late enclosure of Halton Moor a very curious and singular discovery was made by a countryman in breaking up the ground. This was a silver cup elegantly chased, with two ears like a Roman diota, and filled with more than a thousand pennies of Canute, bearing the names of different mint-masters, but nearly all, the local name EOFR; and beside these, was a thin piece of gold, now in my possession, stamped on one side into high relief on the other, and bearing the rude figure of a lion. It has besides two small holes, apparently for the purpose of inserting silk threads, in order to be worn about the neck.

Some probable conjecture may be made with respect to the time and occasion of this valuable deposit: and first,—as there were no coins in the collection earlier or later than the reign of Canute, that occasion must be sought for within very narrow limits. Secondly, it is evident that so great a treasure must have belonged to some person of distinction. Thirdly, it is well known that Canute undertook an expedition, in the year 1031 or 1032, against Malcolm, king of Scotland, the boundary of whose territories extended to the extremity of the parish of Kendal. Fourthly, as the coins were wholly of Canute, without any mixture of the currency of Scotland, what can be thought more probable, than that this was the treasure of the lord of Halton himself, who, from his proximity to the border of Scotland, was in league with Malcolm, and who, in endeavouring to fly northward, was so nearly overtaken by the advanced troops of his own sovereign as to be compelled to bury the treasure which he had about him in the first place of concealment which occurred? Such of my readers as are unacquainted with the great scarcity of the precious metals in the Saxon and Danish times will be startled at the information, that this treasure, at the time of its concealment, would have purchased from three to four hundred acres of good land *, and at the same time not more than a thousand sheep.

The annexed account of the late curious discoveries at Halton is given in a letter from Michael Jones, Esq. a very accurate and curious observer, and a valuable correspondent on the antiquities of this neighbourhood, with the author.

“They were discovered in February last by a freeholder of the manor, while digging on a part of Halton Moor, allotted to him on the recent enclosure of that common, at a distance of about five or six miles from Lancaster. He soon after sold the cup, collar, and coins to one Muncaster, a watchmaker in Lancaster, at the price of old silver. The cup contained about 800 coins (of silver), chiefly of King Canute; and some *Danish* coins, whose inscriptions were wholly illegible. There were also five or six gold pieces. Of the 800 silver coins, Mr. Muncaster disposed of nearly 400 in Lancaster and its vicinity; first a few at threepence, afterwards at a shilling a-piece. Four hundred were transmitted to Mr. John Walker (a relation of Mr. Ford, of Lancaster), residing in Bedford-square; of which number, 85 were taken by the trustees of the British Museum, as also one of the gold pieces. The remainder were sold to a London dealer at a shilling each, with the exception of six, and the other gold pieces. The cup and torques were purchased by Mr. Walker for fifteen pounds.

“ The coins (observes Mr. Walker in a letter addressed to Mr. Ford) have been struck at Exeter, Grantham, Leicester, Lincoln, London, Malden, Winchester, and York, and by far the greater number at the latter place. In those struck in the same town the only difference is in the name of the moneyer, or coiner ; as, for instance, in the two following at York :

“STIRLOL, M—O. EOFRP.—Stircol Monetarius Eofrw.

“OSLOD. M—O. EOFP.—Osgod Monetarius Eofr.

“ York is indicated, sometimes by only two letters EO, and sometimes by eight: as EOFRPILE, Eofr-wike, York-

faculties, if ever they possessed any ; not to say, that the presumption of detecting ancient and consecrated errors is worse than heresy in the eyes of a thorough-paced man of pedigree.

* See Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*, p. 51.

town or city—Norwich, the North town or city—with several others, are examples of these Saxon appellations. The following is the reverse of one struck at Winchester: PVLBERE. M—O. PINL. The inscription on the obverse, I believe, is generally the same, LNV T REX ANG.

“The cup and collar are referred to the same age with the coins; in which case, they are very interesting monuments of the state of the arts of that period. The foliage, with the bull and panther (for such it is supposed to be), has probably been copied from some Roman vase. The gold pieces resemble the Nummi bracteati; but the two perforations seem to point out that they have been worn as ornaments.

“The two coins I have in my possession are inscribed,

LNV T. REX. AN.—Rev. AZLOD. M—O. EOP.

LNV T. REX. AI.—Rev. EDELPINE. M. O. EO.

and are in most perfect preservation.”



Silver Cup found in the Manor of Halton.



Silver Torques, discovered with the Cup at Halton.

PARISH OF CLAUGHTON.



THIS is the most diminutive parish of the county, consisting of a single township, and that also a small one.

Claughton is undoubtedly the town of Claugh, the name of its first Saxon planter, or of Clac, according to the unaspirated orthography of the word in Domesday. It stands on a gentle elevation, commanding very pleasing views both upward and downward, as well as across this fine valley. It extends about two miles upwards toward the hills from the bank of Lune, and is traversed about three quarters of a mile by the road from Lancaster to Hornby in the opposite direction. The population consists of seventeen families only.

About the first origin of surnames, I find in charters of lands granted to Cockersand abbey, within the neighbouring township of Caton, several attestations of its early lords de Claughton, who, with or without the local addition, must have been founders of the church. These were succeeded by the family of Croft, who held the manor to the last century but one, only the advowson of the benefice passed by marriage of a coheiress of the family into the family of the Leighs, of Linn, in Cheshire, in the year 1467, and has ever since remained a distinct possession, till it was lately re-purchased and re-united to the manor by the present owner, Mr. Fenwick.

The manor house does not much resemble any building which I have ever seen. It seems to have been built about the latter end of James, or the beginning of Charles I., oblong, with two corners filled with numerous transom lights, each unembattled, and surmounted by a piked slated roof. Immediately opposite is the little parish church, consisting of a single nave and choir, with a kind of transept quite in ruins on the south side, which was the property and burial-place of the Crofts, and distinguished by a well-cut stone in the south wall with their arms and quarterings. The whole has lately been restored, and of course almost every thing interesting about it has been removed: I must therefore speak of it as it was. There was then a fine Norman zigzag arch about the south door, which must have been coeval with the foundation of the church, or about the time of Henry I. Within was lying loose in the nave, and tumbled from its original situation, the mutilated figure of a priest, with a whole cope, representing, no doubt, one of the early rectors. There was also a gorgeous theatrum crucifixi, or rood loft, richly painted with vermilion and gilt, very far surpassing every thing else about the church. These ornaments were universally, as far as I know, of the reign of Henry VIII., erected a very short time before they ceased to be useful, and now and then permitted to remain, in consequence of their ornamental appearance, after they ceased to be *lawful*.

This little edifice is dedicated to St. Chad; and having, in consequence of its poverty, never excited the avarice of a religious house, continues a rectory to this day; the whole endowment, glebe and tithes, till very lately, not exceeding in value * 100*l.* per annum.

In Dugdale's Visitation (1669?) the following memoranda appear relating to Claughton.

In ecclesia de Claughton.
In orientali fenestra cancelli.

* The advowson was purchased a few years ago for 500*l.*

1. Lozengy, arg. and sable, an escallop in chief for difference.
2. The same with a label of three points for difference.
3. The same with a crescent for difference.

Supra ostium cujusdam capellæ vocatæ Croft's chapel.

Ex australi parte cancelli, hæc insignia in lapide quadrato sculpta, viz. Lozengy, and impaling quarterly first and fourth, a chevron between three chaplets; second, three barrulets; third, two lions passant.

Lozengy, argent and sable, is Croft.

Claughton, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF CLAUGHTON.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
31 Oct. 1427 10 Junij, 1437	D'ns. Joh. Cloghton D'ns. Joh. Gyrsyngham D'ns. Tho. Bellingime, Pbr.	Nic. Crofte, ar. idem	p' mort. p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
12 Nov. 1628 8 Jan. 1630	Rich. Senhouse Rich. Newton, A. M. Edw. Creswell, A. M. Henry Kidson	Edw. Croft, Esq. Peter Leigh	D. of R. S. Depriv. of R. N.
5 Sept. 1678 27 May, 1681 22 Feb. 1683 17 March, 1690 7 Aug. 1691 27 Jan. 1700 8 May, 1711 6 May, 1741 5 May, 1773	Leonard Jackson, A. M. Samuel Needham, A. B. Ralph Standish Rd. Weever, A. B. Anthony Proctor, A. B. Sam. Lever, A. M. Thomas Holme Thos. Knowles, A. M. Robert Armitstead	Gabriel Croft Rich. Leigh Rich. Leigh Peter Leigh, Esq. ditto ditto Bishop of Chester, by reason of lapse Peter Leigh, Esq. Peter Leigh, of Lyme, Esq.	D. of H. K. D. of L. J. Res. of S. N. Depriv. of R. S. Res. of R. W. D. of A. P. D. of T. H. D. of T. K.
16 April, 1807	Thomas Wilson	{ Lord Lilford, and Henrietta } { Maria, Lady Lilford, his wife, in } { right of the said Henrietta Maria; } { Geo. Anthony Legh Keck, and } { Eliz. his wife, in right of the said } { Eliz.; the Rev. James John Hornby, } { and Hester, his wife, in right of } { the said Hester; and Eliz. Pye } { Benet, widow, in her own right (as } { co-heiresses at law of Peter Legh, } { Esq. deceased.) } { Thos. Fenwick, of Nunriding, Co. } { of Northumberland, Esq. }	D. of R. A.
20 Dec. 1813	Henry White	{ Thos. Fenwick, of Nunriding, Co. } { of Northumberland, Esq. }	D. of T. W.

The following curious memorials relating to the patrons of this church, which have been transcribed from an original roll, will amply compensate for the want of materials which I have otherwise experienced in illustrating the diminutive parish of Claughton.

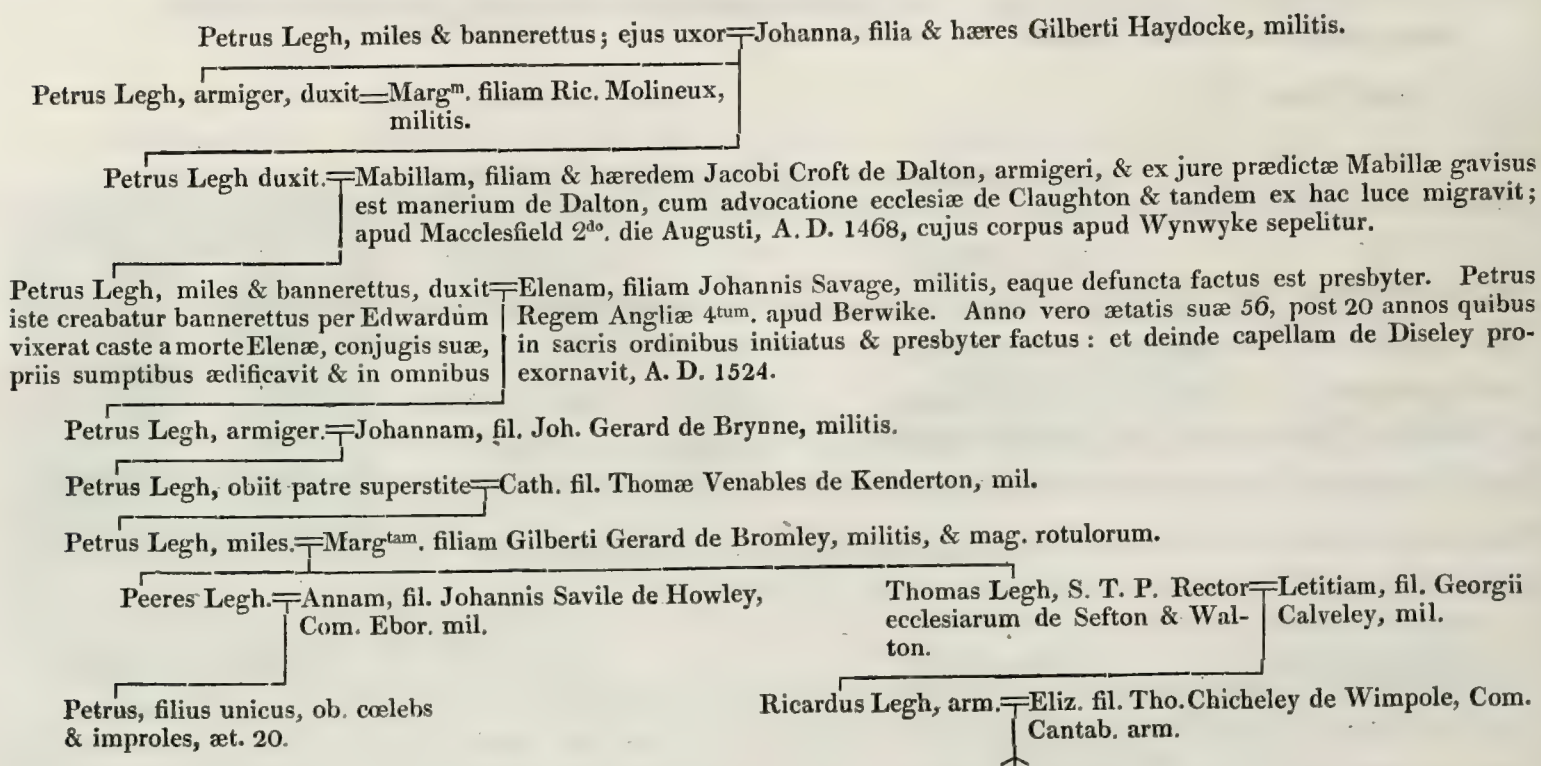
This Bill endented witnesseth, that on Holy Rode Day in May, the eleventh yere of the reigne of King Henry the VIIth. the Erle of Derby, then constable of England, in the king's chambre at Westminster, determined that Sir Thomas Assheton, of Assheton, K^t. should bere for his propre armes silver, a molet, unpersed of v points, sabull, alone or whartly, in the first quarter, yf moo armes by descenðshal or mowe fall to his inheritaunce.

And Sir Peirs a Lygh and his heires shall or mowe bere the same armes whartly, so they be not in the first quarter, with a bezant of gold on the first point for several weye, that if the forsaid Sir Peirs can any tyme hereafter fynde anie sufficient evidence of auctoritie, and before the constable allowable, that then and in that case he and his heires shall and mowe bere the forsaid armes whartly, and without bezant or other difference.

Present at this determination Maist. James Stanley, warden of Manchester, and Sir Edward Stanley, sonnes of the saide Erle, &c. And to this I, the said lord and constable, have sett my seale, 11 day of May, ye yere before specified.

Petrus Legh de Stanley—ejus uxor, Margareta, filia & hæres Thomæ Daniers de Clifton, militis.

Ricardus 2^{dus}. Rex concessit Petro de Legh & Margaretæ Danyers, conjugi suæ, manerium de Stanley, sibi & hæredibus suis masculis in perp^m. non tantum pro relevando vexillum Edwardi patris ejusdem Ricardi regis ad bellum de Cressy, sed etiam pro viriliter capiendo Comitum de Tankerville in eodem bello. Deinde idem Petrus, ratione fidelissimi sui servitii eidem regi præstiti, ex mandato Hen. IV. regis neci datur apud Cestriam in festo S'ci Laurentii, A. D. 1400, cujus corpus tumulatur apud Macclesfield.



Notes on this pedigree, attested, R. Glover, Somerset.

Peeter Legh mar^d. Marg^t. one of the daughters of Sir Tho. Danvers, K^t. by whom he had the inheritance of Grapenhall and Broome, and in right of his mother, Norley, Pemberton, Walton, and Hoole. King R. 2^d. gave him, in 1400, Lyme and Hanley. Hee was beheaded at Chester. Hee was steward of Macclesfield and the forest thereof. Hee lyeth buried there. Ob^t. 10th August, 1400.

Peeter Legh, Knight Banneret, mar^d. Joane, d^r. and heire of Gilbert Haydock, K^t. by whom he had the inheritance of Haydock, Bradley, Burtonwood, Overford, Orford, Warrington, Sonkei, Bold, Newton, Lawton, Golborne, and Walton le Dale. Hee was with Hen. 5th. at Agincourt, and there was wounded. Hee dyed at Paris A. D. 1422. His bones were buried in Macclesfield chappel.

Peeter Legh, K^t. mar^d. Marg^t. d^r. of Rich. Molineux, K^t. He was knighted at the battle of Wakefield by Ric. Duke of York, father of K. Edw. 4th. * He dyed at Bradley, and was buried at Winwick, A. D. 1478.

Peeter Lee, Esq. maryed Mabel, one of the daughters of James Crofts, K^t. by whom hee had the inheritance of the manor of Dalton, and y^e presentation of y^e parsonage of Claughton alternis vicibus. Hee dyed at Macclesfield y^e second of August, 1646, and was buried at Winwick. His wife Mabil dyed after him at Dalton, An'o Dom. 1475.

Peeter Legh, K^t. Banaret, and a priest, maryed Hellen, y^e daughter of John Savage, K^t. Hee was knighted by Ed. 4th. at Berwick. His wife dyed at Bewgenett in Sussex, An'o Dom. 1492. Hee lived widower 20 yeares, and then entered into holy orders, being aged 56 yeares. Hee built Disly chappel and the *Cage*, An'o Dom. 1524. Hee dyed at Lyme 11th. of August, 1527.

Peeter Legh, Esq. a lame man, first maryed Joane, a d^r. of Th. Gerard, of Brinn, K^t. and by her had only daughters. Shee dyed, and then he maryed Marg^t. d^r. of Tildesley, by whom hee had issue male. Hee dyed at Bradley about the year 1542.

Peers Legh, K^t. maryed Marg^t. d^r. of Tho. Gerard, of Brinn, K^t. Hee built up p'te of Lyme Hall. Hee had 7 children, 5 sonnes and 2 daughters. Hee dyed at 6th. December, about 5 of the clock at night; buried January 1st, 1590.

Peeter Legh, Esq. marryed Katharine, d^r. of Tho. Venables, K^t. Hee dyed many yeares before his father. Hee dyed the 10th. of August, 1570.

Peeter Legh, K^t. who maryed Margaret, d^r. of Gilbert Gerrard, K^t. Master of the Rowles, by whom he had four sonnes and three daughters. Hee was captaine of the Isle of Man, and built the rooffe of Disly chappell. Hee built the free-school at Winwick, and alowed meanes forever to it. Hee first compassed the parke at Lyme with a wall. Hee was knighted by Queene Elizabeth. Hee dyed at Lyme y^e 17 Febr. A. D. 1635.

* It is not very probable that the Duke of York would have leisure to make any knight during this battle, in which he fell.

PARISH OF MELLING.



THIS extensive parish consists of Melling itself with Wrayton, of Arkholme (anciently Ergom) with Cawood, Farlton, Hornby, Newland, Roburndale, Wennington, and Wray. From the verge of the county to the north-east it pursues the course of the Greta to its junction with the Lune, which it crosses to comprehend the township of Arkholme, then returns over that river by the boundary of Farlton and Caton, and leaving the Roburn to the left, terminates once more at the limits of the two counties, on the summits of the fells.

The parish church itself, which is unnoticed in Domesday, was certainly in existence a few years afterwards, when it was granted, with many others, by Roger of Poitou to St. Mary, his new endowment at Lancaster. It is, I think, evident, that the advowson of this church, founded in all probability by Montbegon, the first grantee of Hornby from the lord of Lancaster, must have been re-acquired by one of the subsequent possessors of the subordinate fee, and have been, from whatever inducement, bestowed upon the distant house of Croxton, in the county of Leicester. The founder of the cell at Hornby, which was dependent upon that house, is altogether unknown, though he must have been a Montbegon, or Longvilliers, and is generally stated in the *Compendium Compertorum* of the last visitors to have been one of the ancestors of the Lord Monteagle, by which either one or the other may have been intended.

In the pleas of assize at Lancaster, 20 Edw. I., the abbot of Croxton demands certain lands in Wretton (Wrayton), *ut jus hospitalis sui S'eti Wilfrid de Hornby*; but it does not appear that the parish church had yet been bestowed either on the parent house or the cell, nor have I hitherto been able to ascertain that important fact.

But whenever or however acquired, the advowson of this parish, and of course the right of presentation to the vicarage, continued in the house of Croxton till its dissolution. After that period it remained in the crown till the 8th of James I., when it was granted to Francis Morley and another (I suppose as trustees), and by them sold to Lord Morley and Monteagle; since which time it has followed the fortunes of Hornby Castle. It is rather extraordinary that the advowson of the vicarage should not have been included in this conveyance.

To speak of Melling as a clean, cheerful, and beautiful village, would only be to reiterate a character which is due to almost every village of this noble valley. The church, which is a spacious, handsome building of late Gothic, retains nothing of the first structure but a rich Norman doorway, such as the rebuilders of our parish churches usually and properly retained either for their beauty or antiquity, or both.

On the floor of the choir are two stones with grooves for brasses, which have been taken away: one of these is oblong, and adapted to an inscription only; the other has the outline of a male and female figure, with two others for children; and as the second Lord Monteagle directed that his body should be interred in the parish church of Melling, there is the strongest reason to believe that the latter of these covers his remains.

The upper part of the south aisle is the burial-place of the Marsdens of Wennington, and anciently of the Morleys, their predecessors in the possession of that estate; and here the classical reader will observe and admire one spirited and classical inscription, written by Major Dawson, to commemorate his brother-in-law, of whom I know nothing but what is here told, and hope every thing for the writer's sake.

M. S.
Henrici Marsden, Armigeri de Gisburn,
In agro Eboracensi;
Qui mortales Exuvias hic deposuit,
Et qui, quousque innotuit, in tantum
Bene meruit, quantum fuit æqui
Observantissimus, benevolus, beneficus,
In miseros misericors, in egenos munificus,
In universos egregie humanus,
Dolo et avaritiæ inimicus acer,
Honestum utili prætulit:
Amicus erat verè fidus, (quanta,
At at ah! quam rara felicitas!)
Comes innocuè jucundus, facetus, acutus,
Propterea flebilis omnibus bonis occidit,
Et qui vivum amabant
Mortuum desiderant.
Connubio fuit junctus Elizæ, tertiæ
Filiarum et cohæredi Willielmi Sandford,
De Askham, in comitatu Westmorlandiæ,
Armigeri.
E numerosa prole quam Uxor illi peperit,
Supersunt Henricus, Dorothea, Eliza,
Sara, et Jana: Vixêre Willielmus,
Sandford, Mildreda, et Carolus.
Ut fungatur supremis exequiis,
Atque ut revocet memoriam fugitivam
Tam chari capitis,
Hoc marmor sepulchrale qualecunque
Amoris pignus,
Dilectissima conjux posuit.
Si, Lector, virum satis noveris
Quem nunc calcibus premis,
Scis saxum effari verum,
Abi, æmulare, & cogita quod tute ipse
Brevi calcaberis.
Obiit x^{mo}. Octobris,
Anno Salutis MDCCXLII^{do}.
Ætatis suæ xlvii^{mo}.

On another monument,

Here lie the Remains of Andrew Forbes, Clerk, late Vicar of this Parish, who conscientiously discharged that Function 45 Years, and with the Approbation of all his Flock. He was interred Sep. 11th. Anno Salutis, 1745, Aged 93.

Melling, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF MELLING.			
Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccles.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} . de Croxtan.	
Id. Nov ^{br} . 1307	D ^{ns} . Theob. de S ^{co} Albano, Cl.	iidem sed A ^{ep} 'us p' lapsum.	p' mort.
23 Nov ^{br} . 1429	Fr. Joh. Leycester Fr. Ric. Boteller	iidem iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
14 Dec. 1563	Richard Harrys	The crown	
3 May, 1603	Richard Newton	ditto	
5 May, 1626	John Carr	ditto	
15 Apr. 1689	James Armstead	ditto	
	Thomas Kay, res. 12 Jul. 1689	ditto	
21 Jul. 1694	Thomas Tykham	ditto	
7 June, 1695	William Gregson	ditto	
7 Jan. 1697	Andrew Forbes	ditto	
8 Nov. 1743	Thomas Fell	ditto	
31 Jan. 1744	James Towers	ditto	Res. of T. F.
1 Mar. 1782	John Tatham	ditto	
4 Jul. 1794	John Tatham	ditto	

On a rising ground immediately above the church is one of those artificial conical mounts which abound in Lunesdale, and which perhaps in later days have been used for a different purpose than that of defence; as I find "the Gallow Hill of Melling" mentioned in the records of Hornby Castle. At Arkholme, on the opposite side of the valley, and very near the chapel of that place, is another of these mounts.

In the 8th of Edw. I. was granted to Geoffrey de Nevile free warren in Ergum, item mercatum in Ergum die Mercurii. And there is also another charter granted to Margaret, quæ fuit uxor Galfridi de Nevile, granting Feriam apud Ergum singulis annis per tres dies duraturam, scil. in vigilia, die, & crastino Baptistæ. But Arkholme has long since fallen from the dignity of a market-town.

Wennington, by way of eminence, the Town upon the Wenning, may seem to have a claim to higher antiquity than any other village in the valley; and as in that case the first settlers had the choice of a situation before them, it cannot be denied that they chose well—the fine herbage, the verdure of the surface, and the well-grown timber, all proving a rich and luxuriant soil. Here is yet remaining another appendage, common in the good old days of English plenty and hospitality to almost every manor-house, but now grown rare even about the houses of the nobility—a deer park.

The long winding rivulet called the Roeburn, which, after a course of nearly ten miles, after uniting with the Rhiburne, falls into the Wenning immediately above Hornby Castle, evidently derives its name from an animal long indigenous in South Britain, but now extinct; which, though in summer an inhabitant of exposures as high and bleak as those of the stag, spontaneously retreats in winter to woody glens, such as this, not merely for shelter, but for the purpose of browsing the young branches of trees, to which it is particularly injurious. The last filaments of this stream and the Rhiburne extend to the long line of the fells, which divided the territories of the Montbegons, Neviles, Harringtons, and Stanleys, from those of the Lacies and the Plantagenets. One part of this line is still marked by the remains of an haia dominicalis; and along these wild boundaries the great lords of each domain would meet, sometimes no doubt in amicable sport, and sometimes with ferocious hostility, while they still continue to be guarded with all the vigilance of jealous aristocracy, for the purpose of preserving from mutual encroachment the winged objects of a pursuit, equally toilsome and equally persevering, but far less dangerous than that of the stag or the roe.

TOWNSHIP OF HORNBY,

The most important and interesting subject in the whole valley of Lune after the seat of the duchy.

Hornby is unquestionably the manse of Horne, a Saxon personal name denoting the first

planter and possessor of this noble lordship after the abandonment of it by the Romans; for by them the site of the castle was unquestionably occupied, as the Roman coins lately found in digging among the ruins, and the remains of a brick pavement, sufficiently prove. Of the former, beside many of the small brass, much defaced, I have seen a very fair middle brass of the first Antoninus. It was probably the villa of some wealthy provincial on the line of the Roman way from the *Setantiorum Portus* to *Bremetonacæ*.

Perhaps no situation in the northern vales can boast of equal fertility. In point of landscape it can scarcely be surpassed. Situated on a steep insulated hill, on a curvature of the Wenning, near its junction with the Lune, it commands an enchanting view of the former river winding among woods and diversified grounds, and terminated by the vast bulk of Ingleborough, which is here seen to the greatest advantage, distinct and majestic. In front is a long reach of the winding Lune, seen from a commanding elevation on the terrace in front of the castle, which as much surpasses that of Windsor in variety of landscape, as it falls short of it in its own extent, and the majesty of the pile which it encircles.

On the richest part of the domains are the remains of the priory of Hornby, which stretched to a considerable extent on the angle of a steep bank over the Lune, and a little above its junction with the Wenning. This, by its command of the valley for many miles above, as well as beneath, is one of those situations most likely to be chosen by those who rarely chose ill for beauty any more than profit.

About half a mile higher, and on a site equally commanding and beautiful, is another remain of a very different character, and much earlier date. This is a magnificent Saxon fortification, evidently intended to guard the pass of the Lune before a bridge was erected, as it flanks the road to Grassingham, and commands the river upwards and downwards. Its form is a regular ellipsis, at the north end of which the axis major is a circular mount separated from the area below by an interior second foss. The whole area is two acres and nine perches. It has no name, but as it is unquestionably Saxon, it is perhaps not too bold a conjecture to suppose that it was the castle of Horne the first founder, and that being abandoned during the devastations of the Danes, the first Norman possessor found in an insulated natural hill, on the bank of the Wenning, a site better adapted to the genius of fortification in his age.

Still we are at a loss to determine to whose lot this fair domain fell after the Conquest, and consequently respecting the founder of the present castle it would now be rash to pronounce, perhaps idle to inquire. If it were Nicholas de Montbegon, to whom Camden, without quoting any authority, imputes it, the honour must have been longer than ordinary without a fortified head. For it is certain that Hornby had from the earliest times of which there is any record descended in the very ancient line which sprung from Fitz Arsia, along with many other lands in the southern part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and which passed together through various families for several centuries.

Abundant and repeated mention is made of Alric, a Saxon, living in the time of the Conquest, and progenitor of the family now referred to. He had a son, Swain*, a liberal benefactor to the early monks; and to him succeeded Adam, commonly called Fitz Swain, who left two daughters and co-heirs, Maud, the wife of Adam Montbegon, and Annabel, who appears to have been unmarried.

In the fifth of Stephen I find Roger de Montbegon. He was succeeded by a son, Adam de Montbegon, who having married Maud, daughter and heir of Adam Fitz Swain, confirmed several grants made by Adam her father to the priory of Montbretton. Upon his death, which happened 10th Henry III., his castle of Hornby was committed to the custody of William Earl Warren; shortly after which, Henry de Montbegon being found to be cousin, and next heir of Roger, had livery of his lands; and the year ensuing obtained a royal precept to the Earl of Warren to deliver possession of Hornby Castle.

* Monast. Angl. p. 651, &c.



Looking from Windy Cove, N. W.





From the descendants of Nicholas de Montbegon, the supposed founder, under the name Monegen, we have a connected chain of evidence as to the descents and passage of this castle and honour to the present day.

Roger * de Montbegon ten. viii feoda mil. in Com. Lancaster infra Limam (the File, now the Filde,) & extra & Adam de Montbegon antecessor ejus dedit Henrico de Rokesby ii car. in Wennington per servicium militare unde xiiii car. faciunt i feod.

The same Adam gave to Geoffrey de Valoniis, in Farleton and Cancefeld, vi car.

Roger de Montbegon dedit canonicis de Hornby c acras terre in eleemosyn.

From this last circumstance it is left doubtful whether Roger de Montbegon were or were not founder of this cell. The term canonici de Hornby seems to render it probable that a cell existed here antecedently to the time of Roger de Montbegon; but if this were the case, it is remarkable that c acres exceeded the measure of land of which these monks were seised in Hornby at the dissolution.

A. 13 Hen. III. that king confirms to Hubert de Burgh and Marg^t. his wife, "Manerium, castrum, honorem & totam socam de Hornby, cum advocacione prioratus & totam terram in Mellinge cum advocacione ecclesiæ & totam terram in Wra, Tunstall, Argum, & Wraton, Wennington, Veteri Wennington, Farlton, & Cansfield," which they held ex dono & concessione H. de Monegeden.

And by an inquest in the office of the duchy of Lancaster, S. D. title Hon. de Lanc. Loynsdale, it is found, that Hubert de Burgh held manerium de Hornby de Hen. de Munden (the name of Monegeden contracted by vulgar pronunciation), & ipse de Domino rege sed per quod servitium juratores nesciunt.

In the 8th of the following reign, after a short interval of possession in the family of Longvillers, it had passed to the flourishing family of the Neviles, but whether by descent, marriage, or purchase, does not appear; for in that year the king grants to Geoffry de Nevile, liberam warrenam in Dominio suo de Erghum, Horneby, Mellinge, & Wray, item mercatum in Erghum die mercurii.

Again, 13 Edw. I. to Geoffry de Nevile free warren in Horneby, Tunstall, Wraton, Wenngton (Wennington).

In the Testa de Nevile is the following Inq. de manerio de Hornby, of which I am not sure whether it is not rather prior to the former, especially as it makes no mention of Longvillers.

Ric. de Burgo, Benedict de Hergum (Arkholme), Adam de Farlton, Simo de Farlton, Adam clericus de Clatton (a very early incumbent of Claughton before its regular endowment as a rectory), Roger de Tonstall, Will. Aaron de Farlton, Joh. f. Eve de Tonstall, Hen. de Wenngton, Hen. fil. Rob. de Wenngton, Ad. fil. Andrew de Farlton, Wm. fil. Regine de Stordis (Storthes), Rob. f. Walthem de Herghum, Tho. f. Al. de Herghum, &c. &c. Juratores dicunt, quod Huberte de Burgo tenet manerium de Hornby de herede de Mundene & ipse in capite de domino rege. Ibidem ecclesia in donatione Dⁿⁱ. regis.

Five years after this time Geoffry de Nevile was dead; for in that year the king granted to Marg. wife of Geoff. de Nevile, deceased, the castle of Hornby, with the appurtenances held in capite of the crown.

From Geoff. this castle and honour descended to Sir Thos. Nevile the younger, who, "saith the record," had issue Thomas, Jane, and Margaret; after whose (the father's) death, the said Thomas had issue Margaret, and died; which Margaret entered into the said castle and manor, and married the Duke of Exeter, and had issue one Henry, and died; after whose death the said duke held the said castle by courtesie, and after Henry his son's death the said duke let his estate (here) to certain persons for term of life.

"The which surrendrit ther estate to Sir W^m. Harrington, and Marg^t. his wife, and to John Langton, being in reversion of the symple, as cosins and heirs of Sir Robert Nevile, K^t. (after which) Langton and Harrington made partition of the s^d castle and lands, with other lands in fee-simple."

In this partition Hornby fell to the lot of Harrington.

This Sir William Harrington was killed at the battle of Agincourt, and left Sir Tho.

* Testa de Nevile.

Harrington, killed at the battle of Wakefield, having John, James, and Robert. John was slain at the same battle; but the father survived him by the space of one day. James Harrington, the second son, was attainted with many others 1st Henry VII., leaving issue John Harrington, supposed to have been poisoned. Sir Robert, the third son, had issue James Harrington, rector of Badsworth, and dean of York.

John Harrington, slain at Wakefield, left two daughters, Anne, married to Sir Edward Stanley, Knt. afterwards Lord Monteagle; and Elizabeth, married, first, to John Stanley, of Melling, base son of that "goodly man" James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, and after his decease to Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, Esq.

In the fourth of Henry VIII. Sir Edward Stanley obtained from that king a grant of Hornby, on the supposition that the attainted James Harrington was tenant in fee, a fact which the Harringtons long and obstinately contested. He, however, maintained possession for life, and left this and his other great estates to Thos. Lord Monteagle, his eldest son, who left William, who died at Hornby, A. D. 1584, and was buried, as appears, at Mellinge.

This nobleman left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who, marrying Edward Parker, Lord Morley, carried into that family the barony of Monteagle. The issue of this marriage was William, Lord Morley and Monteagle, who had Henry, who had Thos. Lord Morley and Monteagle, seised of the castle and honour of Hornby, A. D. 1663. He was a popish recusant, and distressed by sequestrations, &c. for his loyalty to the cause of Charles I.; in consequence of which, after successive mortgages, by deed, dated 26 Jan. 1663, he conveyed the equity of redemption to Robert, Earl of Cardigan.

In this family the estate continued till 1713, when by deed dated 30 Oct. eo anno, George, Earl of Cardigan, for the consideration of 14,500*l.* conveyed the castle and honour of Hornby, with its dependencies, to the notorious Francis Charters, who held it to his death, which happened Feb. 25, 1732. He left an *only* daughter, married to Earl of Wemys, by whom David, Lord Elcho, well known by the part he bore in the rebellion of 1745-6, and Francis Charters, second son, to whom it was devised by the last will of Francis Charters, the elder, dated March 8, 1730, and proved in Ar. Prer. Cant. by Archibald, Lord Hay, Andrew Fletcher, and Duncan Forbes. Lord Elcho died attainted near Geneva, April 29, 1787, S. P. and Francis, his younger brother, then become Earl of Wemys, together with Francis, Lord Elcho, his son, by deed dated May 15, 1789, bargained and sold the said castle, honour, &c. to John Marsden, of Wennington Hall, in Lancashire, Esq. the present possessor.

Of the original castle, as built by Montbegon, there are no remains. The foundations of two round towers, removed in the late alterations, were probably the work of the Neviles, about the time of Edw. I. The great tower now remaining was evidently the keep of the castle, and built by Edward, the first Lord Monteagle, whose name and motto remain upon it. In front of this appears, by the foundations, to have been a quadrangle, of which one side coincided with the present house, and the opposite one with the brow of the hill. A base court, with other out-buildings, extended to the verge of the town. These were probably slighted at the demolition of the castle by order of the parliament, during the great rebellion.

The present front appears to have been built by the Charters family, who brought it to the state in which it appears in Buck's view. The Eagle Tower was the work of Lord Wemys, about 1743. It may be doubted whether it were inhabited, or in an habitable state, under the Brudenells. Lord Wemys was there a considerable time in 1743, and planted the elms on the south of the castle. Lord Elcho slept there on his march southward with the rebel army, A. D. 1745. Lord Wemys came to Hornby in the course of a year or two, but having received some insults at Lancaster, on account of his brother's political connexions, abandoned it in disgust; after which it was permitted gradually to dilapidate till the last alienation; since which not only has the habitable part of the former castle been put into complete repair, but considerable additions have been made, so that the whole has a very magnificent and striking appearance on whatever quarter it is approached. What then must

have been its aspect in its original state? Its general aspect most resembles that of Castle Campbell in Scotland, but with an air of cheerfulness seldom observed in that sombre country.

Our uncertainty with respect to the origin and the founder of this castle can only be removed in part, and by conjectural reasoning. All the manors and villages, which in after times constituted the honour of Hornby, were portions of the Terra Regis in Eurwicsshire, which not long after the date of Domesday were granted to Roger of Poitou. At this time they were so many independent hamlets holding immediately under the crown.

The first of the Montbegons who has been discovered by the industry of Dugdale is Roger de Montbegon, who in the fifth of Stephen held lands in the county of Lincoln. His descendants are distinctly traced through four generations, in none of which occurs the name of Nicholas, to whom Camden, on better authority no doubt than we can now refer to, assigns the honour of having founded Hornby Castle. It seems then to follow that Nicholas, whether father of the first Roger or not, must have preceded him; and as his successor was transacting business in the fifth of Stephen, Nicholas must have been contemporary with Roger of Poitou, and of the first grantee under him, surely the most favoured of his dependents; for in parting with Hornby, the Norman lord of Lancaster alienated the flower of his possessions, and one which in almost every respect surpassed the castle and lordship which he retained as the seat of his own barony. An extent of feudal dependencies little less than eighty miles in circumference, of which all the commons were ranged by wild deer, two beautiful parks well stocked, a fishery almost ten miles in length on one of the finest rivers in the kingdom, a tract of alluvial land upon its banks scarcely equalled in fertility, a strong and commanding site for the head of the barony, and, lastly, the power of assembling a little army from among the feodatories of the estate, all together form such an assemblage of charms under every state of manners, as implies some very powerful claim upon the bounty of the grantor on the part of his countryman Montbegon.

When this man took possession of his domain, and traversed with delighted eyes the margin of Lune and Wenning, where almost every step would present him with some new beauty, his first object would be the choice of a site, according to the Norman taste, high and rocky, for his intended fortress. The remains of the Saxon fortification on the margin of the Lune had no attractions, the style and taste of fortification were changed, and the Normans did not willingly build but on an elevated site, and a foundation of native rock. Such a spot, however, marked perhaps down to that time by the remains of a Roman villa, would quickly present itself,—a steep and conical knoll, half begirt by the Wenning, which in every direction excepting one commanded views more interesting to him on other accounts than their beauty, which to his mind perhaps would form but a very slight accession to the charms of abundance and possession.

Here then I distinctly perceive the rise of a Norman castle of the second order, with its square keep, perpendicular buttresses, its bailey scarcely extending beyond the level of the summit, and its little chapel. Assuming, as chronology not only allows, but almost compels us to do, that this work commenced very nearly with the commencement of the 12th century, or about the first of Henry I., the architecture of that period is so well known that an elevation might almost be given of the first castle, together with all its details of architecture.

Of this first erection, however, it is needless to repeat, that not a vestige remains but in imagination. Hornby, from the numerous advantages of its situation, has, under a long and varying succession of lords, almost always been an habitable mansion, as well as a fortress; and has been uniformly enlarged, altered, and adapted to every change of fashion and habits through the long occupancy of Montbegon, de Burgh, Longvilliers, Nevile, and Harrington, to the time of the first Lord Monteagle, who seems to have brought it to perfection. The large portion of the keep now remaining has been already stated to be his work, and there is nothing now appearing above the surface of higher antiquity, though the foundations of a

tower have not many years since been taken up, of which the wall, probably much contracted above, was thirty-six feet thick.

From this rapid sketch, a retrospect of more than seven hundred years, I return to the opinion already expressed, that the lord of Lancaster, in parting with Hornby, divested himself of a fairer portion of his vast domain than Lancaster itself. I will go farther, and presume to add, than any site or property within the county of Lancaster.

That, by royal bounty, by fortunate marriages, or other causes, there are within this wealthy county much more extensive and valuable estates is not to be denied; but almost all Lancashire south of Lune, excepting Blackburn hundred, is a flat, uninteresting tract; and, accordingly, Clitheroe Castle, which commanding a fine reach of Ribblesdale, can alone be put in competition with Hornby, much resembles in its remains what Hornby was at first, but as a situation must be contented with a far inferior place.

The beauties of Whalley are monastic. Pursuing the inquiry southward, Houghton Tower, on a bold and noble situation, may have some claims; but it overlooks a country without features, with the advantage, however, of a fine reach of coast.

What Latham was cannot now with certainty be discovered. But it is very certain that it stood on a "spungy moorish flat," and of course could never have been a picturesque and interesting object. Yet, when we recollect the ancient fame of the place, the magnificence of its former lords, and their intimate connexion with the history of their country, it is pleasing to catch but a single glimpse of what it was. This glimpse is afforded by a very curious and characteristic ballad discovered in the British Museum, and published with many errors in the proper names (errors perhaps committed by the illiterate writer himself,) in Mr. Weber's edition of the Battle of Flodden Field.

Farewell Latham, that bright bower,
Nine towers thou bearest on hye,
 And other *nine* thou bearest in the utter walls:
 Within thee may be lodged kinges three.

With the delineation of the former may be contrasted the expansion and present splendour of the next.

Farewell Knoweslay, that *litell* tower
 Undernethe the holles so whore,
 Ever when I think on that brighte bower,
 Wyte me not though my heart be sore.

Latham, as it stood when this account of it was written, and probably with little change to its fatal demolition, is known to have been the work of Thomas, the first Earl of Derby, whom his son-in-law Henry the Seventh had made too great for the modest house of his ancestors. It must be supposed to have been built by a peer so great and wealthy in the first style of magnificence; and accordingly we are here informed that it had no fewer than eighteen towers, nine in the outer, and as many in the inner wall. The whole must have been surrounded by a deep foss, immediately within which, and beyond the drawbridge, would appear a strong gateway, more lofty and of larger dimensions than the other towers. The curtain wall ranging off to right and left from the first gateway would have eight angles, in each of which was placed a flanking tower. Within this outer inclosure would be another foss, with its drawbridge and inner gateway opposite to the former; but the eight towers of the second inclosure, instead of flanking a curtain wall like the former, must have been attached to the walls and angles of the body of the house, and from the time at which they were erected, may have been either square or octagonal. One of these unquestionably was the Eagle Tower, known from the account of the great siege to have contained seventy yards of flooring, in which were probably the principal apartments. This is all which can now be known or conjectured with respect to this celebrated place.

From Latham sprung Sir Edward Stanley, a third son of the first earl, who won his way,

I fear, to the possession of the honour of Hornby by a combination of treachery and cruelty not often exceeded even in the stories of ancient tragedy. This will once more be attended to in its proper place.

Meanwhile I return from this short excursion, which, by a series of brief comparisons, was intended to show that the county of Lancaster, though abounding with large estates, and adorned by some magnificent residences, has nothing comparable to Hornby in point of fertility and beauty. Where were the eyes, and where the feelings of interest, or even of family attachment itself in some great persons, when this noble estate was exposed to sale and neglected, it is not the object of a work like the present to inquire.

This castle and family wanted not the common but dignified appendage of a religious house within or contiguous to their domain. This was the priory already noticed, dependent upon the monastery of Croxton, in the county of Leicester, undoubtedly founded by one of the Montbegons, and probably by the first Roger. One, however, of that name gave to these canons 100 acres of land in Hornby, the flower of his estate both in point of beauty and fertility. On an elevated point of this domain, and on a site not quite monastic, but rather exposed to the sweeping winds of the valley, stood this priory, of which the foundations only can now be traced.

The church, which I suspect to have had only a middle and north aisle like Bolton, has been about one hundred and twenty feet in length, with a small projection for a north transept, and an oblong foss surrounding the whole. A few memorials, partly of the priors and partly of the lords, lie scattered about, particularly one long tapering stone with a sword and double cross, under which the skeleton of a tall man was discovered. This had been idly supposed to be the remains of the first Lord Monteagle; but the style of the gravestone is of much higher antiquity, and had much more probably been laid over an Harrington, and perhaps a Nevile. There are two other stones with crosses only, lying on the barn floor, and the upper part of a third with a cross fleury.

The site and demesnes of this priory were granted to the second Lord Monteagle A°. 36 Hen. VIII. The lands are still ascertained, but now consist of no more than seventy acres, so unusually fertile, however, that in the year 1584 great part of them was valued at a mark per acre. This appears from a survey of that year:

North west of ye castel and towne of Hornbie standeth the priory of Hornby (are we to suppose from the word *standeth* that the house was yet entire?) adjoining even unto the great rivers Loyne and Wenning, having about it demesne lands, which are both excellent meadow, arrable, and pasture, containing $71\frac{1}{2}$ acres, nowe in my lords handes. Whereupon 40 acres ther will be xiii^s. iv^d. per acre given yerey for rent, and for the rest ther will bee geven v^s.

Valet per ann. xxxiv^{li}. x^s. x^d.

Among these lands is mentioned the priory Ayre, as lying on both sides of the Wenning. Ayre in this neighbourhood is exactly synonymous with *ease* in south Lancashire, both the one and the other meaning rich irriguous lands, occasionally overflowed by the adjoining rivers. I believe them to be radically the same word, as the consonants *r* and *s* are often converted, and both to be derived from the Saxon *ea*, water.

Hornby, like most other towns which have arisen under the protection of castles, had its burgesses; and if the feelings of its earlier lords had in any degree resembled those of modern times, would have unquestionably had its representatives in parliament; but that right, now become so important, was in the days of high aristocracy regarded as a burden rather than a privilege. Their customs and small old feudal payments to the lord are detailed in a survey of the honour made after the death of the first Lord Monteagle; but they are of little curiosity or importance. A single memorandum, however, in this survey, must not be passed over.

Itm. Park in Wray, measuring lx acres, which Lord Edward Monteagle gave to the poor of Hornby to put in, viz. ev'y household^r to pay 11^d. per yere for ev'y cow.

Itm. Park of Intack, enclosed for two kye, viz. vi acres geven by report by Lord Edward Monteagle, *when he came from Scottish Field*, to ev'y tenant nil.

It may deserve to be remembered here, that in the neighbouring village of Caton is a large

pasture still called Flodden Field ; on the occasion of which name, tradition reports, that it belonged to a yeoman, one of Lord Monteagle's followers, who, on his return, was so much struck by the resemblance of its outline in miniature to that of the ground on which he stood during the great engagement, that he gave it the same name.

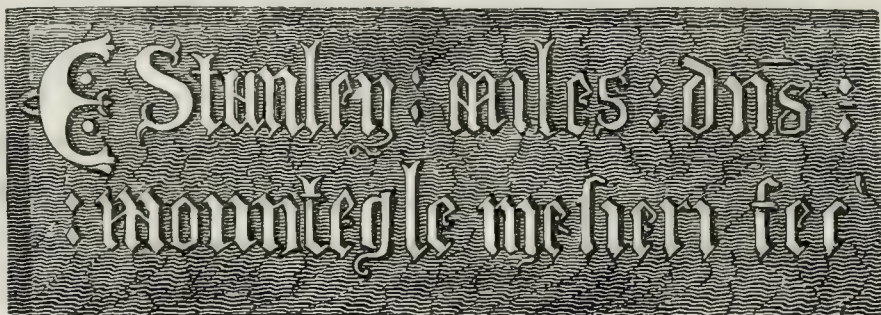
At Farlton, about a mile south from Hornby, and on low ground, near the bank of Lune, is the site with some slight vestiges of a castle, which in the fifteenth century belonged to a younger branch of the Harringtons. How the lords of Hornby became possessed of it I have not been able to discover ; but in the survey of that honour A. D. 1581, the park and castle of Farlton are enumerated. In the same survey,

Cust. circa facturam } In diversis summis solutis ex mandato Edvardi Stanley, Domini Monteagle, operantibus circa
nove cancelle de Hornby. } novam facturam nove cancelle in Hornby, & nova logie infra parcum de Hornby, iii^{xxv}l.
xix^s. ii^d.



South-east View of Hornby Church.

The chapel of St. Margaret of Hornby was begun by Edward Lord Monteagle, in consequence, as tradition reports, of a vow made at Flodden. The plan was magnificent, with that mixture of the grotesque in fantastic spouts, &c. which began to be fashionable about that period ; but the octagon tower alone, which retains his arms encircled with the garter, was finished by himself. It bears the following inscription :



The choir was completed by his executors immediately after his decease ; but the body of the chapel was finished in a comparatively slight and far inferior manner. I am inclined to acquit Lord Monteagle's executors, and to suppose that they actually accomplished the whole of his design, which was to finish the new chancel, the chapelry of Hornby, which

consists of Hornby itself, Farlton, Wray with Bolton and Robornedale, being left to their own discretion with respect to the nave. The style of this latter part was such as to render it not easy to determine whether it were slightly built immediately after Lord Monteagle's work had been left unfinished after his death, or had been erected together with a chancel uniform with itself a short time before.

On the whole, the chapel of Hornby, in its present state of remaining antiquity and defective restoration, will be beheld by the eye of taste with a mixture of rejoicing and regret. The two ends just completed at the founder's decease, and promising something good in the nave, have fortunately been preserved; but the nave itself, which was beginning to dilapidate, cried aloud for a more rational and consistent restoration than it has lately received. Without columns, arches, or ailes, with a flat roof, and every appearance of modernism within, it has indeed something without resembling Lord Monteagle's part; but it is a partial and external resemblance only, such as the sixteenth century would have rejected with disgust.

In the churchyard remains the tall base of a very singular and ancient cross, which, if it were not removed from the priory at the dissolution or since, will prove that a chapel existed here for centuries before Lord Monteagle's work.

It is pleasing to reflect and to record, that since the year 1789 very extensive and now thriving plantations of oak have been rapidly restoring the neglect or the depredations of a century preceding upon this estate.

Of the buildings, the restoration, whether of the present or the last generation, might have been better conducted. A long-sashed front, with a centre and two wings, conceals, in no very seemly style, some remaining works of the Stanleys, perhaps of the Harringtons; but the use of rude flag-stones on the modern battlements, instead of handsome moulded battlements, can scarcely be endured: for the massy eagle, however lately repaired, much may be forgiven: it forcibly recalls the name of one line among its ancient possessors, and the correspondent glories of Flodden.

After this rapid sketch of the place, and this general deduction of its descents, the following curious and original papers, selected from documents still remaining after so many revolutions of property at the castle, will have become sufficiently intelligible, or at least will become intelligible, by a few connecting notes and observations. In this I shall not confine myself to the order of time, but begin with a curious inquisition of survey, bearing date A. D. 1584.

"The castell of Horneby is verie faire built, standing stately upon the topp of a great hill, having several gates and wardes before ye shall enter into ye saide castle: and at the lowest foot of the hill standeth the first gate; and the towne of Horneby, being a mercate towne, doth adjoin unto the first gate of ye saide castell.

[Here an account of the old park is wanting.]

"New P^{ke}. } There is besides on the south-west side of the saide castell a parke, called New Parke, where there is
 } both redd deare and fallowe deare, containing clxxii acres. All the saide parke remaineth in the lorde's hands for the provision of his house.

"The great rivers of } Also the river of Loyne, which is very great and large, runneth along by the priorie ground,
 Loyne and Wenning. } which is in the lorde's hands, toward Lancaster; and one other river, called Wenning, runneth through part of Horneby town toward Lancaster aforesaid, into the river of Loyne at the further end of the priorie grounds: and in these two rivers the lord hath libertie of fishing, and none but he, to wit, from Kirkby Lonesdale bridge unto Caton mill, which is about seven miles; and in said river is yearely taken-great plenty of salmons, pikes, trouts, morts, and divers other good fresh water fish, which is thought to be well worth by yere xx^l."

The whole precinct of the castle itself, within the outer walls, amounted to twenty-one acres; and the whole of the demesne lands of Hornby amounted to 3283A. 3R. 6½P., besides the great deer park, which lay on the right hand of the road from Hornby to Melling, and measured 500 acres.

In this survey is mentioned, I think for the last time, the castle of Farlton; but I suspect it to have then been in a dilapidated state.

The dependent manors here enumerated are Wrayton, Thurland, Wennington, Bolton, Robornedale, Wray, Ergum, and Cawood. We have thus additional proof that this noble estate, with its dependencies, had nothing comparable to it in the county; for though the estates of the house of Derby were of much greater value, they were of much less extent, as lying in a low and cultivated district; and, for the same reason, much less interesting in point of scenery. But at Hornby was a gradation in fertility from the rich priory lands on the banks of Lune to the barren heaths of the fells, of which the last, which added least to the emolument of the lord, contributed most to his enjoyment. But one part of this great estate might contribute equally to both; for then, and almost two centuries afterwards, there was no obstruction to the ascent of the salmon, which were wont to obey the instinct of nature in such countless multitudes, that in the memory of persons now alive, it was dangerous at that season of the year to ford the Lune on horseback. This valuable and delightful privilege the Monteagle family appear to have defended with much pertinacity against their powerful dependants, the Tunstalls; for in the same collection of evidences I met with a memorandum, from which it appears that the tenants of Tunstall had been amerced in the court of Hornby, in the 13th of Henry VIII., for illegally destroying the salmon, and afterwards rescuing the persons who were attached for non-payment of the fine.

“ Tenentes de Tonstall, debent pro amerciamentis super ipsos impositis a 1^{mo}. ad xiii^m. annum Henrici VIII. pro piscatione in aqua de Loyne, tempore illicito & *inseisionabili*, videlicet pro capiendo les *keps* (the lean or kipper fish), et quod rescussum fecerunt, xi. vi.”

And from the Rolls at Lancaster, it appears that great riots and disturbances had taken place on this account between Lord Monteagle's servants and the people of *Thorland*; forty of whom were indicted at the assizes at one time for a riot, and for cursing Lord Monteagle and his servants.

It is deeply to be regretted that no ground-plan or distinct survey of a castle so magnificent as to inclose twenty-one acres within its precinct should have been preserved. The outer gateway, however, at the entrance from the town, was remaining till within the few last years; but it was neither stately, strong, nor ancient, being a single arch, with the date 1577.

The following abstracts will be divided into two classes: first, such as illustrate the manners and habits of the family; secondly, such as relate to the long contested lawsuit betwixt the Monteagle family and the representatives of the Harringtons. From several hints obliquely thrown out, by friends as well as enemies, Sir Edward Stanley, the first Lord Monteagle, appears to have been a very wicked man, of a cast and character very uncommon in those unreflecting times. In an ill-written account of the Stanley family, compiled, however, by the help of original authorities, which should have fallen into better hands, Sir Edward Stanley is said to have held the materiality and physical mortality of the soul, which, in his opinion, died with the body. There was certainly something extraordinary about the man, which, in an age so unreflecting, and amidst the feudal and knightly habits in which young persons of his high rank were then bred, prompted him to speculate, however unhappily, on any metaphysical subject. Now, whether this abominable persuasion were the cause or the effect of his actual guilt; whether he had reasoned himself into materialism in order to drown the voice of conscience; or fell into the sin of murder, because he had previously reasoned himself out of all ideas of responsibility, does not appear; but his practice, as might have been expected, was suited to his principles, and Hornby was too rich a bait to a man who hoped for no enjoyment but in the present life, and feared no retribution in another. Accordingly, we find him loudly accused of having poisoned his brother-in-law, John Harrington, by the agency of a servant; and he is suspected also of having proved, or attempted to prove, himself tenant of the honour of Hornby by the courtesy, through subornation of perjury. A man, however, may occasionally be under the influence of superstition

without a grain of religion; and probably his vow to erect a chapel at Hornby might be entered into on such a principle, though the instance of his liberality and gratitude after the victory at Flodden, already noticed, was more rational, and less suspicious.

From the same authority (whatever it were, but certainly taken from the family papers at Latham) we are assured that this Lord Monteagle, either by the vigour of his own mind, by the increasing apprehensions natural to advanced life, or by pious conversation with some of those ecclesiastics to whom his will proves him to have been attached, was happily brought to a better sense before his decease, and in his latter days had renounced the errors of his youth. From the date of his death it were scarcely to be expected that any symptoms of unadulterated piety should be exhibited in his will—of superstition there is a plentiful crop; but the items are curious, and more illustrative of the manners of the times than if the bounties of the testator had been better directed.

“ It is necessarie and requisite for every good true christian man to provide, foresee, and to ordain for ye life ev’lasting in heaven.

“ I, therefore, Edward Stanley, Knt. Lord Monteagle, Knight of the Order of the Garter, being hale, and of good deliberation, and of perfect mind and memorie,—laude, therefore, and praise be to Almighty God, my maker and redeemer, remembering the good and sweet intelligence of theese sentences: *Memento homo, quod cinis es & in cineres reverteris*, and of this Domini tuæ.....quia morieris; willing while reson ruleth in my minde, and quietness in the members of my bodie, of my temporal goods somewhat to ordain for ye good of my sowle, do ordaine this my present last will the vth day of April, MDXXIII. in man^r and forme as is herein expressed. I give and bequethe my soule to Almighty God, the glorious and eternal Trinitie, to our Ladie S^t. Marie, moder of M^cie, S^t. Margarete, and to all ye saintes in heaven; my bodie to be buried in the new chancel, to be made at my costes and charges with all convenient haste, at ye est ende of ye chapell of S^t. Margarett at Hornbie; and I will that my executors undermentioned bestow and expend in and aboute ye wall, buildings, framework, glasse, and covering of ye same newe chancell ye sum of c m^kes, and more if it shall bee seen requisite to my saide executors, and more for ye hallowing of saide chapell and churche yard as shal bee required; the saide chapell beeing dedicated to ye honor of God, and ye blessed Virgin S^t. Margarett: and in case I dep’t this life before ye hallowing of saide chapell and chapell yarde, then my bodie for ye tyme to be humate within ye priorie churche of Hornebie; and I further wille, that on ye next daye aft^r ye dedication of ye said chapell, my bodie to be exhume and transferred, with ye consent and assistance of ye pryor there, which hath granted me ye same, ye case happening in his dayes, and of other haveing interest, and soe to bee brought and buried within ye newe chancell aforesaide.

“ Also, I will that my executors ordain and cause a convenient marble stone to bee laide upon me, with an image of copper and gilt graven in ye same, and with six scotcheons of my armes, with scripture therto necessarie; or elles to laye my bodie in a standing tombe ther, with an image in gross coop and gilt thereon, as shall be most seemlie to ye chancell, and mye helm and armes to bee sett up; or elles this otherwise, to bee devised and ordered by my saide executors, and inasmuch as they maye avoide ye pompe of this wretched worlde, to bestowe c m^kes, more or lesse, as shall seem to my executors.

“ Alsoe, I wil my funerall to bee orderyd and done in like man^r and forme as other barons of England, beeing of ye order of ye Garter, that is to saye, in avoidyng pompe and vane glorie, with black gownes to my servants, my children and my friendes with doyll (dole), and distribucion among poore folks and other in alms, and for ye same to bestowe ye some of c^l. and more; and I will, in case that my bodie bee first humate at ye priorie, that then the daye of removing of the same, my executors cause masse and dirge to bee done for my soule at S^t. Margarett’s chapell, and then to give in alms to priests, clerks, and poore folks, as to them shall bee thought expedient.

“ Alsoe, I will that xxiv white gownes be geven to xxiv poor honest men, to beare torches.

“ Also, I bequethe to ev’y priest saying masse and doying s’vice ye daye of my buriall viii^d., and to ev’y clerke iv^d.; and I further will, that at that daye Master Richard Beverley, priour of ye Black Fryars of Lancaster, or, in his absence, another doctor in divinitie bee provided to make a sermon, and to have for paine and labor xx^s.

“ Item, I bequethe to the abbot of Croxton xl shillings, and to ye covent xl^s. to praye for me.

“ It^m. To ye abbat and covent of Christal xl^s.; to ye abbat and covent of Jorevoux xxxi^s. viii^d.; to ye abbat and covent of Forness v m^kes; to ye abbat and covent of Sallay xl^s., and a velvet crimson gowne of my wyfe and ladie to make a vestment.

“ Item, To ye abbat and co’vent of Cockersand v m^kes; to ye priour and co’vent of Lancaster xl^s., they alle to pray for my soule.

“ Alsoe, to ye priour of Hornbie, chaplain within ye castell chapell of Hornebie, for my cors present and mortuarie, and for my wyfe’s mortuarie, vi^l. xiii^s. iv^d.

“ It^m. To ev’y one of my four moder churches, Saynt Peter of Yorke, our Ladie of Southwelle, Saynt Jhon of Bev’ley, and Saynt Wilfrid of Rypon, vi^s. viii^d.

“ It^m. To my p’ish church of Melling for tithes unpaide, xx^s.

“ Also, To ye pryor of Hornebie for a general absolution of mee, and to praye for my soule, my wyfe soule, and ye soules of my children, xl^s.

"Alsoe, To ye most excellent prince and my sovereign good lord Kynge Henrie VIII. a small gold ring, with a table of a dyamond viii square sett in ye same, and c^l in gold, beseeching his grace to pray for my soule, and to bee good and gracious, good lorde, unto my sonne and heeir.

"Alsoe, To my lord cardinal's grace a gold ring, with a pointe of a dyamond sett in ye same, and xx^l. in golde, beseeching his grace to bee good to my executors, and favourable for ye confirmation of my charitie, bed house, and free school."

At the date of this will he was building the chapel of Hornby, of which the progress and precise state, at that time, are very distinctly marked. From the mention of consecrating not only the chapel but the cemetery, one would suppose that no chapel had previously existed on the site; but this is highly improbable, as it already bore the name of the patroness, St. Margaret; and a very ancient cross (a ponderous block of freestone) of very high antiquity, and not likely to have been removed from any other place, still remains on the south side of the yard. It is impossible not to blame his executors, whether they actually removed the body from the Priory church or not; which, after all, it is probable that they never did; for to their inattention or avarice it is owing that we have not now remaining, and that this work does not exhibit a plate of "a convenient marble stone, (laid over the first Lord Monteagle), with an image of copper gilt, or else a standing tomb, with an image in gross copper," that is, an entire statue; as the former was meant to be a flat plate. The last idea deserves to be remarked. We know of no entire statues of bronze on tombs of this period, or near it, but those of Henry VII. and his queen; nor of any antecedent to it beneath the rank of kings: and I fear that, even then, an hundred marks would have been very inadequate to the expense.

In this will we have the only mention, which I recollect, of a prior of the Black Friars at Lancaster. Master Richard Beverley was a doctor in divinity, and, no doubt, a distinguished preacher at that time. It is not much to the credit of the wealthy monks, whose means and leisure were so abundant, that they had almost wholly abandoned the duty of preaching to mendicants; while, on the other hand, there is something very incongruous in the idea of men who had proceeded to the highest degrees in the universities being reduced to the sordid necessity of begging their bread from door to door.

Of the characters of the two last Stanleys, Barons Monteagle, there are no memorials: but there was a tradition, long preserved in the country, that it was Thomas, afterwards the second lord, who struck the fatal blow, which, after many previous wounds, killed King James the Fourth at the battle of Flodden.

A few gleanings, however, respecting his son, have been gathered from a single remaining composition at Hornby, in the years 1581 and 1582.

"Charge about Lord Monteagle's burial:—P^d to Jhon Troutbeck, surgeon, for his lab^r and paines in and ab^t the keypyng of the bodie of Sir W^m Stanley, K^t. Lord Monteagle, upon the ground, after his lop's dethe, from the xth day of November, 1581, to the xiith of December, at vi^s. a day for hymselfe and his man, with xiii^s p^d for spices, for preserving the s^d corpse upon the ground, x^l. iii^s."

This not only proves the expense of embalming, at that time, but another very peculiar fact, which may, perhaps, be overlooked; namely, that the surgeon attended every day during more than a month for the purpose of continuing the process; so that the body cannot have been cered and chested till immediately before the funeral. This previous expense more than equalled that of the funeral itself, which was far from magnificent, as appears by the next article.

"Sum total of chardge at the buriál of Lord Monteagle, x^l. ii^s. x^d. The family expenditure of this year was mdxcv^l. v^s. ii^d.; and the income of the estates, midxc^l. xix^s. iv^d. ob."

The auditor was Christopher Carus, Esq. of Halton. A few memoranda, of a lighter nature, relating to the visits and amusements of the first generation of Morley Monteagle, in the next year, are not unworthy of being preserved.

"To Lady Morley, on her lap's journey to Myddleton Hall, lx^a; and at Hornbie to playe, x^a; and at Hornbie, in her lap's bed-chamber, xx^a.

"It^m, p^d to lord Morley, at Thurland, when his l^p was at playe ther, x^a."

The next article affords a striking proof of the turbulent state of manners, when, even at the county assizes, the retainers of great men could not be prevented from breaking the peace. It appears that the servants themselves were generally armed with swords.

"P^d to Andrew, the surgeon, of Lancaster, who tuck upon him to cure Rob^t Baynes' theigh, being both broken and hurt with a sword pointe; and also Rob. Bolde, being throssing (thrust) into his side with a sword at an affray maid at ye somer assizes at Lancaster, between the Lord Strange's men and the Lord Morley men, xvi^l. xvi^a. v^d."

Whether the surgeons of Lancaster, at that time, were great adepts in curing flesh-wounds I do not know; but it is pretty evident that, when employed by the great, they were considerable proficients in the art of making bills.

The first of those papers, which relate to the Harrington cause, is a petition and complaint of Anne and Elizabeth Harrington to King Edward IV., showing,

"That becaus ye castel and honoure of Hornby were holde of o^r sovereign lord ye kynge by k^{ts} service, you were possessed of ye keypyng of s^d Anne and Elizabeth, as of y^r duchee of Lancast^r by k^{ts} s^{vice}.

"And ye soe possessed y^r of granted s^d keypyng, &c. to ye Lord Stanley, duryng ye noonage of s^d complainants.

"And it is soe, most graciouse l^d, y^t after ye decese of Tho. Harrington aiel, untoe y^r saide complainants, and I^{no} Harrington, ther fad^r, James Harrington, k^{nt} tooke ye s^d complainants, and them kepped as prisoners, contrarie to their willes, in divers places, by longe space entendyng ye utter destructon and disenheritaunce of ye s^d complaynants, untoe ye tyme they were, by y^r hygh comaundment, delyvered oute of his keypyng intoe ye keypyng of ye Lord Stanley. Alsoe, ye saide James hathe, sins ye decese of ther s^d aiel and fader, occupied s^d castle (Hornby), manors, lordship, &c."

In consequence of this appointment of Edward IV., which, as far as regarded the removal of these young ladies out of the hands of the male heir, was an act of justice and mercy, Lord Stanley availed himself of the opportunity thus presented to marry Anne Harrington, the oldest daughter, to his third son Sir Edward Stanley, a name unhappily famous in the annals of Hornby. This lady is said to have died, without issue, at Hornby Castle, August 5th, fourth of Henry VII.: but she must have had a living male child, as her husband, in consequence of her decease, became tenant, by the courtesy, of an undivided moiety of the estates, along with William Stanley, of Melling, and Elizabeth his wife, the other sister. There is every reason to suppose that Sir Edward Stanley very early conceived the plan of obtaining entire possession of these estates, and rendering that possession permanent in his own line. For this purpose he was accused by the Harringtons, and I fear with too much truth, of having poisoned the heir male of the family; after which we find him, by the assistance of his own powerful relatives, steadily pursuing his object, and confirming his title, such as it was, by colour of law. Accordingly, he procured a fine to be levied, at Lancaster, of the castle and honour of Hornby, &c.

"A^o Hen. VII. between Thomas Earl of Derby, and Straitbarrel Clerk, demandants, and Sir Edward Stanley, K^t, tenant by the curtesy of one moiety, and William Stanley and Elizabeth his wife, tenants of the other moiety, and also reversioners of the first deforcients."

After which, the said William and Elizabeth being dead, leaving three daughters, Thomas, the second Earl of Derby, anno third Henry VIII., conveyed the whole in fee-tail to the same Sir Edward Stanley, who had previously obtained a grant of the same from the crown, anno fourth Henry VII., on the alleged forfeiture of James Harrington.

Such was the title under which the Monteagle family held possession of the castle and honour of Hornby, during many years of contention with the Harringtons, who maintained that their ancestors were never tenants of these estates in fee-simple; and that, in consequence, a forfeiture could not take place.

For this purpose they alleged the following evidences, which are here for the first time produced, from some curious and contemporary papers now remaining at Hornby Castle.

"Preve of latter Feffement made by Sir Thomas Harryngton, Knight.

"After feste of Allhallowes, xxxvii of Henrie, late kynge (Hen. VI.), Sir Thomas Harryngton was sente fore to come to Myddleham to Erle of Sarisburie, with whom hee was lefte, and ther at that tyme it was concludid by s^d erle and al hys hole counsel that hee and all suche oth^r men of worshipp as (then met) sholde take ful p^{te} with ye ful noble prince the duke of Yorke, among which s^d Sir Thomas was one. And when ye s^d Sir Thomas come agen to his castell of Horneby, remembryng hymselfe off ye grete werres and trobles likelie to fall emong suche mightie princes not haveing howe God

wuld dispose thame, by thadvise of manie of hys kinsmen and frendes made a feffment of all his landes to W^m Bothe, late archbishops of Yorke, Jhon Therle of Shrewsburie, Jhon, late lord Cliford, and divers others, to thintent that for ye same lords war myzhty and in consorte w^t ye contrari p^tie (they) sholde be faire meaynes if God fortunyd ye feld in ye sayde werres to goo ageyne that p^tie that ye seide Sir Thomas was opon, and yf ye lawe happened to procede as wel ageyn hym as oder & he bee attaynted, sholde safe hys landes unforfeted. Al which s^d Sir James shal be redy to preve by deposition of worshipful knyghtes and squyres y^t was present."

The domestic history of the great families being of too obscure a nature to find its way into the chronicles of the times, all such memorials now preserved, relating to this disastrous period, are extremely curious and valuable. At the time when these circumstances happened, the Earl of Salisbury appears to have been preparing for his march from Middleham, which terminated in the battle of Blore-Heath: and Sir Thomas Harrington, who had been the earl's ward (for so I understand the words "with whom he was lefte"), was summoned to Middleham Castle, in order to be made partaker of the secret counsels of the party. Whether he marched in this army, which is known to have passed through Craven in its way to Blore-Heath, does not appear; but it is certain that he survived to a later destiny, equally fatal, at Wakefield. It is also certain that he returned to Hornby Castle, where, like the Roman military testament in Procinctu, he made a settlement of his estates on several feoffees in trust. This was a general precaution of those slippery times; and the practice of mutually conveying inheritances from the partisans of one house to those of the other proves that political animosity had not extinguished private trust and confidence: so that two noblemen might have met and encountered each other in the field, between whom there existed a perfect understanding with respect to the assurances of each other's estates.

"Preve of Feoffment and Will made by Sir Thomas Harrington, Knight.

"Jhon Baytson Clerk, yet beyng on life, receyved seizen at Horneby Castle by ye dyd of feoffment, bering date vi Februarie, xxxvth yere Hen. vi.

"S^d feoffment and will was in kepyng of one Jhon P[']sons, yet beyng on life, ye which was on of ye previest and best trusted w^t y^e s^d Thomas of all ye s[']vants that hee had, which, understanding now of late y^t y^e s^d James is trobled for y^e s^d lyvelehode, moved in concyens delyv^d y^e s^d feoff^t to ye s^d James, Thursday next after Twelfth-day last past.

"And that ye s^d dede and will shulde bee gude and effectual, and not fenyd is for soe much as itt is sealed with ye seale of armes of s^d Sir Thomas, which hee used when esquyer, and soe continued without chaunging al ye dayes of his life, which seale remayned in his castell at Horneby suche tyme as hee and Sir Jhon Harryngton, his sune, deyed at Wakefeld, w^t his oder godes then and ther come into ye possession of Dame Mawde, suster to Jhon Cliford, lord of Cliford, and wife of s^d Sir Jhon Harryngton, Dame Elizabeth, wife to s^d Sir Thomas, beyng then dep[']ted fro ye castell for soor (sorrow) to Thomas Broghton, her son in lawe, which seale, founden among oder gudes, by th advise of Rob^t Caunsfeild, squ[']er, was cut in sonder w^t an axe in to (two) peces, and then s^d Dame Mawde sent by Geoffry Dacre the on pece of s^d seal to Dame Elizabeth, then beyng w^t s^d Thomas Broghton, and kept ye oder parte of saide sealle her selfe."

In this curious document we catch a glimpse of the domestic misery occasioned by the wars of York and Lancaster. Sir Thomas and Sir John Harrington, of Hornby, father and son, were both killed at the battle of Wakefield; the one, as appears, dying on the field, and the other surviving only to the next day. When the news of this dreadful catastrophe reached Hornby, the old lady withdrew to her daughter-in-law, who was married to Thomas (I am not quite sure whether the identical Sir Thomas Broughton, afterwards so well known at Broughton in Furness) for consolation. The young widow, a sister of Black-faced Clifford, and partaking, as it is likely, of his hard nature, remained, and was at leisure to attend to business. Cansfield was probably the legal adviser of the family, and by his suggestion the matrix of Sir Thomas Harrington's seal was broken, to prevent any improper use of it, by being affixed to forged conveyances after his death. I have never seen an impression of this seal, to which an additional interest would attach, in consequence of such an anecdote. Of the place of interment of the two Harringtons nothing is known: many, no doubt, of the lords of Hornby, Longvilliers, Nevil, and Harrington, sleep within the still visible foundations of the priory church; but not a single name appears on the scattered fragments which remain. I may add, that the name of Harrington, though extinct here in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII., yet survives in a single memorial—the great Haia and fossatum, which forms the boundary between the territories of Hornby and the forest of Bowland, being still denominated Harrington Dike.

PARISH OF TATHAM.



THE habitation of Tata, a Saxon personal name. This parish is one of the three, within this division, mentioned in Domesday as having a church. It stretches about nine miles in length, though nowhere of any considerable width, between the Wenning first, and afterwards the imaginary boundary of Yorkshire and Lancashire on the one hand, and the long course of the Hindburn* on the other, gradually ascending to the source of the latter stream; while the church and parsonage are on the north-west side of the Wenning.

This was long a manor of the Dacres before it passed to the Harringtons; and, together with Hesham, another of their manors in this neighbourhood, was settled in jointure upon a daughter of Richard de Towneley, of Towneley..... Edw. III., who married a Dacre.

By Leland it is mentioned as having a manor-house of the Harringtons, the vestiges of which are still visible at Hall Barn: but the account is very incorrect.

"The Harringtons had of ancient time a faire manor place, within a mile of Horne (Horneby) Castelle, caullid Tateham, now in a maner desolatid.

"The auncient castelle, or manor place of Stone, of the Tunstalls, is a mile from Horne Castelle, in Lancashire, at Fyrreland†."

From the Harringtons, however acquired, the manor and advowson of Tatham have uniformly passed, whether by descent, devise, or purchase, along with the other dependencies of the honour of Hornby to the present day.

The situation of the church, the hall, and the parsonage, is delightful; as there is, perhaps, no point from which Hornby Castle is seen to greater advantage, on the one hand; while Ingleborough, on the other, presents its vast and towering bulk, sufficiently near, when unclouded, to display its asperities in all their rugged grandeur.

Two lively trout-streams, forming the boundaries of the parish on the right and left, with their fringed banks, natural copse-woods, elegantly dispersed and fertile fields of grass and corn, conspire to make this a very pleasing retreat.

About the parsonage there is an air of abandonment, and a want of that exact attention, which is usually produced by the residence of an incumbent. The church itself has been renewed at a late period of Gothic architecture, but retains two features of one more ancient fabric, if not of two: the first is a rich and handsome Norman door-way; the other a very plain and massy arch, of narrow dimensions, between the nave and tower, of which I should be more inclined to pronounce it really Saxon than any remnant of architecture within the compass of the present work. In the choir are two ancient gravestones, covering, no doubt, the remains of rectors, on each of which is traced a sword on one side, with a clasped book on the other, proofs, if any were wanting, that the beneficed ecclesiastics of the north, in those days, did not hold themselves excused, either by the immunities or the decencies of their profession, from defending themselves in person against the rapine and violence to which they were exposed by their proximity to the borders.

* Which is left without a name in Mr. Yates's Map of Lancashire.

† Itinerary, vol. vi. p. 59.

Tatham Ch. *Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.*—Page 1755.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF TATHAM.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
30 Apr. 1395. 28 Junii, 1420. 13 Julij, 1429. 4 Mar. 1441.	D'ns. Will. Tyndore, Pbr. D'ns. Ric. Banaster, Cap. D'ns. Robt. Lyttester, Cap. D'ns. Rog. Couper, Cap.	Edm. de Dacre. Tho. de Haryngton, ar. iidem iidem	p' resig. p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

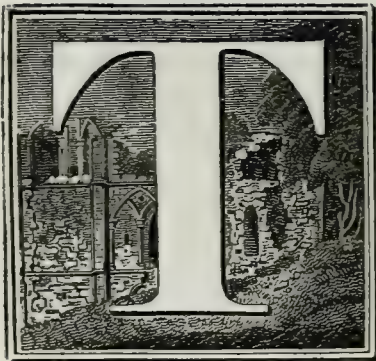
Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
1573.	Nicholas Clifton	John Clifton, of Hornby	D. of N. C.
10 Apr. 1629.	Thomas Stanley Richard Dewhurst	Henry Lord Morley, &c.	D. of R. D.
25 Apr. 1629.	Richard Newton Philip Dewhurst	Henry Parker, of Hornby Castle, } Knight	D. of P. D.
1660.	Philip Richards	Gilbert Nelson	D. of G. N.
1669.	Thomas Sharpe	Thomas Lord Morley	D. of T. S.
1726.	Leonard Jackson, A. M.	Maria Lady Morley, &c.	D. of L. J.
	Robert Jackson	Robert Gibson	
5 Jun. 1734.	James Moore, A. B.	Archibald, E. of Isla, Hon. Duncan Forbes, Esq. and } Hon. And. Fletcher, Esq.	D. of R. J.
10 Aug. 1750.	George Bruce, A. M.	Hon. Fras. Charteris, of Hornby } Cast. Esq.	D. of J. M.
20 Jan. 1781.	Richard Wilson	Hon. Fr. Charteris, of Hornby } Cast. Esq.	D. of G. B.
7 July, 1794.	John Tatham	John Marsden, of Hornby Cast. Esq.	D. of R. W.
28 Jun. 1809.	Anthony Lister, A. M.	John Marsden, of Hornby Cast. Esq.	D. of J. T.

This parish consists of the townships of Tatham and Irby, of which the population, in 1811, was,

Tatham 765.
Irby 115.

But its great length, as it stretches up to the hills, without any necessity on account of mere population, occasioned the erection of a chapel of ease, called Tatham Fells Chapel, of which I know not the antiquity.

PARISH OF TUNSTALL.



HIS extensive and interesting parish is bounded on the west by the Lune, on the south by the Greta, on the north-west principally by the long line of Leck Beck, and on the remaining part of its circumference by the imaginary line which separates the two counties of York and Lancashire. On the banks of the principal river, and far up the unequal and rising grounds to the east, it partakes of the general fertility and beauty which characterize this first of English valleys; but to the north-east it pushes out a long and rugged horn into the fells, which terminates in the wild and stony waste of Graygrith Fell. Its length is nine miles, and its mean width about three. This parish is memorable for the Roman station

of Bremetonacæ; and, in later times, for Thurland Tunstall, a place which gave name to a family highly distinguished in the history of their country. I shall begin, according to chronological order, with the first. Traversing this district in the very infancy of research into Roman antiquities, Leland discovered the remains and the tradition of an ancient city at Overborough, without even a conjecture at its ancient name.

“Burrow, now a village set in Lunesdale, a vi myles beneath the foote of Dentdale, hath been by lykelihood some notable towne. The ploughmenne find there yn eryng lapides quadratos, and many other strang thinges, and this place is much spoken of by the inhabitans there.”

Thus slightly is the subject dismissed by Leland, without inquiry, and almost without observation. But I am not sure that he had ever seen Antonine's Itinerary; at all events, the merit of accurate investigation and actual reasoning on the Roman antiquities of Britain is in no degree shared with Camden by the elder antiquary. Even Camden, who had better helps than Leland, was long in uncertainty on the subject; for in his third edition of 1590, we find a continuation of the error with which he set out, that Ribchester was the Bremetonacæ of Antonine; and from the imaginary resemblance of Lac which runs by Overborough, that this was the Roman Galacum.

Sed ex his (that is, from inscriptions, saith our great antiquary) nihil plane luminis ad priscum hujus loci nomen eruendum de quo ambigitur, nisi subinde nomen mutarit quod nonnunquam usu venit. Hoc enim situ Ptolemæus Ribodunum, si pro Ribodunum a Ribchester non omnino abludet, et Antoninus Bremetonacum posuit. Bremeturacum notitiarum liber vocat, que armaturarum cuneum sub Britanniarum duce ibi egisse docet. And again; Lonus ille vulgo Lune ex Westmorelandiæ montibus scatens in austrum ripis impeditioribus et inequali alveo delapsus accolat æstivis mensibus opima salmonum piscatione ditat qui cum aqua limpida et arenosa vadis præcipue lætentur in hunc et alios hujus oræ fluvios confertim penetrant. Quamprimum Lancastrenses inviserit Laccus amniculus ab ortu aquas illi committit suas. Quo in loco nunc Overburrow est pertenuis sane rusticorum viculus, quam urbem magnam fuisse amplosque campos inter Laccum et Lonum occupasse, et ad extrema deditionis fame nihil non experta compulsam nobis memorarunt incolæ quod a majoribus quasi per manus traditum acceperunt. Et variis certe priscae antiquitatis monumentis, insculptis lapidibus, tessellatis pavimentis, Romanis nummis, et nomine hoc novo, quod nobis burgum denotat, locus ille antiquitatem suam asserit. Nomen vero antiquum si recuperet fluviolo illo Lacco, et Antonino debet, qui Galacum urbem, quam Ptolemæus Calagum dixerit circa hunc locum statuerit, in quo Galaco Lacci illius nomen, quis non planissime perspiciat?

Hitherto we see that the father of antiquaries was in total darkness, which led him to fix the site of Coccium far too near Mancunium, and in a place where there were no vestiges of Roman antiquity; while he violently transferred Bremetonacæ to Ribchester, and, from a mere resemblance of name, which seems to have been the parent of all these errors, Galacum to Overburrow. In this delusion, however, Camden did not die; for in the folio of the Britannia (A. D. 1607) this passage is altered for the better, as follows:

Quo in loco nunc Overburrow est, pertenuis sane rusticorum viculus, quem urbem magnam fuisse, amplosque campos inter Laccam et Lonum occupasse, et ad extrema deditionis, fame nihil non experta compulsam nobis memorarunt incolæ, quod a majoribus, quasi per manus traditum acceperunt.

Et variis certe priscae vetustatis monumentis, inscriptis lapidibus, tessellatis pavimentis Romanorum nummis et nomine hoc novo, quod nobis burgum denotat, locus iste antiquitatem suam asserit. Nomen vero antiquum si recuperet alius non mihi debeat etsi ut formicæ semitas anxia sedulitate quæsi, nec est cur quis putet singulorum in Britannia oppidorum nomina sigillatim, in Ptolomæo, Antonino, Provinciarum notitia et classicis auctoribus annotari.

Si tamen conjecturæ sit locus, BREMETONACVM, quod aliud fuisse a BREMENTVRACO vere judicat Hieronymus Surita Hispanus in suis ad Antoninum notis ex distantiae ratione a Coccio vel Ribchester libenis opinarer.

This last conjecture of Camden, at which it is very wonderful that he should have been so long in arriving, has left from that time to this the modern Overburrow in undisputed possession of its claim to be the Bremetonacum of Antonine. With respect to the monuments of antiquity with which the place appears at that time to have abounded, and especially with respect to inscriptions, as Camden has specified none, it might have been supposed that he had taken the whole upon trust, had it not been known that he twice visited the place, and that he seldom visited any place without making good use of his own eyes. From that time to the earlier part of the last century little attention seems to have been paid to the place, and no discoveries were made. But at that time Mr. Fenwick, the proprietor,

attracted by the beauty and fertility of the site, began to build an excellent house and extensive offices on the very site of the Roman castrum; and was fortunate that an intelligent and observing clergyman of the neighbourhood was frequently a guest, and almost an inmate in his family. He watched the levelling of the ground previously to the foundation being laid, and afterwards the smoothing of the lawn in front, with curious and critical eyes: but his experience in Roman antiquities was not equal to his zeal, and his imagination often got the better of his judgment. But the opportunities of observation which he possessed gave birth to a small quarto, entitled *Bremetonacæ*; in which he has with great fidelity recorded all that he had seen in the progress of his patron's improvements, and much that he conjectured as to the state of the place under its Roman masters*.

With Rauthmel's arguments, which are often hypothetical and inconclusive, I shall not interfere, thankfully availing myself of his facts. To his accurate and repeated researches we are indebted for the first clear account of the Roman road from Coccium to *Bremetonacæ*, one of the most rugged and difficult stages in Britain; and for that reason, as I have elsewhere shown, probably abandoned under the lower empire for the longer but more practicable line through the low country and by Lancaster. This discovery our antiquary somewhat ostentatiously displays in the following passage, to which I must premise that Mr. Horsley had previously given up the point, and confessed his ignorance on the subject:

"As for the military way between Apulby and Overborough, and from thence to Ribchester, I can get no certain intelligence of it. I am afraid we have no remains that are sure and considerable to guide us here. Every body supposes a military way, but nobody traces it out."

Mr. Horsley adds, "that he knew not the measure or computation of miles between Overborough and Ribchester," with which any common map of the county might have furnished him. In the next place the historian of Overborough thus triumphantly begins his story:

"This military way, which no antiquarian ever yet found out, and which Mr. Horsley despaired of ever finding, I shall now describe, having been sufficiently acquainted with it for several years.

"This Roman way begins at the fortress of Ribchester, and runs north over Longridge-Fell, and discovers itself by being green when the rest of Longridge is heathy and morassy on both sides of the way, on which account the inhabitants call it the Green Lane. As soon as this military way reacheth the north summit of Longridge it makes a right angle, and runs on to the north side of the hill towards the east, and after some length it turns by degrees to the north, and then points directly towards Overborough. It enters Yorkshire a little below Dowford Bridge, and proceeds in a direct line on the north side of Newton and Slaidburn through Cross a Greet. It is very apparent on the north side of Tatham chapel. It here runs through Bentham towards Overborough, but the improved country short of Overborough had eradicated the remains of it. Above 300 yards in length of this military way was made improved land some years ago. The first time it was ploughed a cawsway of seven yards broad was discovered. I was present on the place, and an eye-witness, so had an opportunity of observing in what manner the wise Romans made their roads. The ground on both sides these 300 yards is soft and morassy, whereas the military way running through it is even, dry, and firm unto this day.

"The method which I observed the Romans took to cure this morassy ground where they laid their way was by

* Richard Rauthmel was born in Little Bowland, and baptized at Chipping, where he was also interred. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B., and was afterwards presented to the perpetual curacy of Whitewell in Bowland, which he held to the time of his death. He is said to have been a lively and entertaining man, which made his company always acceptable at Browsholme and at Burrow; and he well repaid the hospitalities of the latter place by a dedication to his patron, in which, though his style in general was rough and coarse, he touched some topics of adulation with a delicate and skilful hand. Of this talent, as well as of an imagination fired by the visions of antiquity, the following may serve as a specimen: "The different and opposite fates attending this hillock, when I was last at Overburrow, presented themselves to my imagination. The houses which Agricola and Theodosius built at Overburrow were designed for the pomp of war, and to be a terror to all around them. The house which you are building, as it discovers elegance without ill judgment, and usefulness without ostentation, is designed for the kind offices of peace and good neighbourhood. To approach this hill in the time of its Roman proprietors, the kindest salutation which could be expected was to be hailed by a javelin from the hand of a jealous Roman; to approach it now and its proprietor, we may depend upon being obliged with the kindest acts of friendship and the most generous offices of humanity." This was a panegyric which well repaid much good cheer, and many an hearty welcome, from the modern owner of *Bremetonacæ*.

laying a deep bed of large pebbly gravel, seven yards broad, and upon this gravel they paved with large broad flat stones."

This account has lately been confirmed by laying open another portion of the same road, about eighty yards in length, on the estate of Knolmere, which led to an observation neglected by Rauthmel, namely, that the pavement had no marks of wheels, and consequently that no carriages had ever been used upon it. Another remark on the wisdom of the Romans in the construction of their military pavements, which Rauthmel has justly adverted to, might have been made on the width of this, which, though merely intended for the march of cavalry with their baggage carried on horseback, was full seven yards. But Agricola, who was unquestionably the first layer out of this rugged way, was perfectly aware, that in an enemy's country, and in the constant risk of attack, it was of great importance to march in broad columns, which, by facing to right or left, and keeping their station on the line of the road, would present a deep and strong file to an enemy.

On the margin of this way, though Rauthmel has omitted to inform us where, he himself opened a tumulus of small stones, out of which he took three urns, in one of which was a stylus.

The stage immediately north of Overborough has not been equally fortunate with that on the south; and after all the improvements which have been made in the topography of Roman Britain, has been left in all the uncertainty of conjecture and hypothesis.

To state this subject properly it will be necessary to begin with that part of Antonine's tenth Iter which relates to these stages:

Iter X.	
A Glanoventa	Mediolanum M. P. CL
Galava	M. P. XVIII
Alone	M. P. XII
Galacum	M. P. XIX
BREMETO	} M. P. XXVII
NACIS	
Coccio	M. P. XX
Mancunio	M. P. XVII

Of these, Glanoventa, Galava, Alone, and Galacum, are quite uncertain, while Bretonacæ, Coccium, and Mancunium, are placed beyond all doubt. The progress of the Iter is southward, but it will be convenient for our argument to invert it. The figures also, which mark the distances from one known station to another, are extremely inaccurate. Thus, from Mancunium to Coccium, instead of seventeen miles we must read twenty-seven; and from Coccium to Bretonacæ, instead of twenty, at least thirty miles. But this will not interfere with the general sum of the Iter, which is 150 miles, and with which the present numbers agree so nearly (making in the whole 149 miles) as to show that on the whole they have only been transposed. We may therefore go on by subtracting ten from the distance between Bretonacæ and Galacum, an unknown and hitherto misplaced station, which will leave seventeen. But this will remove Galacum from Appleby, with which, according to the numbers of the Itinerary, the distance really agrees. This, I confess, is to me no objection. Appleby, to which, by the consent perhaps of most of our antiquaries, the Roman Galacum has been assigned, was no station at all; which is proved, first, by the absence of remains, and, secondly, by the silence of Antonine's Iter, which interposes no station between Verteræ (Brough) and Brocavum or Brougham. Then again, Appleby is considerably to the right of the line, which, in the laying out of Roman itineraries, was always a material object; in addition to all which, the line from Rothay Bridge beneath Sedbergh, unless it had been carried rectilinearly towards Shap, or westward towards Kirkby Stephen, would have been one of the most rugged and impracticable in Roman Britain. But in the direct line from Overborough to Brougham, almost exactly at the distance of seventeen Italian miles from the first, are the evident remains of a station, which yet bears the name of Borough; and if in those deep and

cultivated valleys all appearances of a military way have vanished, such negative testimony is not to be weighed both against names and remains. From this place the road would gently ascend by Tebay and Orton, and then gently fall almost in a right line along the course of the river Livennat to Whinfield Park, and thence immediately to Brougham. With the site of Alone on this hypothesis I have no concern. But if, where so much in the numbers is demonstrably wrong, a single transposition in the names be allowed, what can be more probable than that the Alone of this Iter should have originally occupied the place of Galacum, and have denoted its site near the place where Lune actually turns to the east, and forms the boundary of Westmoreland and Yorkshire? It follows, therefore, that this Borough is either Galacum or Alone, or that it is wholly unnoticed in the Roman itineraries. No antiquary has hitherto explored the place, and the name alone has hitherto prevented it from being wholly overlooked as a remain of Roman antiquity. This line, moreover, of the tenth Iter of Antonine is easy, pleasant, sheltered, and rectilinear; whereas the way to Appleby is one of the most rugged which Westmoreland itself could afford.

With respect to the station of Bremetonacæ and the remains which have been discovered there in later times, I subjoin the following particulars, either collected from Rauthmel's account of the place about the year 1740, or from my own observations. The situation is precisely such as Agricola, the most skilful of Roman generals, might have been expected to have chosen. The Leck or Leck Beck, a rapid and stony torrent coming down from the north, makes a sudden curve to the south, and then towards the west, forming a bold precipitous bank, which on those two sides has been the boundary of the station. This, which in later days has been planted and adorned with sloping walks, had evidently been formed by Roman hands into a steep and magnificent rampart. From this elevation to the east is a fine view of Ingleborough, of which, though the present name is purely Saxon, while the two first syllables unquestionably denote a beacon, the two latter evidently point at a Roman origin. In the opposite direction, a sloping lawn, descending toward the Lune, formed the area of the station, of which the exact dimensions cannot now be ascertained. It is however highly probable that the line of the road from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale Bridge is precisely that of the Roman Iter; and the Roman itinera usually passed through, not beside, their stations. It follows, therefore, that the western boundary of the fortress extended to some distance westward from this road; yet to suppose that it actually stretched to the bank of Lune is to assign a magnitude to Bremetonacæ which belonged to none but their great provincial capitals; since from the eastern rampart to the bank of Lune is a distance of at least half a mile. On the north I conceive that the road from Broughton to the ford of Lune pretty nearly ascertains the remaining limit of this station. And here it may be observed, in passing, that the Roman stations in Britain are to be classed as follows: First, the great Romanized capitals of the British tribes, or other foundations of the Romans themselves, which were destined to be garrisoned by a legion each. These appear from their outlines and other remains to have occupied forty or fifty acres. Next were the ordinary stations of the Itinerary or Notitia, intended for the reception of a cohort in the first, or, as at Bremetonracum, a numerus in the second. Now from the absence of remains at some of these, and the appearances of arts and elegance in others, the first appear to have been mere military posts, while the latter have enjoyed a civilized and cultivated population. In the latter division, Ribchester, from the elegance and abundance of its remains, stands eminently conspicuous. But beside these frequently appear small outposts, probably thrown up for temporary purposes, and evidently depending upon some of the former; besides airy and spacious summer camps on the hills, in the outline of which the ordinary forms of Roman castremetation were abandoned; and of these it may be observed, that while they scarcely ever bear the name of caster or chester, but most commonly that of borough, as contradistinguished from bury; so the castra hiberna or regularly fortified towns frequently, as at Overborough, bear the same appellation without distinction. As therefore the Bremetonacis of Antonine, and the Bremetonracum of the

Notitia, was only a station of the second order, the fortress itself must have excluded much of the fertile plain immediately north from the junction of the Leckbeck and the Lune, though it may bear a question, whether, though without the walls, these fields may not have been the site of that city of which tradition spoke with so much certainty in the time of Camden and Leland. From the last visit of the second of these antiquaries, who, though he mentions the frequency of inscriptions here, has copied none, for the period nearly of a century and an half, the place lay buried in its own ruins; but, as I have already observed, about the year 1740, Thomas Fenwick, Esq. having chosen Overborough, for the beauty and fertility of its site, as the place of his future residence, began the foundation of a spacious and excellent house, near the north-eastern point of the Roman fortress; and here it was that the discoveries were made which, though illustrated with no great skill, have been happily preserved by Rauthmel. Of these the most important, in an historical view, was a very fair medal of Vespasian of the large brass, sunk deep in the artificial part of the rampart itself; from which our antiquary very properly inferred that the work must have been nearly contemporary with Vespasian's eighth consulship, which was the date of the coin. It may be found among the Numismata Præstantiora of Vaillant.

The next discovery was a small altar, of which my author has found out that it was dedicated to Mogon, and thence inferred that Mogon was the tutelary deity of Overborough. In order to establish this wild position, Rauthmel thinks proper to read and interpret a pretty fair and intelligible inscription in this marvellous manner:

DEO. SA	} Which, saith he, I read out at length thus:	DEO SAncto
MGONT		MoGONTi
REBIVAT		REstituta Bonæ Iam Valetudini AT
TAPOSV		TA POSvit Votum

It certainly requires some degree of ingenuity to enable a man to become so wonderfully absurd. But Atta, it seems, to our author's certain knowledge, "was a Roman lady, who, being recovered of her health, returned thanks to Mogon, who was the Sun or Apollo, the god of physic or health." But here a difficulty occurred, which was the figure of an owl on the right side of Mogon's altar. This, to be sure, was a little unlucky, as it drove our critic upon the necessity of accounting for the dedication of a night bird to the sun. However, Nil desperandum Rauthmello duce:

"I can give no reason why the Britons (it was just now a Roman lady) should consecrate the owl to Mogon or the Sun, except these two will be admitted as reasons. First, owls pay a sort of religion or veneration to the sun, because it is the nature of that bird never to stir abroad while the sun shines. Secondly, the sun was called Apollo Smintheus by the ancients, that is, Apollo the Mousecatcher; now the owl, above all birds, *in imitation of Apollo*, is a most notable mousecatcher."

Certainly our author has proved himself a most notable interpreter; but he might have remembered, that, according to his account, Apollo and the owl were rivals in trade, and therefore not very likely to agree. But to be serious, if possible. Supposing this to be a correct representation, for the original is lost, the reading appears to me to be pretty obvious:

Deo Sango
N(au)lus Trebius
Atta posuit votum.

From the form of the characters, this altar was evidently of the lower empire; and, from the smallness of its size, the offering of no wealthy votary. This Sabine god, who had his temple on the Quirinal Hill at Rome, was indifferently named Sancus, Sanguis, and Sanctus; and as the ossifrage was especially dedicated to him (*Sangulis avis appellatur, quæ in commentariis auguralibus ossifraga dicitur, quia in Sangi Dei tutela est**) it is probable that the figure which Rauthmel took for an owl on this altar was in reality the other bird. Deo veteri Sancto is the dedication of another altar given by Horsley, and vowed, as there is

* Cluver's Italy, B. ii. c. 8.

every reason to suppose, by a native of that country which was under the immediate protection of this deity. For the same reason, Naulus Trebius Atta must have been a Sabine also. It is curious to observe such vestiges of local attachment and devotion in the legionaries :

Sancte pater, salve, cui jam favet aspera Juno.*

The next relic mentioned by Rauthmel was a *bullæ aurea*, found within the precinct of the fortress by Miss Fenwick, on which our antiquary needed not to lay out any portion of his erudition to prove that it had belonged to some young and noble youth, who lost it during his residence within this station. But it is certainly curious, as being the only specimen of the kind ever discovered, so far as I know, in Britain, though golden bullæ are not very uncommon in Italy. The two following are a common *patera*, not, as appears, of the fine Samian ware, but of ordinary baked clay, and a *guttus*, or *profericulum*, the latter of which was discovered in digging the cellars of Mr. Fenwick's house. Last is one of the *Glein Neidoreth*, or Druid's amulets, found not within the precinct of the station, but somewhere on the road leading to *Bremetonacæ*; a circular piece of dark purple glass, about an inch in diameter, waved round with a white serpentine line, and perforated in the midst. I have one, apparently intended for the same purpose, but made of porphyry. The history and use of this species of amulets are too well known to antiquaries to require any further explanation.

These are all the remains which an attentive scrutiny by a very curious man, under very advantageous circumstances, has brought to light. All the originals have perished. Since his time no addition has been made, nor was likely to be made on the site of a large dwelling-house and offices, or beneath the surface of a smooth and undisturbed lawn; and I have repeatedly and vainly explored every building and hovel, every wall and loose stone about the place, for an altar, inscription, or fragment; nay, so nearly had the tradition of an ancient city, so rife in the days of Camden and Leland, disappeared in the beginning of the nineteenth century, that a gentleman who inhabited the manor-house, while he very liberally gave me permission to inspect the premises, gravely assured me that he had indeed heard an idle story of some ancient city on the place, but that the whole was a mere invention.

Yet an antiquary musing on this place, where every vestige of Roman antiquity is now so nearly obliterated, may summon before the eye of his imagination, with no unpleasing feelings, the forms of Agricola, the founder, of Severus, Geta, and Caracalla, all of whom were seen in their several times directing the works of *Bremetonacæ*, or controlling their legions within them.

For a text to the English antiquities of this parish, which are copious and interesting, I now turn to my guide Camden :

"Ab hoc burgo (Overborough) Lonus flu. Thurland Tunstallorum propugnaculum, a Thoma Tunstall, equite aurato, tempore Regis Henrici Quarti exstructum, cum rex licentiam dedisset firmandi et kernellandi mansum, i. e. loriceis incingendi."

Of the founder of this castle, his predecessors and his descendants, who long flourished there in wealth and honour, and produced several characters of name in English history, the annexed pedigree will exhibit the descent in form.

In this work I am happy to be emancipated from the slavery of compiling genealogies; but in defiance of family prejudice and bigotry, of which I have had sufficient experience, I shall never knowingly adopt error, nor conceal truth. After premising thus much, I shall only add, that the following investigation will be conducted without any implication expressive of disrespect to the living or the dead, but with all the regard which is due even to indifferent truth.

In the annexed pedigree of the Tunstall family, these four propositions are either asserted, or offered as probable conjectures. First, that the name of Tunstall was given by the family to the place, and not vice versa: Secondly, that the celebrated Brian Tunstall

* Propertius.

Henry de Tunstall, who had possessions in the county of Lancaster 17 Edward II.

S^r William de Tunstall, Knt. living at Thurland 4th Edward III., and many years after had a grant of free warren in Leake and Norton.

Alice, daur. of Sir Philip Lindsey, Knt.

S^r Robert Nevile, of—Anne. Hornby Castle, in Co. Linc.

Sir Thomas Tunstall, Knight, lived under Edw. III., Richard II., Henry IV. and V.; had a grant from Henry IV. to inclose the manor of Thurland, or Thorsland, and to fortify it; attended Henry V. to the battle of Agincourt, and had granted him the town of Pontever, in France.

Isabell, daur. of S^r Nicholas Harrington, Knt.

William * Tunstall, eldest son, died without male issue before the 4 Henry VI.

Anne, daur. of Parr, Esq.

S^r Thomas Tunstall, Knt., of Thurland after his brother's death; lived under Henry VI.

Eleanor, daur. of Lord Fitz Hugh, of Ravenswath Castle, in Com. Ebor.

Robert Tunstall, 3d son. daur. of Bellingham.

Nicholas Tunstall. daur. of and relict of Carleton, Esq.

John Tunstall.

S^r John Radclyffe. Mary.

S^r Thomas Parre. Alice, great grand-moth. of Queen Catherine Parre.

S^r Robert Bellingham, Knight. Elizabeth.

Eleanor, wife of S^r John

Catherine, wife of S^r John Pennington, Knt.

Mary, died without issue.

Nicholas Wortley, Esq. 10 Hen. VI., to whom his wife brought large possessions.

Isabell Elizabeth.

Richard Tunstall, eldest son: a man of great renown; created K. G. under Richard III. though he had been a firm Lancastrian, and held Harlech for Henry VI. last of any place in England; was high-steward of Chester, and ambassador to France, with many other high employments. He died A^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1492.

Elizabeth, daughter of S^r William Frank, Knt.

Thomas Tunstall, Esq. 2d son; was of Thurland after the death of his nephew; was constable of Conway Castle, and capt. of the town of Conway; had a grant of Gotherington, &c. in Devonshire, part of the Courtney's possessions; was squire of the body, and sheriff of Caernarvon, 1 R. III.

Alice †, daur. of Nevil.

Ralph Pudsey, Knight. Mary.

William Tunstall, had several grants from the crown. Died without issue.

Alice, marr^d. John Ascough, Esq.

Several other children died young.

Thomas, eldest son, died without issue.

Marmaduke Tunstall, Knt.

Cuthbert Tunstall †, Bishop of Durham, a prelate truly respectable for his many virtues and great abilities, is said to be born at Hackford, in Richmondshire; died under confinement at Lambeth, 18 Nov. 1559, aged 85, and there buried. Was ambassador in Spain and Germany, and fill^d. many other high offices; was the friend and intimate of Erasmus, S^r Thos. Moore, Dean Collet, and all the eminent men of his age.

S^r Brian Tunstall, Knt. 2d son and heir to his father, was slain valiantly fighting at Floden Field, Sept. 9th, 1513; buried at Tunstall church, near Thurland, under a handsome monument. This S^r Brian is frequently call^d. Knt. of Rhodes; but as they did not usually marry, much suspect his youngest son S^r Brian was the Knt. of Rhodes, with whom he has been confounded.

Isabell, daur. of S^r Henry Boin-ton, Knt. by the co-heiress of S^r Martin de la Sea, or Atte Sea, of Barmston; buried in the quire of of Barmston church, near her mother. See Burton's MS. of Yorkshire monasteries, churches, &c.

. Kirkby, Esquire, 1st.

. Agnes. Copley, Esq. 2d.

John Baynes, Esq. of Lanc. Agnes.

Joan, a nun, and abbess of Little Maries, in Yorkshire, from 1507 to 1521.

Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, Knt. of Thurland Castle, and Brantingham, in Howdonshire, was witness of the surrender of Furness Abbey, 1537. Died about the year 1566, in which his will was dated.

Alice, daur. and co-heir of Robert Scargill, of Scargill, and Thorpe Stapleton, near Leeds; was living 1576.

Sir Brian Tunstall, Knt.; probably the Knt. of Rhodes.

Anne.

Mr. Tunstall has a deed in his possession, signed by her own hand in 1576.

S^r Francis Tunstall †, of Thurland Castle, and Scargill, Esq.

Elizabeth, daur. of John Radcliffe, Esq. of Ordshall, in Co. Lanc.

S^r John Dawney, of Sezay, = Anne. in Co. York, ancestor of the Lord Downe.

. Middleton, Esquire. 2d daur. of Marmaduke.

Francis Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, Esquire; living 1601. Anne, daur. of Richard Bold, Esq. of Bold, in Com. Lincoln.

Francis Trollope, Knt. of = Bridget. Thornley, in Co. Durham.

Francis Tunstall †, of Thurland Castle, &c. Esq.; living 1637. Elizabeth, daur. of Richard Gascoigne, of Sadbury, in Co. York.

William Lascells, Esq. of Brackenburgh, = Elizabeth. in Co. York.

William Tunstall. = Alice.

Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. eldest son, of = Catherine, daur. and co-heiress of William Scargill and Wicliffe, in right of his wife, died Aug. 16th, 1657. This Marmaduke suffered severely under the grand rebellion, by sequestration, &c., and was obliged to compound for his estate.

John Tunstall.

Thomas Tunstall.

John, son and heir of S^r John = Jane. Claxton, Knt. in Co. Durham.

Thomas, son and heir of Sir = Frances. Nicholas Wray, Knt.

Mary.

Elizabeth.

* This William Tunstall, in Burton's pedigree, is set down as the second son, but was undoubtedly the eldest. His daughter carried many fair lands into the family of Wortley, most of which now belong to Lady Dute, the heiress of the Wortleys and Wortley Montagues.

† Some pedigrees make this Alice Nevile a daughter of a Bishop Nevile; possibly she might be a natural daughter of the sumptuous Archbishop of York, George Nevile: he presided over that see from 1464 to 1477.

‡ Many suppose Bishop Tunstall to have been an illegitimate son by a daur. of one Conyers. They seem to find this authority on Leland's Itinerary, who only says he had heard so: some say he was a natural son of S^r Richard Tunstall. See Bloomfield's History of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 232, where it is said he was brought up for two years in Sir Thomas Holland's house, till discovered, and then sent to his father. In his will, proved 1559, the year of his death, he called Sir Francis Tunstall his nephew who must have been his little nephew. Sir Marmaduke died 1566 probably before the will was made; yet a Sir Marmaduke Tunstall is mentioned in it. Burton sets him down in his pedigree as I have done, but do I think there is sufficient reason to call his legitimacy in question.

§ Many pedigrees, and, amongst others, that by Dr. Burton, make this Francis Tunstall and the following Francis, who married the daur. of Bold, one person, and that she was his second wife, but Mr. Tunstall hath seen a pedigree in the Herald's Office, signed by the grandfather of the last Francis Tunstall, who died 1713, which makes them distinct persons.

|| Mr. Tunstall believes that this Francis Tunstall alienated Thurland Castle; it then became, or very soon after, the property of the Gillingtons.

A pedigree of the Tunstalls, late of Thurland Castle, in the county of Lancaster, and now of Wycliffe, in the North Riding of the county of York. After many unconnected descents, which appear in a MS. volume of pedigrees in the possession of William Constable, of Burton, Esq. the first in regular order are as follows:

Mr. Tunstall suspects that the Tunstall family took their name from the town of Tunstall, in Richmondshire, where it is probable they had lands before they were in possession of Thurland. The church of Tunstall, in Lancashire, took its name from them, who were the founders of it, as is evident from the arms and inscriptions therein. The place itself was not unfrequently called Thurland Tunstall. That the Tunstalls had early lands in these parts is undoubted, as one of that name and family is enrolled among the Yorkshire knights who attended Edward the First in his Scotch and other wars.

was a knight: Thirdly, that he was interred, and that his tomb remains in Tunstall church: and fourthly, that Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, was a legitimate child of the family. Each of these propositions I shall now examine according to the order in which they stand.

The highest authority unquestionably for the first opinion is Camden, who, in the passage quoted above, renders Thurland Tunstall into Latin by Thurland Tunstallorum; but this is completely negatived by higher and much more ancient evidence. The town is surveyed in Domesday by the name of Tunstall; the church is granted in the next century by the same designation; and I have an original charter, about the reign of Richard I., formerly belonging to Cockersand Abbey, one of the subscribing witnesses to which denominates himself "de Stunstall," which must have been a variation in spelling the same place. In the next place, though Brian Tunstall had well earned his spurs at the battle of Flodden, he never survived to receive that honour; and in his last will, executed almost immediately before he set out on that expedition, so fatal to himself and so glorious to his countrymen, he styles himself simply esquire. Of this an office copy is now before me. Thirdly, in the poem on the Battle of Flodden, which must have been written in this neighbourhood, and while many of the combatants were alive, he is styled "Bryan Tunstall, that bold esquire;" on which Benson, the commentator, stupidly remarks:

"Sir Bryan Tunstall being slain at Flodden Field, his effigy, in full proportion, cut in stone, lies over his body in the chancel of Tunstall church, near which is cut two cocks crowing, being his coat of arms."

That is, the arms of his family, and therefore no proof at all.

That such, however, is the general tradition of the country with respect to the subject of this tomb, I freely allow, though I do not believe it; for, in the first place, the ballad, the oldest authority, says nothing of the removal of Bryan Tunstall's body, nor of any memorial of him whatever; and with respect to internal evidence, the form and costume of the statue indicates an earlier period. But on this subject I shall reserve all further observations to an account of the church of Tunstall. In the next place, though the illegitimacy of Cuthbert Tunstall has been generally allowed from Leland's time, yet no authorities have ever been adduced to prove which of the family, whose name in preference to that of his mother, or rather, perhaps, out of delicacy to a female of respectable birth, was his father. The will of Brian Tunstall, already referred to, will prove that Cuthbert Tunstall was his natural brother, and consequently son of Thomas Tunstall.

"In the name, &c. The sixteenth day of August, in the yere a thousand, five hundreth xiii, I, Brian Tunstall, hole of bodye and mynde, makys my will and testament. First, I gyff and bequeth my synfull soul unto Almighty God, and to our blessed Lady, his moder, Seynt Mary, and to all the holy co'pany of hevyn, and my body to be buried in the *outward* part of the church of Seynt Mychaell, in Tunstall, or elsewhere at Godde's pleasure.

"Also I giff and bequeth my best goodes, quyke or ded, for my mortuary.

"Also unto the house of Croxton, for tithes and offerings and other duties by me and myne antecessors in tymes past negligently overlookyd, iv^l. xiii^s. iv^d. beseching the s^d abbot and his brethren to forgiff and absolve me and my s^d antecessors whatso we have offendyt against the said house and theym.

"Also I giff to the church-workes of Tunstall iii^l. vi^s. viii^d.

"Also I giff unto the frears of Lancaster xl^l. beseching them to syng for my soule, and all christen soules, a hundreth massys.

"Also unto ev'y hous of pardon and pr'y'r (prayer) wherin I am brother, vi^s. viii^d.

"Also unto Robert Gudhed of Ov'rbarrow xiii^s. iv^d. pr'ing him to forgiff me.....

"Item, I giff and bequeth the gydyng of my son Marmaduke fro he passe the age of xii yeres, unto my *brother doctor*, beseeching hym to putte hym to school, that he maye lerne to serve God in his commandments.

"Also I will that my s^d brother have to the fynding of my said son xiii^l. vi^s. viii^d.

"Itm, I gyff unto my said broder my boke de vita X^{ti} pr'ing hym to look on the same wt del'ba'con, quia in hac vita mundana, vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.

"Also I will that my wife shal have her feoffment, that is Tunstall, Nether Borow, and Lecke, with her thirds through all my lands.

"Also I will, that my wife, during her widowhood, and the nonage of my son, shal have the castell of Thorsland at her comand, when and how long she list to lye there.

"When my son Marmaduke comyth unto his full age, and my wyff continue then in her widowhed, I will, that during that ther lyff she bee the chieff of the s^d house, and asseying unto her son what it shall please her theroff.

"Also that my wife and my son Marmaduke have all my household stuff.

"Also that my *brother doctor* and oth^r my feoffes shal receive the rents of my lands, and pay my debts therout that af^t followeth:

"First, to the Abbot of Furnes xiii^l. vi^s. viii^d. and he hath an obligation.

"I^m. to my brother Redmayne, for my syst^r marryage, xxiii^l.

"Also to my brother Wylliam xiii^l. vi^s. viii^d.

"I^m. to Edward P^rkynson, my baylyffe, xxvi^l. xiii^s. iv^d. &c. &c.

"Then I will of the rents be reciyved ccc marks, for the marryage of my daughter Anne.

"Item, that my said feoffes leve to my neyce Anne Tunstall to her mariage xx^l. &c. &c.

"I^m. that my s^rvants have their hole wage, and ev^y oon a quart. wage^s more to p^y for my soule.

"I^m. that my broder Ric. Hudleston have the xv^s. fee of the p^rke (park) during the life of his fad^r and the nonage of my son.

"Also that my wiff have all the tithes, barnes, and hay, w^hin Tunstall p^rishe that I occupy, if shee determine her to kepe house at Thorsland during the nonage of my son, paying to the abbot Eh^ty (?)

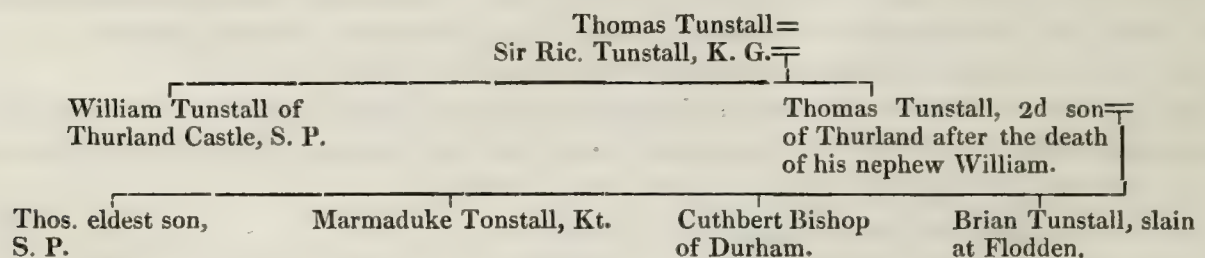
"Also that ii p^rsts doe syng for my soule, and all christen soules, in Tunstall church, during the nonage of my son, and ayther p^rst have by yere iiii^l.....

"Also that my wyff be myne executrix, my broder W^m. Tunstall, W^m. Redmayne, and Edm. P^rkynsone, be myne ex^rors.

"And I hereby pr^y my *brother doctor* to be sup^rvisor of this my last will, that it maye be fullyllyd for the weale of my soule."

This was evidently in the spirit of a Roman military testament, made in procinctu, and immediately before the Lancashire forces marched for Flodden, the great engagement at which place happened within fifteen days after the date of it. This curious instrument affords abundant matter for reflection. That the brother doctor of the testator was the celebrated Dr. Cuthbert Tunstall can admit of no doubt; but he was then forty-three years old: and I learn from another instrument that Marmaduke, the oldest son, was, at the date of this will, only six years old; and if Brian had been older than Cuthbert, and Cuthbert a legitimate child, Brian must have been thirty-eight years old at the birth of his oldest child; which, in the case of a man of fortune in those days, when all married early, is very improbable.

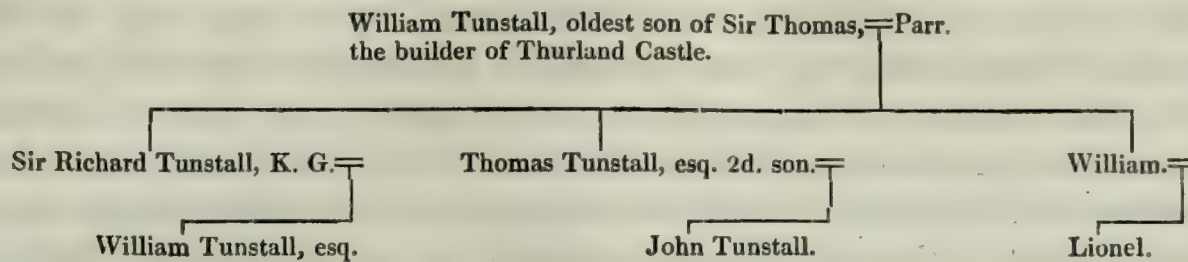
This will bears marks of great precipitance, which is easily accounted for by the situation of the testator; but one circumstance is very remarkable, namely, that although his wife was then in the seventh or eighth month of her pregnancy, no provision whatever was made for the posthumous child, a little Bryan Tunstall, afterwards knight of Rhodes, which perhaps occasioned a misapplication of the title to the father. But there are great difficulties in the printed pedigree as compared with the original inquisitions, which leave the birth of Brian Tunstall himself in utter uncertainty. Thus the pedigree states:



I now turn to the inquisition after the death of William Tunstall, 15th Hen. VII., only thirteen years before the death of Brian, an authority not to be contested.

Here the jurors find that William Tunstall, Esq., son of Richard Tonstall, Knight, by deed, bearing date Nov. 26, in the 9th of Henry, settled all his manors and estates on one Richard Newton, and Robert Gibbonson, vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, in trust, that if the said William Tunstall should die with issue male, then the said manors and estates should remain over to Thomas Tonstal, son of Sir Richard Tunstall, Knight, and his heirs male; remainder to William Tonstal, brother of the said Thomas; remainder to Lionel Tunstal, son of the aforesaid William, filii (but rather fratris) of Sir Richard Tonstal, Knight; remainder to John Tonstall, son of the above-named Thomas; then to the right heirs of William Tonstall, father of Sir Richard Tonstall, Knight.

Now this settlement will give the descents of the family, in which we are at present interested, as follows :



The contradictions between these two accounts are irreconcilable, but the authority of the inquisition is decisive.

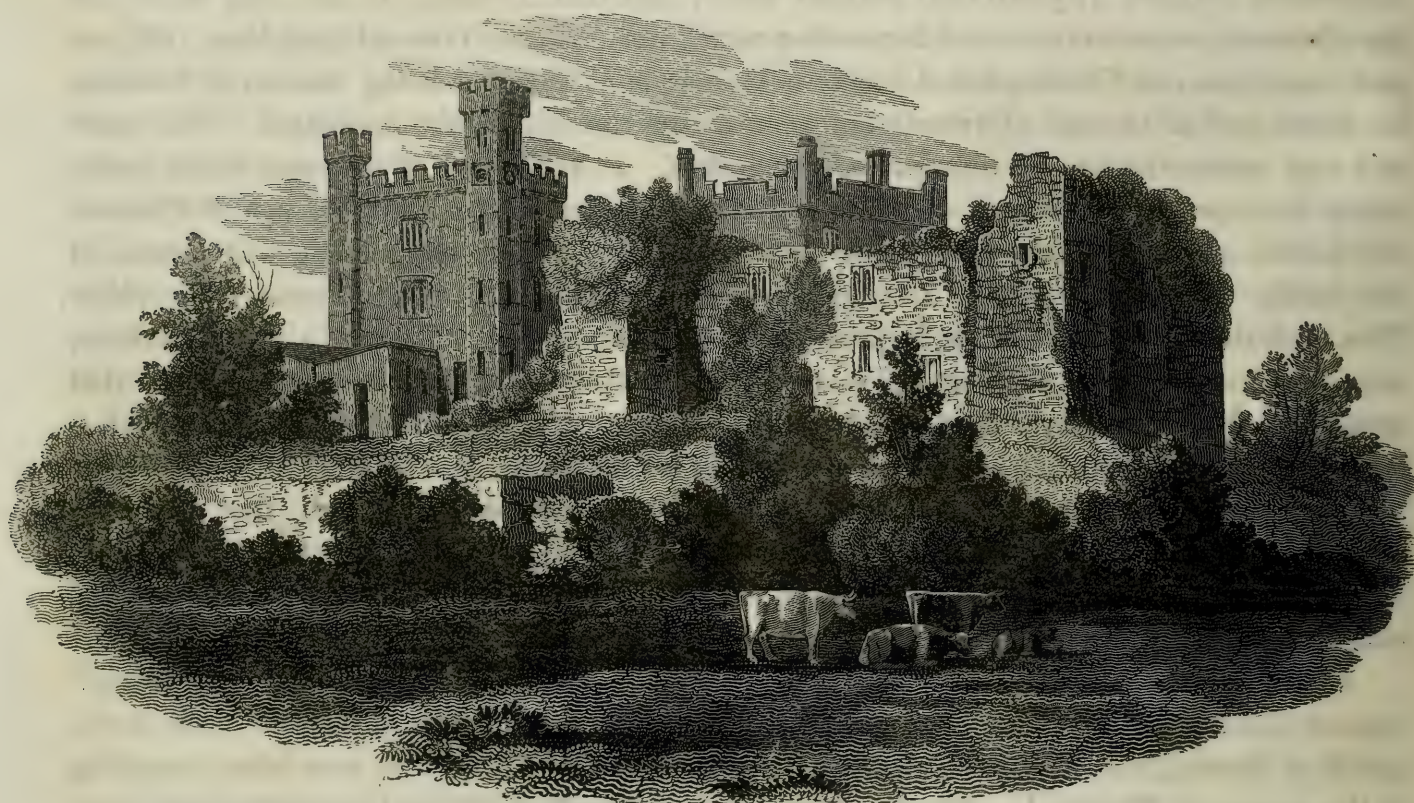
And here it must be observed, that though the date of this settlement is only nineteen years before the death of Brian Tunstall, who having a son of six years old, must be supposed to be then about thirty, yet there is a total silence with respect to him and all his brothers; while the inquisition goes on to state that Thomas Tunstall died in the lifetime of William, after which the remainder descended to Thomas, son and heir of Thomas. Afterwards William Tunstall died without issue; and that Thomas, the son, will be of the age of twenty years on the 1st of September next; and William Tunstall died Nov. 10th last past; and that one Christopher Ascue is next heir of William, as being the son of Eleanor, his sister, and of the age of twenty-one years at the caption of this inquisition. This leads to a very extraordinary and unexpected conclusion. In the course of six years, which intervened between the settlement of William Tunstall and his death, John, the son of Thomas, and Lionel, son of William, must both have been dead, and all the manors and estates of the family were found to vest in a female, as right heir of William Tunstall the elder. This, with the total silence of the inquisition with respect to Brian Tunstall and his brethren, must lead irresistibly to the conclusion, that not Cuthbert only, but the other sons of that generation were natural children. Yet within thirteen years of this time, Brian Tunstall is found in full possession of the manors and estates of the family, but by what title will never, perhaps, at this distance of time, be discovered. It is, however, most likely, that as he was certainly a man of spirit, and had only an heir female to contend with, he might threaten his antagonist with some proofs of a marriage, alleged to have taken place between his father and mother, and by that means have bought off her claim by some pecuniary consideration.

I have only to add on the subject of this pedigree, that the intermarriage with Scargill was not with the family of that name near Leeds, but with the Scargills of Scargill Castle, in the parish of Barningham, Richmondshire. The estates of the family were very large, consisting of the manors of Thurland or Thorsland, of Tunstall, Overborough, and Netherborough (now described as Burrow with Burrow), of Lecke, all within the parish of Tunstall; of Newton, in Lonsdale; of one eighth part of the manor of Whittington, and of lands in Cansfield, Arghum, and Warton; but the measurements and valuations in the inquisitions are, as usual, so capricious and uncertain, that it would be useless to repeat them.

The great estates of the Tunstalls in this parish were sold, according to the best authorities, by Francis Tunstall to the Girlingtones, a Richmondshire family, who held them two generations. From one of them Overborough was alienated, I believe, to the Tathams, by an heir female of which family they passed to the Fenwicks; and Tunstall, with Lecke, were sold, whether immediately I do not know, to the family of Welch, who still retain Lecke; but sold the manor of Thurland, with the advowson of the parish church, to Miles North, Esq. in the last generation.

Thurland Castle stands on a small elevation, apparently natural, and is surrounded by a deep, circular foss. It encloses an irregular, angular court, to which there is a steep approach through a gateway on the west. To the right was a spacious domestic chapel, and directly in front is an ornamented door-way, which led to the screen, on the right of which

was the hall; and beyond, as usual, in the adjoining angle, the great parlour. To the left were the kitchens and offices; the north side was probably occupied by stables. After the ravages of the civil war, which left Thurland Castle a ruin, after a long siege and obstinate defence, Sir John Girlington fitted up a few apartments on the site of the hall, and adjoining apartments, for his shrievalty of Lancashire, in 166...; and in this state it continued till very lately, when the present owner, Richard Toulmin North, Esq. rebuilt the whole very judiciously on the old foundation. The preservation of the old walls, as far as they reach, has a most happy effect on the colouring of the whole; but the effect of the building would have been more happy had the form of the remaining windows (trefoil or cinquefoil lights) been more rigidly imitated; yet, with this slight defect, it has certainly an air of propriety and restored antiquity, which a more modern castle of these days will never assume. And if the moat were thoroughly cleansed, and once more floated with pure water, while the steep bank were either planted with shrubs, or formed into a lawn with a surrounding terrace, few efforts would appear more successful for the renovation of an ancient castle.



Thurland Castle.

The parish church of Tunstall was unquestionably a Saxon foundation, as it is mentioned in Domesday, and must have been very early separated from Kirkby Lonsdale, evidently the parent parish. From that early period to the reign of Edward III., I am unable to trace its history; but in the 40th of that reign are letters patent granted to the abbot and convent of Croxton, com. Leicester, pro libertatibus in Horneby, Leck, and Tunstall; and in the placita in banco regis, in the 49th of the same reign, is one relating to the same house, de advocacione ecclesiæ de Tunstall in com. Lancastriæ.

From these hints, I suspect that the advowson of this church from the time at which the honour of Horneby had been granted out and separated from the great fee of Lancaster, in favour of the first Montbegon, had never been the property of mesne lords, but had continued to vest in the lords paramount. For it is well known that one of that line, probably a Longvilliers, founded the cell of Horneby, which was made dependent upon the abbey of

Croxton; and as Horneby, Leck, and Tunstall are found in connexion together at so early a period as the latter part of the fourteenth century, and all belonging to a remote house, the probability is, that they were all transferred to that house by the same donor. I have not yet discovered the endowment of the vicarage of Tunstall, nor do I know whether the rectory, of which the Tunstalls were lessees under the abbot of Croxton, were granted to them after the dissolution; but, at all events, it was charged with an annuity of twenty marks, for the support of a schoolmaster at Whalley, by letters patent of Edw. VI. the founder.

This church stands in a pleasing situation among the fields. The present fabric (for there is not a vestige of the first, or perhaps the second building,) is plain, spacious, and nearly uniform, of middle Gothic, about the time of Sir Thomas Tunstall, and most probably his work.

On the south side of the choir is the family chantry of the Tunstalls; in the south wall of which, and within an arch, till lately, was the cumbent statue supposed to be intended for Brian Tunstall, the fragments of which have lately been removed to a situation, where they are too much exposed, near the altar rails. But against this opinion I have more than one objection: first, it does not appear very likely that his body would be brought for burial from so great a distance as Flodden. Secondly, in his last will, which was made not a month before his death, he orders his body to be interred (if at Tunstall) in the outward part of the church, not meaning in the churchyard, but I should suppose without the inclosure of the high choir. Thirdly, the late situation of the statue, within a niche, indicates either the founder, or a contemporary with the rebuilding of the church. Lastly, the conical or beehive form of the helmet, which was certainly not in use so late even as the earlier period of Henry VIIIth's reign, points at the time of Richard II. or Henry IV.; and, for all these reasons, I should assign it, with little diffidence, to Sir Thomas Tunstall, the founder of the castle. That it cannot be intended for Sir Richard Tunstall, Knight of the Garter, is evident both from the absence of the insignia belonging to that order, and from the fact recorded by Leland, that he was buried at Warwick, in the Beauchamp chapel.

Before I take leave of this church, I have great pleasure in mentioning the complete state, not merely of repair, but of ornamental and judicious improvement in which it has been placed by the present patron, who, besides uniform pews, reading desk and pulpit, has given an organ, a beautiful east window of old painted glass, and a font of white marble.

Dugdale's Visitation notices the arms of Tunstall: sable, three combs argent, in australi fenestra cancelli. The tomb and effigy above-mentioned are also described, but without any allusion to Brian Tunstall.

"Sub quodam fornice in muro cancelli jacet effigies hominis more antiquo armati scuto & gladio nunc confractis."

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1767.

Tunstall Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF TUNSTALL.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} . de Croxton.	
Ult. Febr. 1345	Fr. Adam de Wydmerpole	iidem	p' mort.
	{ Fr. Joh. de Misterton, can ^{cus} Mon. } de Croxton	iidem	
13 Dec. 1364	{ Fr. Hugo de Dalby, can. Mon. de } Croxton	iidem	
22 Febr. 1368			
6 Dec. 1397	Fr. Robt. de Gaddesby	iidem	p' mort.
31 Jan. 1398	Fr. Jac. de London, can. de Croxton	iidem	p' mort.
22 Apr. 1437	Fr. Joh. de Leycester	iidem	
	Fr. Will. Ridale (2l. 13s. 4d. p. f.)	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
13 Sep. 1592	Robert Batty George Birkett John Girlington	{ Francis Tunstall, of Thur- land }	Death of R. B.
12 Nov. 1612	John Williamson	{ Robt. Fish, rector of Bentham, & John Fortune, of Tunstall }	Cess. of J. G.
31 Dec. 1632	John Leake	Edward Wilson	Res. of J. W.
23 May, 1699	Edward Tatham	The crown	
1 Apr. 1718	William Withers	{ John Borrett, of Shoeham, Com. Kent, Esq. }	
15 Oct. 1737	James Cock William Wray	{ Miles North, of Kirkby Lons- dale, Esq. }	Death of W. W.
8 Sep. 1790	Robert Proctor	Ric. Toulmin North, Esq.	Death of R. P.
27 Feb. 1800	Frederick Needham, M. A.		

PARISH OF KIRKBY LONSDALE.



THAT this was the Saxon parent of all the churches in this beautiful valley is evident from the distinctive name, which, at the time when it was imposed, plainly negatived the existence of any other. When Christianity first extended itself over the thin and widely dispersed population of these northern vales, the site of a church would naturally be chosen with a reference to the convenience of all; and, supposing the whole vale of Lune to have constituted the original parish, what site could have been chosen more judiciously than Kirkby Lonsdale? When it became the head of a rural deanery, commensurate in all likelihood with the original parish, nowhere appears; but there is every reason to suppose that the rural deaneries were marked out on the foundation of the archdeaconry of Richmond, that is, in the beginning of the twelfth century.

Equal uncertainty attends another event intimately connected with the civil distribution of this country, namely, the separation of the parts of Lancashire north of Ribble, and of the barony of Kendal, which last now forms the lower portion of Westmoreland, from the Yorkshire of Domesday. One fact, however, appears incontrovertible, that at the foundation of this rural deanery the whole was in Yorkshire, and consequently that it was prior to the separation of counties, otherwise it would not be easy to account for another circumstance, namely, that of the ten parishes which compose the deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale, five are in Lancashire, four in Yorkshire, and one in Westmoreland. Three of these, namely, Tunstall, Tatham, and Bentham, had been erected into parishes, independent of their parent, at the time of Domesday; and it is probable that of those which have been subsequently founded, some at least have been subdivisions from one or other of the last. Thus, from the manner in which the extensive parish of Melling embraces that of Tatham, there is great reason for believing that it was an offset from that ancient trunk. In the next place, as these churches of the second order are universally in the lowest and most cultivated situations, either of the principal valley, or its collateral forks, those which have been erected high above them have been later endowments formed as population crept upward; but with respect to Sedbergh



A. M. W. L. 1840

Whiff - Louisa (Lionel) 1840

CHURCH 1840

and Whittington, I must suppose, from the peculiarity of their relative situation to the mother church, that at the time of Domesday they were still members of the Saxon parish, and the last which were immediately separated from it.

But to be more particular. If, setting aside every idea of accommodation, beauty alone had been attended to in the choice of a situation for a capital, of perhaps the finest valley in the kingdom, Kirkby Lonsdale must have been the place. On a plain above the Lune, sufficiently elevated to command the soft foreground, where that river, already majestic and powerful, makes a graceful curve about a peninsula of meadow and pasture, exuberantly fertile, and spotted with standard forest trees, while this soft scene is contrasted by the noblest of backgrounds, the long ridge of Gray Garth, and the towering height of Ingleborough to the south-east, and the piked points of Howgill to the north, announcing the commencement of that bolder style of rock and fell which characterizes the wildest parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland, I know not that the site of Kirkby Lonsdale, however admired, has ever been applauded beyond its deserts.

One striking feature of the place, as itself an object, has lately been lost, the parish church having been stripped of all its characteristic features, leaded roof, battlements, pinnacles, and clear story; in place of which has been substituted a long sweeping roof of blue slate, which might better have become the tithe barn of the place. Within, there is more scope for curiosity than admiration. High, but uncertain, antiquity, bold and masterly designs of different periods, and a total destruction of stalls, screens, and separations of every kind, which still continue to strike the imagination and gratify the eye in our unimproved churches.

To say nothing, however, of the threatening yawn produced by the removal of an entire column, and the production of a disproportioned arch of twice the proper span, we will begin an architectural survey at the west end, where the work of the present fabrick commenced. The western doorway of the tower is a rich circular arch, adorned with basso relievos of monstrous animals, &c.; and the tower itself at the foundation was at once so durably and so artificially constructed, that while a perpendicular line is preserved externally, the space within is four times extended step after step, by contracting the thickness of the wall. Attached to this is the commencement of a very noble church, with massy cylindrical columns, the intercolumniations of the pycnostyle proportion, and the semicircular arches proportionally narrow. Here, as if the builders had been alarmed by the magnificence and cost of their first undertaking, the work evidently rested for a while, and when resumed, a second plan was adopted, far inferior, and awkwardly pieced to the other, but still of Norman style and proportions at the latest. The eastern part of the nave may be passed over without notice. But the elegance and fine workmanship of the east end, constructed as if on purpose to be contrasted with the rude and massy simplicity of the west, must not be unattended to. Let it be remembered then, in the first place, that the choir belonged to the impropiators of the benefice, the abbot and convent of St. Mary at York, whose workmanship, of consequence, this must have been. It consists of three tall single lights, in the best style belonging to the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, with slender detached columns bound to the jambs by graceful and well-cut bands of stone. This (which has nothing resembling it in the parish churches of the north-west of England) can only have been the design of these liberal monks; in addition to which, it must be observed, that the whole exactly coincides with the style of architecture most familiar to themselves in their own church, in the transepts of York cathedral, in Rivaulx abbey, and in the incomparable minster at Beverley. The æra of this later work is clear enough to every judge of English architecture; that of the west end can only be a subject of hypothesis and conjecture.

The transition from Saxon to Norman architecture is so ill defined, that, without any support from external evidence, it can rarely be marked with precision. This is the present

difficulty with respect to the oldest remaining parts of the church at Kirkby Lonsdale. The first church, which must have been coeval with the establishment of christianity in this part of Northumbria, having been intended for the whole valley which gave name to the town, cannot have been of small dimensions. In the next place, the magnificent beginnings of the present church, its ample space, and the great expense which it must have drawn after it, can scarcely be thought compatible with the resources of a single parish, though still consisting of many townships. These circumstances favour an opinion that the first arches of the present may be really Saxon. On the other hand, it is not fairly proved that the Saxons ever used columns for the support of arches. Perhaps the great break in the west end of this church, and the evident reduction of the scale, may be accounted for by supposing that the first and best part was erected soon after the Conquest; but that a final separation of Sedbergh and Whittington having taken place at the very time, the townships which remained attached to the parish church found it prudent to alter their plan, and contract their dimensions.

It deserves to be remembered, that a few years ago, in digging a grave beneath the first arch of this nave, a great quantity of human bones, which appeared to be the remains of bodies thrown in together, was discovered, and on the arm-bone of one a silver bracelet of a very singular form.

There are no monuments of any antiquity in this church, excepting a mutilated tomb and truncated statue of one of the Middletons, of Middleton Hall, in the east end of the north choir.

The following inscriptions appear :

Near this Place are interred
the Remains of Elizabeth, only Daughter of William Wray,
Vicar of Tunstall, in the County of Lancaster, and of Ellen his Wife.
She died the 28th Day of July, 1775, aged 21 Years.
In the Life of this amiable young Person was exhibited
a Pattern worthy of Imitation.
In it was displayed the true Spirit of Devotion, filial Piety, and universal Benevolence;
a Spirit regulated by an uncommon Delicacy of Sentiment;
a sound Judgment, and such a share of Prudence and Discretion
as seldom falls to the Lot of green Years.
Thus prepared, and supported by a steady Reliance on the Merits and Promises of her Saviour,
She bore the cruel Ravages of a wasting Catarrhus Consumption
with unshaken Firmness and serenity of Mind; waited for her Dissolution
with the Patience and serenity of a sincere Christian;
and met the King of Terrors at last with a Smile.

Near this Place are interred the Remains of the Reverend John Wilson,
who was 49 Years Master of the Free Grammar School in this Town.
He died March 3, 1792, aged 77.
His Scholars here record their high Sense of his Learning, his Charity, and his Religion.

Here lies the Body of Gervas Cartwright, Gentleman, Son of Thomas Cartwright,
late Lord Bishop of Chester. He died the 26th Day of February, 1787, in the
41st Year of his Age.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1739.

Kirkby Lonsdale, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF KIRKBY LONSDALE.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		Abb. & Con ^{tus} . B ^{te} . Marie Ebor.	
28 May, 1438	Mr. Will. Suthwell, Cl.	iidem	p' resig.
	D ^{ns} . Joh. Bryan, Pbr.	iidem	
21 Junij, 1470	D ^{ns} . Robt. Garnett	iidem	p' resig.
	D ^{ns} . Edm. Chuderton	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
Jul. 24, 1616	Mr. Adams	Master of Trin. Coll. Cambridge	
Jul. 3, 1617	Thomas Adamson	ditto	
	Henry Park		
12 Nov. 1623	Samuel Sackville	ditto	Death of H. P.
22 Jan. 1637	Charles Jones	ditto	Cess. of S. S.
14 Dec. 1640	George Bateman	ditto	Cess. of C. J.
30 Sep. 1661	Edmund Tatham	ditto	
	John Hollinson		
19 Feb. 1670	Hierom Waterhouse	ditto	Death of J. H.
2 Nov. 1676	John Briggs	ditto	
21 Apr. 1737	Tobias Croft	ditto	Death of J. B.
7 Feb. 1766	Manwood Place	ditto	Death of T. C.
26 Mar. 1792	Joseph Sharpe	ditto	Death of M. W.

The next distinguished object about Kirkby Lonsdale is the bridge, a noble specimen of architecture and masonry, of which I regret that the antiquity is unknown. Its appearance is very fine; as the best possible situation was chosen, where a chain of projecting rocks thrown across the Lune afforded a groundwork durable as the earth itself for the piers of the arches. On the eastern side, according to a tradition, mentioned in the register of the parish church, was a chapel (intended undoubtedly for the celebration of early mass) for travellers, and dedicated to St. Coom, meaning, I suppose, St. Columba.

Keeping on the eastern side of Lune, and traversing what must have been the line of the Roman iter, we first pass Casterton Hall, which retains nothing Roman excepting the name, and yielded no discoveries when the present excellent house was built by William W. Carus Wilson, Esq.

Next is Barbon, the Berebrune of Domesday, then holden by Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, which, after many successive changes, was sold to Serjeant Shuttleworth, chief justice of Chester, who devised it to his nephew, Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, Esq., in whose family the free rents (for it was enfranchised, not by the Serjeant's grand nephew, but, according to Burn, a more remote descendant), remain in the family.

We next arrive at Middleton, so called perhaps as lying midway betwixt Kirkby Lonsdale and Sedbergh, and the frontier township between the two parishes. Here the first object is Middleton Hall, of which Dr. Burn and Mr. Nicholson are contented with giving the following account:

“Middleton Hall is an old castle-like building, and is now made use of only as a farm-house. There was anciently a chapel in it, but that went to decay many years ago. When Mr. Machel made his survey, in the year 1692, the arms in the hall were then so much defaced, that he could only make out one single coat, which was an impaling of Middleton and Lowther. The deer in the park had been destroyed about the year 1640, and the family were great sufferers in the civil war which followed.”

Domestic architecture was then so little attended to, that this, like all other accounts of ancient mansions written at that time, is extremely indistinct and unsatisfactory. Along the western coast of England, appearances of a disturbed and insecure state of society in the construction of ancient manor-houses continue from the Scottish border to the Lune, where, with a very few exceptions, they cease. From this class I exclude castles, properly so called, as they are common to every part of the kingdom. But in that rank of society, as for example, ordinary gentry, or lords of single manors, which in south Lancashire, Cheshire, &c. dwelt with perfect security in timber houses, secured perhaps from ordinary robbers by a moat, throughout these districts every family led a jealous and apprehensive life, ever on the watch for the security of themselves or their castle, or both, from more formidable attempts. Hence almost every manor-house was a castlet, strong enough to bid defiance to any sudden attack even of a numerous body of assailants. But these strong houses seem to be of two kinds; the first consisting of one fortified tower alone, in which the family were content to take refuge under the protection of a strong grated iron door; while the other apartments, the furniture being withdrawn into the tower, were abandoned to the fury of the assailants. It is also observable, that in this class of strong houses no provision was made for the security of cattle. This imperfect mode of defence implied either narrow fortunes, or great want of foresight; neither of which appears in the next and more ordinary species of fortified houses, to which Middleton Hall belongs, and to which also Killington, Betham, and some others in the same neighbourhood may be referred. These are regular hall houses, adapted to family convenience and hospitality, as well as defence, opening into a large quadrangular space, half enclosed by stables and offices; while the rest of the outline is finished by a lofty embattled wall, equally strong with the walls of the house. Such precisely is Middleton Hall, in which the exterior view is greatly improved by a line of rude corbels running along the enclosure wall, which seem originally to have supported machicolations. Within, and directly in front, is the house itself, with a thorough lobby, on the left-hand of which are three pointed arch doorways, leading, as in colleges, to the kitchens and butteries. On the right is the hall, a large plain room open to the top of the house, where, on the wooden mantel-piece of the chimney, Mr. Machel might have beheld, had he been so pleased, the arms of Middleton impaling Tunstall, which have lately been concealed by plaster. We are not, however, to suppose that this shield, which is that of John Middleton and Anne Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, is intended to commemorate the builders of the house, though it is probably not above a generation older; for the windows are trefoil lights, a fashion which continued in this country to the middle of Henry VIIIth's time, though it certainly originated at least a century earlier. However, if we refer the building of the present house to Sir Geoffrey Middleton, father of John, who seems to have been an active and distinguished man in his generation, having been major-general in Henry VIIIth's expedition to Boulogne, we shall not perhaps greatly err.

At Hawkin Hall, in this township, was born Dr. Christopher Bainbridge, master of Christ's College, Cambridge, whose memory has been handed down as the flagellator of Milton; a rough and severe man no doubt, who, in exercising discipline upon such a youth, had to contend with a nature as rugged and obstinate as his own:

*Nec duri usque libet minas perferre magistri
Cæteraque ingenio non subeunda meo.*

This man is farther remarkable for having married at sixty, and for having had nineteen children.

In the same township, on a soft and fertile side close by the Lune, is Grimeshall, the seat of the Moores, of which line I have much greater pleasure in commemorating two individuals from Mr. Burn, than in deducing an ordinary genealogy of twenty insignificant generations.

“ John Moore, Esq. an active, able, and incorrupt magistrate; a zealous and sincere friend; a promoter of piety and virtue by his own example and encouragement, and an abhorrer of every thing that is vicious, mean, or dishonourable. His father, Giles Moore, Esq., by the mere force of genius and application, without the help of an university education, was profoundly learned not only in the history and antiquities of our own country, but in the ancient Grecian and Roman literature, and was critically skilled even in the Hebrew language.”

PARISH OF WHITTINGTON,



ONSISTS of the townships of Whittington, Newton, and Docker. It is one of the most pleasing situations in Lunesdale, opening to the south-east upon Ingleborough, and all the neighbouring mountains; while the ridge of land, which separates this part of the valley from the boundary of the great bay, affords an effectual protection against the north and north-western winds.

This parish affords few materials for the topographer, and of those few, some, I am fully aware, have hitherto escaped me. The manor is holden under the fee of Hornby, and the first mesne lords of Westhall, which I have met with, are the Huddlestons; for in the MS. at Hornby Castle I find that the heirs of Richard Huddleston, Esq. held the manor of Westhall, in Whittington, by knights' service, and a render of 20s. Indeed, it may appear, that before the 21st year of Henry VIII. it had not been separated from the great fee; for in another memorandum among the same evidences, it is stated, that the manor of Westhall was purchased eo anno of Thomas Stanley, Lord Monteagle, to be holden of his manor of Whittington by knights' service: so that the chief lord still retained the manor of Whittington itself.

The church, which is a plain, decent specimen of late Gothic architecture, stands upon a steep knoll, of which I once thought that it bore marks of an artificial fortification. On a more attentive view it appears to be natural; but in either case it at once renders the building dry, and exhibits it to great advantage. The neat and convenient parsonage is near at hand by the east end.

There are no ancient tombs, but several mural monuments, principally of black marble from Dent, which have no bad effect in giving an air of solemnity to the church. None of the inscriptions, however, exhibit a sufficient degree either of excellence or peculiarity to entitle them to a transcription.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1771.

Whittington, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF WHITTINGTON.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
4 Non. Dec. 1292	Mr. Joh. Lovell, Subd.	{ Edm. f. Regis assensu D'ni. Alani de Coupland, mil. A. D. Richm ^d . p. lapsum Joh. de Hodelston Rad. de Hodelston, ar.	p' mort.
14 Sept. 1377	D'ns. Reg ^{ld} . de Westbury, Cl.		
9 July, 1380	D'ns. Will. Banes, Cap.		
12 Jan. 1419	D'ns. Tho. del Grene D'ns. Edm. Yeland, Cap.		

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
6 Oct. 1640	Daniel Moures	Edward Middleton of Middleton	Death of D. M.
14 Jul. 1641	Richard Jackson	The King, by lapse	
30 Jun. 1681	Richard Jackson	Charles, Armiger	Death of R. J.
17 Sep. 1716	Thomas Bouch	Edmund Hornby, Arm ^r .	Death of T. B.
	George Hornby, A. M.		
20 Feb. 1747	Thomas Nicholson	{ Susannah Hornby, of Preston, } widow, and Edmund Hornby, of { Sid. Suss. Coll. Camb. }	Death of G. H.
21 Mar. 1755	Robert Ravald, A. B.	Edmund Hornby, of Poolton, Esq.	Res. of T. N.
18 Feb. 1768	Robert Oliver, A. M.	Geoffery Hornby, of Preston, Esq.	Death of R. R.
26 Jul. 1782	Thomas Horton, A. B.	Geoffery Hornby, Rector of Winwick	Cess. of R. O.
	Benjamin Banner		
21 Aug. 1793	Thomas Butler, A. M.	Geoffery Hornby, Rector of Winwick	Cess. of B. B.

PARISH OF BOLTON UPON SANDS.



HIS parish, which stretches along the eastern margin of the Kent Sands, and is bounded by that of Lancaster to the south, and of Warton to the north, consists of the townships of Bolton, Slyne, and Kellet.

Bolton itself is one of the neatest, best built, and pleasantest villages among many on this favoured shore, which are in their several degrees entitled to all these epithets. It is almost wholly of stone, and, like most of the Craven villages, appears to have exchanged the old thatched cottages for the clean and well-looking habitations, of which it now consists, about the reign of Charles II. This may be collected from many dates yet remaining.

The rectory of Bolton seems to have been appropriated to the archdeaconry of Richmond almost from the first foundation of that dignity; but on account of its vicinity to Clapham it never afforded a residence to the archdeacon, though, when choice was free, it might reasonably be inquired, what were the grounds of such a preference?

The church has lately been rebuilt in the usual style of economy at the expense of the old lead, and with a barn-like roof of slate; but the devastation has not extended to the inside, and two rows of low angular columns, with corresponding arches, still remain of the last fabric. It is kept with great neatness, and the walls are adorned by many modern tablets, with inscriptions in the ordinary style. The old tower has fortunately been permitted to remain, an ornament to the environs of the bay, of which it commands a fine view almost on every side.

The following documents, extracted from Gale's account of the archdeaconry of Richmond in his Registrum, exhibit some curious particulars relating to the ancient state of this church and parish.

Ecclesia de Bolton, cum suis pertinentiis, valet per annum lx^l.

Extenta Manerii & Ecclesiæ de Bolton.

Fuit ibi manerium sufficiens pro Domino archidiacono, sed domus ejusdem indigebat maxima reparatione. Fructus gardini cum herbis, æstimatur ad xviii^d. & solebat valere x^s. iiiii^d.

Summa xviii^d.

In Dominico sunt iiiii^{xx}vii acr. iii rod. & dimid. terræ arabilis, perticat. viginti pedum, quæ valent per annum iiiii^l. vii^s. x^d. ob. Prec. acr. xii^d. præter gardinum. Et tamen acra solebat dimitti pro xv^d. et jacent terræ in locis subscriptis.

In Crofto abuttan. super manerium ii acr. et dim. In Gelonys vi acr. & dim. Apud Slingtress iii acr. & dim. In Hungry Flat ix acr. Apud Rigarsemerild ii acr. & dim. In Inglebecke in le Crokedale iiii acr. & dim. debil. ter. In Lea Walles ii acr. ad caput. In Inglebreche iii rod. Apud Wardgreves iii rod. Apud Wicklands ii acr. & i rod. In cultura apud dict. le Wra xxvi acr. Apud Rameshout iiii acr. Apud Snelich iii acr. & dim. Apud Breton ix acr. Apud Stanland iii acr. In Brendland ii acr. & dim. rod. Apud le Henkdys i acr. & i rod. & dim. acr. abuttan. super Wragreve. Apud Cowhilstand iii acr. in Gunkell, & iii rod.

Summa acrarum iiii^{xxvii} acr. iii rod. & dimid.

Summa in denariis iiii^l. vii^s. x^d.

Et tamen solent dimitti pro cix^s. sc. acr. xv^d.

Item in Dominico sunt decem acr. ii rod. & dim. prati, quæ valent per annum xxi^s. vi^d. Prec. acr. ii^s. & jacent in locis subscriptis viz. In Windgarel & Stakewra i rod. In Gosland ii acr. iii rod. In Baitland ii rod. & dim. Item supra in Braithmyre i acr. iii rod. In Hawkernim dim. acr. In Wildishmyre, dim. acr. In Dedmyre i rod. & dim. In Watesmedn. iii rod. & dim. Apud Bretteroum i acr. & dim. In Crossmyre i acr. & in Engmyre dim. acr.

Summa acrarum ut supra.

In de Bolton Dominus, rector, habet ii acr. pro focali, et valent per annum xii^d. In minore Kellet est unum toftum cum crofto, & terra pertinet ad ecclesiam in eadem villa, & valet per annum xiii^s. iiii^d.

Tenentes de Domino Rectore de Bolton.

Johannes Attewell tenet unum toftum cum crofto, & v acras terræ arabilis; reddit per annum viii^s. Et faciet sectam curiæ. Walterus filius Agnetis tenet i toftum cum crofto, i acr. & rod. & dim. terræ arabilis, reddit per annum ii^s. iiii^d. faciend. sectam curiæ. Thomas de Kelletten et i toftum cum terra una—in toto & iii rod. reddit per annum..... faciend. ut supra. Agnes relicta Cartere tenet unum toftum cum terr. continen. i acr. & dimid. terr. reddend. per annum iii^s. faciend. ut supra. Willielmus Bishop tenet i toft. cum terr. continen. i acr. & dimid. terr. reddend. per annum iii^s. faciend. ut supra. Willielmus Bishop tenet i toft. cum terr. continen. ii acr. & i rod. terræ per annum v^s. ix^d. faciend. ut supra. Johannes filius Fabri tenet unum toftum cum terr. continen. i acr. terr. reddendo per annum iii^s. vi^d. faciend. ut supra. Willielmus filius Magg. tenet i acr. iii rod. terræ arabilis & unam acram terræ, reddend. per annum iii^s. iiii^d. faciend. ut supra. Johannes filius Edwardi tenet i rod. cum pastur. reddendo per annum i^d. Havebole filius Christianæ tenet i messuagium ii acr. & tertiam partem unius rod. reddendo per annum iii^s.

Summa xxx^s. x^d.

Bondus.

Simon filius Gilberti præpositi tenet unum toftum cum crofto & iiii acr. terræ arabilis. Reddit per annum iiii^s. iiii^d. Et erit præposit. pro voluntate Domini, & dabit Marchettam.

Summa iiii^s. iiii^d.

Alteragium solebat dimitti ad firmam pro x marc. alloc. resumptionibus.

Summa vi^l. xiii^s. iiii^d.

Vendicio decimarum Garbarum

Bolton.....	xxviii marc.
Kellet Major.....	xxiii marc.
Kellet Minor.....	xviii marc.
Slyn.....	xvi marc.
Heft.....	vi marc.
Stapleton	vi marc.

Et quando terra de Dominico dimittitur ad firmam, decimæ garbarum valent xxxiii^s. iiii^d.

Summa lxvii^l.

Summa totalis extent. hujus personat. iiii^{xxi}l. xiii^s. vii^d. ob.

Et memorandum, quod plus expedit, quod terræ de dominico dimittantur ad firmam, quam teneantur in manu domini. Et si dominus velit habere omnimodam Waiveriam, tunc bonum est quod de meliori terra retineatur, quantum sufficiat pro una caruca, & residuum dimittat ad firmam.

Item sciendum est, quod Thomas filius Matild. de Bolton tenebatur magistro Johanni Rond, tunc rectori ecclesiæ de Bolton, pro quadam decima in sex marc. Et quia non habuit unde solveret, feoffavit ecclesiam de Bolton in sex acr. terræ ante statutum domini regis, ne etiam possit impetrari laicum feodum. Et de illo feoffamento habebantur instrumenta. Postea subtrahuntur illæ sex acræ de Ecclesia de Bolton, per senescallos sive ballivos domini Comitis Lancastriæ, unde oportet quod dominus archidiaconus tractet super hoc cum dicto domino Comite et quod quærantur cartæ sive instrumenta si possint inveniri. Et sciendum est quod villa quæ est modo de parochia de Barton, fuit de parochia de Bolton, ante interdictum in Anglia, et omnes homines illius villæ perceperunt omnimoda sacramenta ecclesiæ in ecclesia de Bolton, et corpora eorum fuerunt sepulta in cœmeterio ecclesiæ de Bolton, et solverunt omnimodas decimas, tam minores quam majores, prædictæ ecclesiæ de Bolton. Et adhuc est una semita inter Bolton et illam villam quæ vocatur ut creditur Bolton Kyrkly, per quam homines de illa villa ibant ad ecclesiam parochialem de Bolton, verum plenius quærat veritas ab hominibus senioribus villæ de Bolton.

Item sciendum est, quod juxta villam de Slyn, fuit aliqua quædam parva villa quæ vocabatur Stapleton Terne, in qua fuerunt tot. bondi & tot. bovat. terræ quot fuerunt in villa de Slyn. Et dictæ duæ villæ de Slyn, & Stapleton Terne, habebantur pro una villa in wapentagio, ut tenebantur a domino rege. Et omnes manentes in Stapleton Terne fuerunt parochiani ecclesiæ de Bolton, sicuti illi de Slyn, & perceperunt omnia jura sive sacramenta ecclesiastica de

eadem ecclesia de Bolton, & plenarie reddiderunt eidem ecclesiæ omnimodas decimas tam majores quam minores. Inter cætera quidam homo Warynus parochianus habuit ex dono regis unum parvum mansum cum quadam parte terræ in uno loco qui vocatur Beamond, & illud tenementum spectabat ad villam de Sternton de parochia de Lancastria. Demum dicti Warynus et Berleta, uxor ejus detenti decrepitudine, de licentia domini regis dederunt illud parvum tenementum de Beamond, abbati & conventui de Furnes, pro sua sustentatione, ad vitam eorundem. Et sic dicti abbas et conventus fecerunt unam parvam grangiam de dicto loco de Beamond. Postea dominus Rex, accedens ad prædictam abbathiam sive ad dictam grangiam, vidit quod dicta grangia fuit nimis parva et exilis & dedit prædictam villam de Stapleton Terne dict. Abbati & conventui, in augmentum dictæ parvæ grangiæ una cum aliis terris quæ fuerunt de parochia de Halton. Et quam cito dictus abbas et conventus habuerunt prædictam villam de Stapleton Terne, sic annexendam dictæ grangiæ, amoverunt omnes manentes in eadem villa, & de omnibus terris congregatis fecerunt unam grangiam & detinuerunt per privilegia sua omnimodas decimas. Dicitur tamen quod dictus abbas et conventus solvunt annuatim priori Lancastr. quandam summam pecuniæ, sed nescitur pro quibus decimis. Et dicta ecclesia de Bolton spoliata fuit suo jure usque ad autumpnum Anno Domini millesimo cc nonagesimo nono, quo autumpno illa ecclesia de Bolton pacifice vestita fuit de decimis majoribus crescentibus super terris quæ pertinebant ad dictam villam de Stapleton Terne. Et rector ecclesiæ de Halton jam recuperavit jus suum versus priorem Lancastr. de decimis ejusdem grangiæ ad ecclesiam suam pertinentibus. Multo fortius dictus rector de Bolton, recuperavit jus suum versus priorem prædictum de decimis dictæ grangiæ, ad prædictam ecclesiam de Bolton pertinentibus, vel versus dictum abbatem et conventum de Furnes.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1747.

Bolton (in Lonsdale) Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF BOULTON LONSD..

Temp. Collat.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		A. D'ni. de Richmond.	
2 Kal. May, 1286	Mr. Tho. de Castroforth	Coll'io au ^{te} . ap ^{ca} .	
12 July, 1398	D'ns. Tho. de Cattrick	iidem	p' resig.
12 Jan. 1399	D'ns. Rog. de Catterick (50 ^s . p. f.)	iidem	p' resig.
14 Aug. 1414	D'ns. Tho. Poller, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
29 Oct. 1424	D'ns. Will. Eslake	iidem	p' resig.
31 Oct. 1427	D'ns. Joh. Gyrsyngham, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
9 July, 1440	D'ns. Ric. Gyrsyngham	iidem	p' mort.
	D'ns. Edm. Sotheworth, Pbr.	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
	Roger Otwey		
1561	Richard Gasaff	Chris. Bland, and Rich. Johnson	Death of R. O.
23 March, 1640	Richard Collingwood		
28 Novem. 1660	William Ainsworth, A. M.		Death of R. C.
18 1690	John Sparke	Bishop of Chester	
27 Aug. 1703	William Barton, A. B.	ditto	
11 April, 1706	Francis Boyer	ditto	Cess. of W. B.
11 Jan. 1732	Richard Thompson		D. of F. B.
16 Dec. 1740	Felix O'Neill	ditto	D. of R. T.
24 June, 1749	James Thomas, A. B.	ditto	D. of F. O'N.

The church of Bolton has only one dependent chapel, namely, that of Over Kellet, within which township is included the hamlet of Caponwray. Kellet appears to be contracted from Keldhead, the head of the spring; which precisely agrees with the situation of both villages, on high ground, and at the source of the slender streams by which they are watered.

Caponwray was most anciently spelt Cawpmon-wray. Cawpmon was the same with the Latin caupo, the modern Chapman; and with respect to the last syllable, we have also in this neighbourhood Wray and Wrayton, all unquestionably denoting some attribute of place; though neither the Saxon, nor any other of the Teutonic dialects, so far as I know,

have any thing of similar sound to which a local meaning can be applied. At the very origin of local surnames, that is, in the reign of John, we have the attestation of Ralph de Kellet; and Adam de Kellet was one of the witnesses to the foundation deed of Cockersand Abbey.

As the descents of this manor were for many generations the same with those of Halghton, I shall not repeat them here; and after a chasm which will not probably now be supplied, shall go on to Sir John Otway of Ingmine, in the parish of Sedbergh, Knight, who is memorable for his activity in the restoration of Charles II. He devised his estate, of which these villages were part, to Dr. Charles Otway, a distinguished civilian, and Braithwaite Otway, Esq., one of whom sold this estate in the beginning of the last century to Oliver Marton, Esq., father of the late Mr. Oliver Marton, vicar of Lancaster. About the year 1690, the old manor-house of Caponwray was attempted to be pulled down, when the workmen were compelled to desist, till the masses of ancient groutwork had been broken by gunpowder: such was the admirable cement of former times.

In the interval between Kellet and Caponwray, in Lucas's time, was a close, very properly called the Long Field, in which two returns with the plough was accounted a sufficient day's work. Something like this is observed by Verstegan*, namely, that in some of the eastern parts of Germany such was the extent of the ploughed lands, that the husbandman's whole day's work was two furrows, one in going, and the other in returning.

About the middle of the town of Overkellet, within my author's memory, was remaining a house of the most ancient form known in this island, without a chimney, and with a wall in the centre, five or six feet long by three, to confine the fire. One other, and but one of this form, I have heard of in Lancashire.

I shall close this narrative with an account of a pious donation of Mr. George Eskrigge, of Overkellet, to the chapel of that place. This good man, commiserating the minister of that chapel, whose income thence arising did not exceed twenty pounds per ann. (many, who never met with so good a benefactor, did not at that time exceed as many shillings), by his last will, bearing date Dec. 22, 1713, gave his own dwelling-house, gardens, &c. together with lands in Overkellet, of the annual value of thirty pounds, to certain trustees, to be applied to the better support and maintenance of the minister there, provided that he be of the communion of the church of England, and constantly reside in and officiate at Overkellet; which if he refuse to do, the trustees are empowered to receive the rents and profits, and put them out to interest till a minister shall be chosen who is duly qualified and willing to reside and officiate as aforesaid. Notwithstanding, if at any time hereafter the vicar of Bolton on the Sands be vicar (incumbent) of Kellet also, he may enjoy the said estate, officiating at Bolton and Overkellet alternately, though he does not reside there. This benefactor died June 7, 1715.

* Restitution of decayed Intelligence, p. 56.

PARISH OF WARTON.



THIS is a tract of very pleasing and diversified appearance, at the head of the eastern branch of the great bay where it receives the Keir. It consists of the townships of Warton itself, with Lindeth, Borwick, Carnforth, Silverdale, Yealand Conyers, and Yealand Redmayne.

Warton has already enjoyed the advantage of a laborious and not unlearned topographer, whose MS. history of the parish, in two volumes folio, is now before me. This was Robert Lucas, who, having received a good education in the grammar-school endowed here by Archbishop Hutton, attained to nothing better than the mastership of the charity-school at Leeds, where he became acquainted with Ralph Thoresby, then in the decline of life, though in the height of his reputation as a collector and an antiquary. Whether this connexion, united with the inbred love of his native soil, excited the first spark of topographical ardour, or it were only fanned by the encouraging breath of so zealous a patron, this indefatigable man appears to have devoted for many years all the leisure hours which could be spared from a fatiguing occupation, to this one favourite object. The result was precisely what might have been expected. His native good sense is almost suffocated by pedantry; his local intelligence buried in quotation and circumlocution. Instead of the history of one manor or parish, it is the history of all. In describing an ordinary parish church, he is as superstitious and fanciful as Durand, and cannot mention an ox or a plough, without running up, by the help of indexes, to the days of Ceres and Triptolemus. But though his observation was not always the most penetrating or acute, his etymologies are, at least, probable, and entitled to respect. His account of manners and usages is further valuable, as it refers to the earlier part of the last century; during which interval considerable changes must have taken place, though the great cause of moral depravation has not yet reached the parish of Warton. On the whole, as redundancy is always better than defect, happy should I have been, in every instance throughout the present work, to have had a forerunner, circumstantial and knowing as Lucas, even had he been equally pedantic. On many occasions a topographer has to bear the imputation of brevity and barrenness, where materials for enlargement either do not exist, or are inaccessible; in the present instance, therefore, I cheerfully submit to the opposite inconvenience of having in every page to apply the fan, in order to winnow the grain from the chaff. But it must also be understood, that many facts are woven into the following abridged narrative, with which our old parochial topographer was unacquainted. According to him, and I see no reason to doubt the propriety of his remark, Warton was so named from a mere, or pool, called the Ware; of which the bed may yet be traced in a spungy flat immediately beneath the town. The word *pær* properly signified in Saxon, as *wear* still signifies, a dam, for the purpose of obstructing the course of a stream. But there are several instances in that language, though I know of none in our own, where the term is transferred to the port formed by such an obstruction; Warton, therefore, is unquestionably the town of the pool. When the reason ceased I do not know, but it is to be lamented, as a few spungy acres ill compensate for a fine sheet of water in front of the village.

With respect to the other waters of the parish, we are told by Lucas, that "as it yields great store of stone, disposed into great crags or rocks, so it abounds with those called rock springs, whose channels are in the intervals or fissures of those rocks. The running waters (those many useful and pleasant rills proceeding from the said fountain excepted) which this parish enjoys, are two, viz. Kere, which divides the large township of Carnforth from the rest

of the parish, and Leighton Beck, which not only separates this parish, but the county from Westmoreland."

The Keir is first mentioned by Leland under the disguise of Keri.

"I rode over Lune toward Warton, a vi miles off, where Mr. Kitson was borne; a ii mile from Lancastre the cunteri began to be stony, and a litle to wax montanius. Half a mile from Warton I passed over Keri river, cumming out of the hilles not far off, and then ebbing and flowing; and about Lune Sands, going into the salt water.

"Warton is a preati streat for a village.

"The ground beyound Warton and about is veri hilly, and marvelous rokky, unto Bytham, a v miles of. In the rokkes I saw herdes of gotes."

This account is sufficiently exact, as far as it goes, excepting that on the road from Lancaster to Warton the face of the country, within two miles of the former, can with no propriety be said "to wax montanius."

Mr. Kytson, whom Leland mentions in the first part of this account, but on whose transitory fame Fuller, in the next century, takes occasion to moralize, has established his fairest title to the remembrance of posterity as the founder of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk; and the maternal ancestor of the family by whom it is at present possessed. He was one of the most eminent merchant-adventurers of his time; and in the act of parliament (14 Hen. VIII.) confirming to him the manor of Hengrave, is styled "Thomas Kytson, citizen and merchant of London, otherwise called Kytson the merchant." From the numerous papers now remaining with the descendants, he appears to have carried on very extensive transactions with Holland and Flanders; to have held cloth fairs at Antwerp, and other places; to have been engaged in pecuniary matters with the chief nobility, and, as it has been said, with the king himself. The riches thus amassed were applied to the purchase of estates in the counties of Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Nottingham, Middlesex, but chiefly in Suffolk; so that Sir Richard Gipps, in his MS. account of Suffolk families, describes him as "one of the greatest men of estate in the country." With reference to one of these purchases, he is again mentioned by Leland. "Ackforde Fitzpayne, a goodely lordship, is two miles from Stowrminster, and Kytson, the mercer, bought it from Percy." In this parish he possessed half the manor of Silverdale, besides other lands, which probably formed the paternal estate, his father being described as Robert Kytson of Warton, in the county palatine of Lancaster. In the city of London, where he was an alderman, his influence was such, that on one occasion we find him saying, "My lord cardinal (Wolsey) has such words from me before the aldermen and commoners, that the voice goes about the city, that it was much long of me that the court pressed so great a sum at this time." And after noticing that they had assessed him in the sum of 100*l*. he adds, "the king hath had of me every year this 16 or 17 yere, one with another, iiiic or v^c marks for costs and subseady." In 1527 he served the office of sheriff, and received the honour of knighthood.

Sir Thomas Kytson was twice married: the name of his first wife, by whom he had a daughter, married to Edmund Crofts of Westowe, Com. Suff. Esq., is unknown; by his second wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of John Donnington, Esq. of the county of York, who afterwards married successively Sir Richard Long of Shenagey, Com. Camb. Knt., and John, Earl of Bath, he had a son and four daughters.

He died 11th Sep. 1540, aged fifty-five; and lies buried at Hengrave, beneath a magnificent monument, erected by the Countess of Bath to her three husbands.

The word keir has no meaning in any of the Teutonic dialects with which I have any acquaintance. Its etymology must therefore be sought in some branch of the Celtic stock; and in the ancient Gaelic *car* signifies winding, as in *car-aun*, or *carron*, winding water. The Keir, which rises above Docker, in the parish of Whittington, is sufficiently entitled to the appellation of winding stream, though, perhaps, not more so than other small rivers which have to seek their way to the sea through openings among the hills.

The village of Warton stands upon a pleasing slope to the south-east, sheltered by Warton Crag, an high and grey rock of limestone of several steps, very conspicuous in the

bay below and along the road to Lancaster. On the summit has been a beacon, commanding a vast, and once an useful and important, view of the bay of Morecambe, with its diversified shores, its adjoining mountains and winding valleys, many miles around. But it is singular that Lucas, who in his boyish years must often have traversed, and not without curiosity, this most striking feature of his birth-place, should not have discovered that the summit of Warton Crag has been surrounded by two circumvallations, one within the other, of rude stone work, and of very considerable extent. Though composed of loose stones, they are much too massy for the purpose of confining flocks or herds, yet so slight and uncompacted, that while a large army must have been required to defend them, a few desperate men would effect a breach at any particular point with little difficulty. On the whole, I consider these walls as a hasty and tumultuary mode of defending some large body of men who had taken possession of this elevated site, which having failed, as they must have done, in answering their purpose, were afterwards abandoned, and their original destination forgotten.

On the top of the crag, and surrounded by these fortifications, are the remains of a beacon, commanding a very extensive and delightful prospect. Its antiquity is altogether uncertain, but as the north of England, from the Roman æra down to the union of the two crowns under James I., was rarely in a state of tranquillity, such as to supersede the use of this mode of rapid and almost instantaneous communication, there is great reason to believe that it had an original reference to the *Setantiorum Portus*, to the Roman beacon upon Ingleborough, belonging to the garrison of *Bremetonacæ*, and the hills above the Roman *Concangios*, to the north. But in every alarm throughout this long period, the appearance of a sudden flame on Warton Crag would announce the approach of an enemy along the whole compass of the bay of Morecambe, and, through the intervention of Ingleborough, over the west and south of Lancashire.

Along the coasts, and upon level grounds, beacons were nothing more than strong oaken posts, erected with a frame of iron at top, calculated to receive a pan of blazing pitch. But upon the summits of the hills in the north of England, these swift, yet stationary messengers, the remains of many of which I have examined, were at once more durable in their construction; and being calculated to convey intelligence to much greater distances, fitted to produce a much more powerful blaze. The true beacon of the north consisted of a small circular inclosure of rude stone, about ten yards in diameter; on one side of the circumference of which, a rude but massy cylinder of the same material was carried a few yards higher, and on this was placed an hearth of flat stones to contain the fuel. And there is extant an order of Edward I.*, in whose reign such a precaution was especially needful, that beacons should be well provided with wood and *copia turbarum*; and it also appears, from a MS. of Sir Henry Sherburne, that as late as the reign of Elizabeth, the beacons on the Lancashire hills were maintained at the expense of the county.

In descending from the beacon on Warton Crag, the way is quickly interrupted by long ridges of perpendicular limestone bleached by storms, but beautifully diversified by the deep, permanent green of holly and ivy, which, though they bear all the violence of wintry storms, and all the parching rays of summer suns, reflected from a heated surface, could never have existed with the herds of goats which Leland saw defiling along these ridges. For to the ravages of these animals, once more pernicious than heat or cold, winds and storms, may, with strict propriety, be applied those beautiful lines of the poet:

“ *Frigora nec tantùm canâ concreta pruinâ
Aut gravis incumbens scopulis arentibus æstas
Quantùm illi nocuêre greges, durique venenum
Dentis, et admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix.*”

These ridges, in Lucas's time, were called scants, which varies only in pronunciation

* See Bishop Nicholson's *Leges Marchiarum*, p. 369.

from the scouts of the parish of Whalley, long ridges of rock, so called from the A. S. *ƿceorttan*, as being shot out horizontally, or nearly so, to a great length. At the feet of these lie vast sloping surfaces of debris, which have been, in a long succession of ages, detached from the face of the rock, of which the heaviest masses have tumbled to the greatest distance, while the lighter fragments rest near the foot of the parent rock. Looking at the compact perpendicular blocks of limestone from which these have been separated, many examiners have felt themselves compelled to assign a longer course of ages to the accumulation of such quantities of debris below, than that assigned by Moses to the origin of the present earth; especially as scarcely any visible change takes place within any single recollection. But to this it may be replied, that there are many proofs, in rocky countries, of single and violent commotions beneath the surface of the earth, a few of which will sufficiently account for these appearances; in addition to which it must be remembered, that the rains which dash against these exposed surfaces with a violence unknown in lower countries, insinuate themselves into the cracks and crevices previously formed by burning sunshine, where by the powerful operation of frost, they enlarge clefts, and afterwards thawing again, completely dislocate the blocks which they have raised. On the skirts of this crag, and at a place called the Crag End, was, in Lucas's time, a stone called the Bride Chair, commanding a beautiful and extended prospect of the great bay. This was annually repaired, and fitted up with sods, by the young men of Warton; and here every bride, returning from being married at the parish church to Lindeth or Silverdale, was seated for some time with no little ceremony. The occasion or antiquity of the custom has never been guessed at.

Limestone countries are usually observed to abound with caverns and copious springs: accordingly our local antiquary, Lucas, records a fountain, near the village called Carlpot, as the most copious he had ever seen; and a cave named Fairy Hole, where you enter the rock beneath a small, natural arch, which, on advancing, expands into a cavern of considerable height and dimensions. At that time, and I know not whether ever since, the extent of this excavation had never been exploded; but the popular tradition of the neighbourhood was, that it extended under ground to Leighton Hall. On the name of Fairy Hole our author expends a profusion of waste erudition, which I shall not repeat; but his grave disquisition on the oblivion to which that imaginary tribe of fantastic beings had even then been consigned will, at least, extract a smile from the modern reader.

“That these dwarf spirits, which we call elves or fairies, are not creatures of a third kind, different from men and spirits, of so small a statue as Paracelsus fancied, which he was pleased to style non-Adamical men, I think the learned are generally agreed. But the devils, as they are best pleased with the sacrifices of young children, which are said to be frequently offered by midwife witches in some countries, their fat being the chief ingredient wherewith they make the ointment indispensably necessary for their transportation to their field conventicles, so it seems that they delight themselves chiefly in the assumption of the shapes of children of both sexes, as we are *credibly* informed by *sober* authors (there are two senses of the word sober, and men may be out of their wits without being drunk), such as Wierus, Agricola, Kircher, and others, quoted by Dr. Plot, who affirm them so frequent, especially in the German, Hungarian, and Helvetian mines (Mr. Bushell seems to affirm the same of the Welch silver and Cornish tin-mines), that they have given them divers names in their respective places. The miners say that they do sometimes hear strange knockings and hammerings, and sometimes find the prints of little feet, about the size of the feet of children about three years old. Nay, so frequent has been the appearance of these demunculi (as some report) in the northern parts of the world, that it has perhaps given occasion to the stories of pygmies, mentioned by Olaus Magnus; for 'tis hard to believe there is, or ever was, any such dwarfish sort of people considered nationally, and not as rare and single instances, notwithstanding the testimonies of the ancient and some modern poets and historians. I have heard old people tell of their having been seen by other old people, dancing sometimes about heaps of gold and silver, bleaching fine linen, and frequently heard batting their clothes at several noted fountains in this parish. If it be granted that the fairies have been so frequently heard and seen as is talked of, I should be glad to hear a satisfactory reason why they are not so at this day. What has sometimes occurred to my thoughts, when I have employed them that way, is, that the devil, in the darker times of popery and superstition, had greater power and opportunity of imposing upon deluded people; but now that the sun of righteousness hath risen with healing in his wings, he has, with the bright beams of the gospel, chased those infernal spirits either into the dark corners of the world, or to some other habitation appointed for them.”

Such are the reflections of a man neither ignorant nor unreflecting, on the supposed

existence of this fantastic and imaginary tribe of beings, and the probable causes of their disappearance, made about eighty years from the present time. To quote such a passage is to give the history of a most important revolution in the human mind, whether for the better or worse I will not say. Superstition, indeed, is fled, but has left a vacant place in the minds of men for levity, presumption, and irrational credulity, which leaves, perhaps, to this *enlightened* generation little real cause of triumph.

The parish of Warton is bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east, by the parishes of Betham and Burton, both in Westmoreland, on the east by the parish of Whittington, on the south by the townships of Kellet and Bolton, and on the west by the sea.

The manor and township of Warton is contiguous to no other parish, being surrounded by its own dependent townships, and by the sea, from the mouth of Keir northward, where it washes the foot of Warton Crag. On the north it is bounded by Leighton and Yealand Coniers, on the east by Hutton and Borwick, and on the south by Carnforth.

It is probable that the manor of Warton was, from the first institution of the barony of Kendal, a member of that great fee. The first of this line, which afterwards assumed the name of Lancaster, probably from having successively held the office of constables of that castle, was Ivo Tailbois, a Norman, who is said to have been father of Elthred (a remarkable instance, if true, of the adoption of a Saxon name into a Norman family), and he of Ketel (a similar instance), and he of William, who first assumed the local surname de Lancaster.

The greatness of this family may be proved by their alliances; for William de Lancaster left issue by Gundred, widow of Roger, Earl of Warwick (who died 18°. Steph.), and daughter of William, the second Earl Warren, William, his son and heir, generally styled William de Lancaster the second, who married Helewise, daughter of de Stuteville, Lord of Knaresborough, and a daughter, married to Richard de Moreville. This William left an only daughter and heiress, named after her mother Helewise, or Eloisa, who was married by the king, A. 1^{mo} Rich. I., to Gilbert Fitz Reinfrede, whence it appears that William de Lancaster was then dead. This Gilbert, who seems to have been a favourite of King John, obtained from that king the custody of the honour of Lancaster, and executed the office of sheriff of Lancaster from the 7th to the 17th of that reign.

In consequence of the long connexion of these early barons of Kendal with Lancaster, their influence in the northern parts of Lancashire, immediately contiguous to their own territorial estates, must have been very great; and it is reasonable to suppose that they changed their residence whenever convenience or caprice impelled them from the one to the other. The warmer climate of Lancaster, and the wider range for field sports in the forests and chases dependent upon it, would probably impel them to make it their winter residence. But to return.

Gilbert was unfaithful to his patron, and joined the rebellious barons; but William, his son, usually called William de Lancaster the third, having been taken prisoner in Rochester castle, a pledge so valuable reduced the father to accept the king's terms; in consequence of which he was compelled to pay for his son's ransom, and that of Ralph Deincourt and Lambert de Brus, his esquires, twelve hundred marks, and to find hostages for his own and their future fidelity.

The names of these, as they show the connexion of the family of Lancaster with those of the second order in this neighbourhood, at so early a period, ought not to be forgotten. They were Benedict, son and heir of Henry de Reidenam, misspelt for Redeman, or Redman, from whom is named Yealand Redman, the son and heir of Roger de Kirkby, his daughter's son (probably of the Furness family), the son and heir of Wm. de Windleshore, the daughter and heir of Ralph Deincourt, lord of Sizergh, the daughter or son and heir of Roger de Burton, (qu. in Kendal?) the daughter and heir of Roger de Yealand, the son or daughter of Thomas de Bethum, the son or daughter and heir of Roger de Stirkland, the only name in the catalogue now (after five centuries) remaining, the daughter of Richard de Copland,

and the son of Gilbert de Lancaster; besides all which, he was compelled to deliver into the king's hands his castles of Kirkby in Kendal and Merhull; of the latter of which I know nothing. It may be presumed that the king's grant to so disobedient a subject of the custody of Lancaster castle had been previously revoked.

This Gilbert, however, survived to the 4th of Hen. III., and was succeeded by William, his son, who, in the eighteenth of that reign, was sheriff of Lancashire, and continued in that office till the 30th inclusive. It was long, however, before he was placed in his father's trust as keeper of the honour of Lancaster, the grant of which bears date 25th Hen. III., in the 31st year of whose reign he died, having given his body to be interred in the choir of Furness abbey, to which he had been a great benefactor, near that of William, his grandfather. He left no issue, but his widow, Agnes le Brus, surviving him, had for her assignment the manors of Garstang, Eston (probably Ashton, near Lancaster), Scotford, Scotarge, (where?) and Karneford, in this parish, together with Gresmere, and several others in Westmoreland.

Thus dying childless, his great estates descended to Peter, son of Peter le Brus, by Helewise de Lancaster, his older sister, and Walter, son of William de Lyndesay, by Alice, his second sister.

A partition of the estates next took place, when Peter obtained the castle and manor of Kendal as his principal seat; and Walter de Lyndesay, among others, the manor of Warton. This Walter had a sister, Christiana, married to Ingelram de Coucy, whose daughter Mary, in 1239, married Alexander, the second king of Scotland, to whom, amongst other large possessions, she must have conveyed the manor of Warton. From this point my information fails with respect to the descents of the manor now before us, which is and has long been in the crown. Lucas, indeed, conjectures, that it may have been given to Furness Abbey; and on the dissolution of that house, have been settled, with the other possessions of that rich house, on the Duchy of Lancaster; but this conjecture is not only unfounded, but is negatived by the silence of all the books and evidences of Furness Abbey, with respect to the manor of Warton.

Here, however, may be the proper place to introduce a short account of a family, on whom, collaterally, descended large possessions in this neighbourhood from the old barons of Kendal. These were the Barons de Thwenge, once of great account in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Of these, Marmaduke de Thwenge, so highly distinguished for his bravery in the battle of Strivelyn, as it is called, 25th Ed. I., gave to William, his son, certain lands in Helsington, Kirkby in Kendal, Warton, Kerneford, and six other towns, which he must have obtained in marriage with Isabel, daughter of William de Ros, of Ingmanthorpe. For this, Robert had Kendal by marriage with Margaret, one of the four sisters and coheirs of Peter le Brus, who died without issue, according to Dugdale, 55 Hen. III., but according to the more authentic account of Walter Hemingford, xix Cal. Oct. A. D. 1272. William de Thwenge, however, died without issue, Feb. 25, 15th Edw. III., and was succeeded by Robert, his brother, a priest, and he by Thomas, a third brother, and a priest also, who dying on Trinity Sunday, 48th Ed. III., was found to be seized of Thirnum (Thurnham) and Ellel, of Kirkby Kendal (meaning, I suppose, the lands already mentioned, for the Thwenges do not appear to have been at any time seized of that barony), and many other large possessions. Thomas de Thwenge dying, of course, without issue, his estates were divided between his three sisters, namely, Lucy, wife of Sir Robert de Lumley, Margaret, wife of Sir Robert de Hilton, of Surno, in Holderness, and Katherine, wife of Sir Raafe Dawbeny; but in this partition it is not known to whose portion the manor of Warton fell. Not long, however, after this time, I find that John, Duke of Bedford, regent of France, was seized, by whatever title, of the manor of Mawrholme, within Warton, of Whittington in this neighbourhood, and of Nether Wyresdale, within the town of Garstang. He died at Roan, A. D. 1435. Hence it appears that there must have been at the time a mesne manor within Warton called Mawrholme, which so nearly resembles Merhull, one of the castles which Gilbert de

Lancaster was required to deliver up into the hands of King John, that I am strongly inclined to believe them to mean the same place; and as there are no vestiges within Warton, nor indeed any tradition of such a castle at present, it was probably demolished at that early period, so that all remains of the structure have perished. Upon this hypothesis, a subordinate manor, bearing the name, must have existed in the time of Henry VI.; but as Lucas, an intelligent and observing native of the place, merely records the name as he received it, without any observation, it may be presumed that in his time the name itself was lost. Thus much with respect to the *manor* of Warton.

The Parish Church.

Out of manors almost uniformly arose parish churches; sometimes erected and endowed by the munificence of the lords of single manors, and sometimes, where the population was slender, as in many parts of the north of England, by their joint contribution. The church of Warton is not mentioned in Domesday, and therefore the presumption is, that at that time the several townships which now constitute the parish were immediately dependent upon the great Saxon parish of Kendal, of which I have little doubt that it was originally the parish church of the whole deanery. But the first period of tranquillity, when property began to consolidate, after the Conquest, was the general era of the subdivision of the vast Saxon parishes in the north of England; and though the great barons of Kendal, who divided their residence between Kendal and Lancaster, had the benefit of a church at each place, yet they had several mesne lords in this neighbourhood who had no place of public worship at a smaller distance than twelve or even fourteen miles. But the barons of Kendal were themselves immediate lords of Warton, which perhaps accounts for the fact of this site, certainly not the most central or commodious in the parish, having been chosen for the parish church. Yealand Coniers, for example, must have been preferred by a plurality of votes, had there not been some predominant authority to overbear them. That, for these reasons, the parish of Warton must have been formed, and the church erected and endowed by the united bounty of the baron of Kendal and his feudatories, the mesne lords of Carnforth, Borwick, Hutton, Silverdale, and the Yealands, there can be no doubt.

I must add another circumstance, which is, that this transaction must have taken place before the donation of the church of Kendal to St. Mary's Abbey at York; for had it been attempted afterwards, the severance of so large a portion of tithes could not have been accomplished without the consent of that house, and would not, I fear, have been accomplished with it. Now this donation was certainly made by Yvo Tailbois, the first Norman grandee, so that the foundation and endowment of the church and parish of Warton must have taken place, at the earliest, in the early part of the reign of Henry I. There are no vestiges of architecture about the present fabric of the church, either to confirm or to confute this opinion, for not one stone of the original structure now appears to remain upon another.

One of the first things which took place of old, after fixing the site of an intended church, was to elect a patron saint. In this instance the choice was untinged with superstition, and Warton was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The next step in the process was the solemn rite of consecration, which, as appears from the petition of Puch, a Northumbrian thane, to John, Bishop of Hagustald, to consecrate his church, as early as the year 700, was even then considered as an essential preparative to the use of the new erection as a place of worship. No episcopal records of this period now remain, but there can be no doubt that this ceremony took place at Warton, either by the personal ministry of the contemporary metropolitan of York, or, what is quite as probable, of some suffragan, commissioned for the purpose; the archdeacons of Richmond, whose power in other respects had almost annihilated that of the diocesan, not presuming, when in the plenitude of their authority, either to ordain or consecrate.

Thus endowed and erected, the church of Warton escaped an appropriation during more than four centuries, and continued a very opulent benefice, following the fate of the manor, till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was bestowed upon the church of Worcester, a meagre vicarage, having then been carved out, not worth more in terms of modern money than the estimated value of the rectory at the time of the appropriation. The patronage of this vicarage was, by letters patent, dated Feb. 6, A. D. 1547, given, with the rectory, to the dean and chapter of Worcester, in exchange for the manors and advowsons of Grimley and Hallow in the county of Worcester, Icomb, com. Gloucester, and the rectories and advowsons of Kimsey, South Leach, and Norton. The tithes of the parish appear to have been leased some time after this exchange, to the Middletons of Leighton. The valuation at that time was the second in the county of Lancaster, namely, 74*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* of which 8*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* consisted in manse and glebe. The ancient parsonage, which it is very remarkable that Lucas has passed over without examination, is now a very picturesque ruin, of which enough remains to prove that it was suited to the opulence of its inhabitant. It does not appear to have been calculated for defence, but in other respects greatly resembles the tower-built manor-houses of the north, having a thorough lobby, with arched doors to the offices, and a very spacious hall with piked gables, gothic windows, and in the south end a kind of ox-eye light, which appears to have been fashionable in ecclesiastical halls, and of which a fine specimen lately appeared in the remains of the Bishop of Winchester's once magnificent hall in Southwark. Out of some other of the remains has been patched up the present vicarage, suited to the reduced condition of the benefice, but presenting a melancholy contrast to the kitchen and hall which, in better days, probably feasted every class of the parishioners in succession.

I have said, and on the authority of the king's books, that the church of Warton is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Lucas, on the contrary, affirms the patron saint to be St. Oswald; and that the feast of the dedication was formerly kept on the 5th day of August, though, in his time, on the Sunday nearest to the 1st day of that month. Of the manner in which it is (or then was) observed, his account is not unpleasing; namely,

“That the vain custom of dancing, excessive drinking, &c. having been many years laid aside, the inhabitants and strangers spend that day in duly attending the service of the church, and making good cheer within the rules of sobriety in private houses; and the next in several kinds of diversions, the chiefest of which is usually a rush-bearing, which is on this manner. They cut hard rushes from the marsh, which they make up into long bundles, and then dress them in fine linen, silk ribands, flowers, &c.; afterwards the young women of the village, which perform the ceremony that year, take up the burdens erect, and begin the procession, (precedence being always given to the churchwarden's burden), which is attended not only with multitudes of people, but with music, drums, ringing of bells, and all other demonstrations of joy they are able to express. When they arrive at the church, they go in at the west end (the only public use that I ever saw that door put to), and setting down their burdens in the church, strip them of their ornaments, leaving the heads or crowns of them decked with flowers, cut paper, &c. in some part of the church, generally over the cancelli. Then the company return to the town from whence they came, and cheerfully partake of a plentiful collation provided for that purpose, and spend the remaining part of the day, and frequently a great part of the night also, in dancing*, if the weather permits, about a May-pole adorned with greens and flowers, or else in some other convenient place.”

The present church, which is light and spacious, with angular columns, side ailes, choir, and stove, is a complete restoration of the old Norman church, little, if at all, prior to the reign of Henry VIII. On the south side the columns have perceptibly and alarmingly declined from the perpendicular.

“The walls of this church,” says Lucas, “are strong, and all over rough-cast with good lime and very small blue pebbles, rather than sand, from the sea-shore. The pillars and arches on the inside, and the buttresses of the church and steeple on the outside, are built of a very durable freestone; and the roof, which is supported by two rows of pillars, is entirely covered with lead; even the choir, which belongs to the impropiators, not excepted (which in most churches has no other covering but that of slate or tile), and kernelled and battled quite around. It is matter of wonder to many persons whence the stone wherewith the pillars, buttresses, and battlements of the church and steeple are built, and the pavement, should come, there being none of that sort to be found, as was thought, within the compass of many miles. But in the beginning of the present century, when the river Kent diverted its course so far southward, that the violence

* Vide supra.

of the tides did not only destroy almost all their common marshes, but much also of their enclosed ground, a quarry of freestone was discovered not far from Cote Stones, which was carefully viewed by my learned master, Mr. Robert Lucas, and Richard Lucas, my honoured father, who both told me they could easily perceive it had formerly been wrought; and, upon comparing the stone, that which had often been their admiration was now no more so, for it seemed plain to them, and they firmly believed, that the stones of the buttresses, &c. of the church had been dug out of that quarry."

The length of this church is, within the walls, 124 feet, the width 60 feet. In the choir, we are told by Lucas, "that adjoining to the patron's (anciently the rector's) seat in the choir is a long pew reaching to the vestry door, and over against it another of the same form." These were in fact the stalls for the priest and his clerks, where, and at the altar, the service of the church was performed before the Reformation. But in our country antiquary's time they were occupied by the masters of the free-school and their scholars, who have probably sat there ever since Archbishop Hutton's foundation, in the year 1594; for at that time all schoolmasters were enjoined, in their licences, to resort to the parish church with their scholars on Sundays and holidays, and there reverently to hear divine service and sermons, and dutifully and diligently attend thereunto, and also to instruct their children in the catechism made and set forth by Dr. Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's.

Within the altar rails were two stones, each with a cross engraven upon it, and beneath one corner of the cross a sword. These, as my author fondly persuades himself, covered the remains of some of the Lancasters or Lyndesays, ancient lords of the place. But he should have recollected, that Warton was only one of the numerous manors belonging to those great families, and never the place of their residence. Had he considered their peculiar situation near the altar, he would not have hesitated to ascribe them to ecclesiastics; and if to ecclesiastics, to whom so probably as to ancient rectors of the place?

In this neighbourhood the combination of swords and crosses on grave-stones similarly placed is far from being uncommon; and what is the natural inference from such appearances, more especially when united to the sculpture of a closed book, but that in an age and neighbourhood perpetually exposed to hostile incursions, from the miseries of which no order of men was exempted, the rich beneficed ecclesiastics, who had much to defend, held themselves justified, and were probably encouraged by their diocesans, to defend their persons and property in arms? Lucas also observes, that there were in his time several other stones bearing crosses in other parts of the choir and in the nave, but his narrative is not very distinct.

In the middle of the choir is a handsome grave-stone, bearing the arms of West, namely, arg. a fess dancette sable, and under the arms this epitaph:

Hic jacet Dominus Nathaniel West, præillustri Domini Thomæ West, Baronis de Delaware, ex fratre nepos. Obiit xvii Kalendis Februarii, ab Incarnationis Dominicæ Anno 1670.

On a brass plate, upon an adjoining stone:

Here lyeth the Body of Jane West, the Wife of Nathaniel West, who died the 25th Day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1651.

Beneath have been six lines, the two last of which being only legible in Lucas's time, were these:

.....

Too good for earth: now, Reader, if you keep
 Your Eyes from Tears, the Stone itself will weep.

On a brass plate within the rails is this inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Agnes, Relict of Francis Jackson, late Vicar of Warton; buried the 20th of April, 1674.

There is no epitaph over her husband, but it appears from the following memorandum in the parish register that he died four years before:

Thomas Atkinson Cler. in Vicariam de Warton in Com. Lanc. inductus est vigesimo die Julii, A. D. 1670.

And he is known to have succeeded Mr. Jackson.

Near the vestry door, without the rails, is another inscription on a brass plate :

Thomas Lawson, A. M. hujus ecclesiæ vicarius. Obiit nono Die Julii ætatis suæ sexagesimo 4to. An. Dom. 1710.
He was inducted Dec. 1st, 1681.

Of the vicars of this parish, either within his own recollection or of those with whom he had conversed, Lucas has preserved the following memoranda :

“ Mr. Francis Jackson, who died A. D. 1670. His descendants yet live in a flourishing and plentiful condition in this town. He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Atkinson, who died in 1681; and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Lawson, A. M. a pious and diligent vicar, who died July 9th, 1710; and had for his successor Mr. — Sandby*, chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, who was obliged to resign (it is not said for what reason) in 1711. He was succeeded by Mr. John Davies, who was buried Feb. 19, 1713.”

A series of very short incumbencies. The next vicar was William Aylmer, D. D., of whom there is this note, written with his own hand, in the parish register : “ Wilhelmus Aylmer in Ecclesia Romana olim S. T. P. inductus fuit in vicariam de Warton Die 20^o Mensis Maii, 1714.” He was of a good family in Hertfordshire, and being a student at Oxford, was seduced by some popish emissaries, and became professor of divinity at Douay. But, upon mature deliberation, he discovered and repented of his error, and returning to his true and indulgent mother, the church of England, preached a recantation sermon from 2 Pet. ch. xi. v. 1, which was published with this title : “ A Recantation Sermon against the Errors of Popery, particularly Transubstantiation; preached at St. Martin’s Church (qu. St. Mary’s) Sept. 20th, 1713, before the Right Rev. Father in God, William, Lord Bishop of Oxford, &c.; by William Aylmer, late Professor of Divinity in the Roman Church.” The following form of recantation, drawn up by the preacher himself, was publicly read by him on that occasion :

“ I, William Aylmer, do here, in the presence of God, and this congregation, most heartily, seriously, and sincerely condemn, reject, renounce, and abjure, all and singular heresies, errors, and superstitious doctrines and practices peculiar to the Roman church, and particularly the doctrine that the elements of bread and wine are substantially destroyed, and by consecration changed into the real body and blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, with the doctrine of the supremacy of the bishop of Rome, purgatory, invocation of saints, veneration of images, and all other doctrines contained in the new creed of Pope Pius IV. which are contrary to the holy scriptures and the faith of the established church of England; and this I do without any mental restriction, reservation, or evasion whatsoever, resolving to live and die in the belief and communion of the established church of England. So help me God.”

The year following he was presented by the dean and chapter of Worcester to the vicarage of Warton, where, having formerly studied physic as well as divinity, he was very serviceable to the bodies as well as the souls of his parishioners, to the time of his death, which happened Oct. 24, 1733.

It must be acknowledged, that the encouragements held out by the church of England to the return of the sons who have strayed from her fold has not in general been such as to induce a suspicion of their sincerity. Antonio de Dominis and Father Courayer indeed are exceptions; but they were very eminent men, one for his high station in the church, and both for their talents. Dr. Aylmer was succeeded at Warton by Robert Oliver, A. M. of Merton College, Oxford, with whom Lucas’s few memoranda terminate.

We now return to the church. The rood-loft at Warton, if Lucas be correct, must have been in a very unusual and unprecedented situation, that is, “ on the north side of the chancel, over the vestry, to which they ascend by stone stairs, and retaining its name to this day.” Whatever may have been the tradition or the name, it is much more likely that this is the old organ-loft; for as organs were before the Reformation much more general than at present, their usual situation was under an arch on the north side of the altar, the rood-loft uniformly occupying the entrance of the choir, which is their usual situation at present; and a subsequent passage in my author’s own account leads me to believe that this was actually the case at Warton. The little bell belonging to the rood-loft (meaning, I suppose, the sacring bell) was remaining within Lucas’s recollection.

With respect to the pews of this church, there are no vestiges of any such appropriated

* The names of Sandby and his immediate successor are omitted in the annexed catalogue, p. 297.

to particular houses, before the Reformation, if we except the patron's pew, still occupied by the farmer of the impropriate tithes. Within the nave, however, some preference appears to have been shown to the owners of the chief estates in the parish, with respect to the occupation of the principal stalls, though as a compliment rather than a matter of right: but on the allotment of pews, one of which in this church bears the early date of 1571, regard appears to have been generally paid to the actual occupation which had preceded, and a right was conferred by positive allotment in consequence. Thus at Warton the first pew, very spacious and handsome, on the right hand at the upper end of the nave, belonged to the Middletons of Leighton, on which are eight escutcheons, well cut in relief.

1st, Middleton; 2d, Croft of Claughton; 3d, Betham; 4th, Burton; 5th, as 2d; 6th, as 1st; 7th, as 4th; 8th, as 3d; 6th, quarterly Middleton, Croft, Betham, and Burton; 7th, parted per pale, Middleton, Betham, and Burton; 2d, Tunstall, 3 combs without the chevron; 8th, Middleton, Croft, Metcalfe, arg. 3 calves passant sable, Hammerton, Betham, Burton; 7th, as 4th; 8th, as 3d.

Over the door is a large escutcheon of eight, cut in the same manner: 1st, Middleton; 2d, Croft; 3d, Houghton; 4th, a Mullet; 5th, Betham; 6th, Burton; 7th, as 4th; 8th, as 3d.

M.

Beneath this shield is 1614, T. M. K.; and within the pew, G. A. 1662. To the west side of the pew is affixed a small marble monument, in a frame of brass, on which is this inscription:

Here lies the Body of Sir George Middleton, Knight and Baronet, who died the 27th of February, in the Year of our Lord God 1673, and in the 74th year of his age.

Opposite to this are two large pews, formerly belonging to Sir Robert Bindloss, of Borwick B.

Hall, on which are inscribed R. M. 1612. These were the two principal families of the parish at the time when the pews were allotted, and long after. I now go on with my author.

"On the cancelli or partition, between the quire and the body of the church, about three yards from the ground, are fixed curved pieces of timber on each side, which have formerly been ceiled with boards, and curiously painted, making as it were two semi-arches; the one respecting the church, and the other the nave of the church, reaching the whole breadth of that part, which is between the two rows of pillars."

Most of the panels are now broken down, except those over the pews just mentioned; viz. over Sir George Middleton's are these arms, quarterly Middleton, Burton, Croft, and Betham, and below it parted per pale Middleton and Croft. The rest of the painting here is nearly defaced. Opposite, and on the panel over Sir Robert Borwick's pew, may still be discerned a figure of the Virgin and others, and below them four persons, one of which is a bishop, mitred and vested in his robes; the rest, apparently ecclesiastics, kneeling to receive his blessing: but the inscriptions were so nearly obliterated, as in Lucas's time to be unintelligible.

The tower appears to be contemporary with the restoration of the church; and on the north side of the door are the arms of Washington, an old family of considerable property within the parish; whence it may be inferred, that one of the name either built the steeple at his own expense, or was at least a considerable benefactor to the work. Besides two bells of later date, Lucas mentions a third, and much more ancient one, the inscription on which he was unable to read, but whereon he saw, or imagined that he saw, a human figure, which, if the observation were correct, he was right in ascribing to St. Oswald, the patron of the church. The circumstance of one bell, and that generally the least, being often found along with others of later date, may thus be accounted for. One of the injunctions given by the council of Edward VI. to the commissioners sent about the kingdom for the purpose of reformation was this: "that all ringing with holy bells (and before the Reformation all bells were consecrated) to drive away devils, and all ringing or knowling of bells, *save one*, before the sermon, should utterly be forborne." This prompted the avarice of churchwardens or parishes at large to dispose of all their ancient bells except one, which, for the same reason, was almost sure to be the least, as useless and superstitious. But a fondness for the cheerful

sound of a peal of bells gradually returning upon the people, the ancient complement was generally restored; which is the true reason why so many, in conjunction with one prior to the Reformation, bear date in the reign of Elizabeth, or a little later; and accordingly the second bell at Warton is dated 1578, with the initials R. B. Robert Bindloss. The third is no earlier than 1662.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1783.

Warton, Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF WARTON.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
27 Sept. 1367	Mr. Joh. de Kirkby, Pbr. D'ns. Walt. Power, Pbr.		p' resig.
1378	D'ns. Joh. Couchon D'ns. Regd. de Hulton Mr. Will. Cawode	{ Rex ut Custos heredis Tho. de Thweng Rex R. II. }	
21 Maij, 1420	{ Mr. Marm. Lumley, Pbr. (26l. 13s. 4d.) } p. f.	{ Thos. Epus. Dunelm. Jac. Strangways }	p' mort. p' resig.
30 Julij, 1421	D'ns. Robt. Rolleston	Rex	
26 Nov. 1458	Mr. Robt. Flemyng, Dec. Linc.	Procurator A. Dni. Richmdi.	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
25 March, 1553	John Stringer Thomas Hansey Reginald Waeson	John Barlow, Dean of Worcester	D. of J. S.
28 Sept. 1583	Henry Livesey	Dean and Chapter of Worcester	D. of R. W.
25 Feb. 31 Eliz.	William Owburne		
26 April, 1613	Anthony Brigg, B. A.	ditto	D. of W. O.
25 June, 1632	James Smethwaite,	ditto	
29 March, 1661	Francis Jackson	ditto	D. of J. S.
8 July, 1670	Thomas Atkinson	ditto	
25 Nov. 1681	Thomas Lawson	ditto	D. of T. A.
7 May, 1714	William Aylmer	ditto	
20 June, 1734	Robert Oliver, A. M.	ditto	D. of W. A.
15 Dec. 1775	Thos. Hest	ditto	Res. of R. O.
27 Feb. 1789	Joseph Nicholson	ditto	D. of T. H.
25 Sept. 1799	Thos. Washington	ditto	D. of J. N.

With respect to the ancient usages still prevailing in this parish when Lucas wrote, I cannot forbear to notice one for its propriety and decorum: this was "the ancient and decent custom of singing psalms and reading the scriptures whilst they watched the corpses of the dead; much unlike the unchristian watching of some in former, as well as later times, which used to be a scene of sport, drunkenness, and lewdness." This exactly describes the lykewake, which still prevails, I believe, with all these aggravations, in Ireland, and even in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland; and that it was very scandalously and indecently exercised in the diocese of York in the reign of Edward III. may be proved by one of the constitutions of the exemplary Archbishop Thoresby, who, observing that some being given up to a reprobate sense, meeting in the church or house of the deceased, to celebrate the exequies of the dead, turned the house of mourning and prayer into the house of laughter and excess, to the great peril of their own souls, strictly forbid any who resorted to such exequies to exercise any ways such plays, excesses, and uncleannesses, or any other doings that tend to lead men into error or sin, and charged that every one who came thither should endeavour humbly and devoutly to do that for which such exequies were ordained. Exequies, it must be observed, were offices for the dead, performed indifferently either in the church or in the house of the deceased, before interment.

One singular practice, which was growing obsolete in my author's time, once prevailed in this parish, which was, that most householders were furnished with a kind of family pall, or finely wrought coverlet, to be laid over the bier when the corpse was carried to church. Funerals, as usual in the north, were celebrated with great profusion in meat and drinks, to which was added, in those of the richer sort, what was called a penny dole, or promiscuous distribution of that sum, anciently delivered in silver to the poor; the effect of which, saith Lucas, was such, that he had seen many "who would rather go seven or eight miles to a penny dole than earn sixpence in the same time by laudable industry."

After the interment, the relatives first, and next the other attendants, threw sprigs of bay, rosemary, or other odoriferous evergreens, which had been previously distributed among them; the company then adjourned to a neighbouring public house, where they were severally presented with a cake and ale, which was called an arval. For this word, which is unquestionably of considerable antiquity, I have vainly sought in every etymologicon to which I have access. In Kirchman de Funeribus Romanorum, however, I find the word arferial in the sense of aqua, quæ inferis libabatur*. Take out the middle syllables eri, and there remains arfal. But this ceremony was certainly very different from the distribution now in question, and I offer the conjecture with very little confidence.

Increasing experience has taught me, that few ancient traditions are wholly false. One of these relating to Warton is, that it had once a market; but it has long been unknown to those who report this story from generation to generation, that there exists a charter from King John, granted to Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred to that effect. The words of the charter are as follow:

Johannes Dei gratia, &c.

Sciatis nos concessisse et præsentî carta nostra confirmasse, *Gilberti*, filio *Rogeri* filio *Reinfredi* et hæredibus suis post eum, liberam curiam et furcam et fossam, cum soc et sac, tole et them, infangenthef in feodo militis quod tenet de honore Lancastriæ et mercatum in WARTON singulis hebdomadis uno die, scilicet die Mercurii.

Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædictus *Gilbertus* et hæredes sui post eum habeant et teneant omnes prædictas libertates et mercatum prædictum bene et in pace, libere et quiete integre et plenarie et honorifice in perpetuum, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi curiam et mercatum pertinentibus. Ita tamen, quod mercatum illud non sit ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum. Testibus. W. Londinensi, et G. Wintoniensi, Episcopis. G. filio Petri, &c. Dat. per manus S. Wellensis Archidiaconi et I. de Gray, Archidiaconi Glocestriæ. Porecestr. xxvi die Aprilis, anno regni nostri primo.

Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred, as he is generally called, though more correctly styled in this charter Fitz-Roger Fitz-Reinfred, was a great favourite of King John, who, before his accession to the throne, certainly resided much amongst his vassals at Lancaster; and this must have been one of the earliest acts of his reign, as it is dated on the twentieth day after his accession, and his predecessor Richard died in France. The place where it was given, if the charter be rightly copied, must have been Portchester in Hampshire.

At Priest Hutton, in this parish, was born Matthew Hutton, successively Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Archbishop of York; of poor parentage, or, as some say, a foundling. He was, however, not ashamed of the place of his birth, the memory of which is perpetuated by the foundation of a grammar-school, situated a little above the town of Warton, at the foot of the crag, and bearing this inscription in large characters:

A. D. 1594. DEO. ET. BONIS. LITERIS. MAT. HUTTON. EPISC. DUNELM.

It is built in the peculiar manner of grammar-schools at that period; two stories high; the usher's end open to the roof, and the upper part chambered over for the master's use, and for the reception of a classical library for the benefit of masters and scholars, if, as Lucas hints, it be not embezzled.

To this obscure foundation every antiquary, at least every one occupied in illustrating the topography of the north of England, owes a tribute of respect, as having produced, among other scholars of considerable note, the indefatigable Roger Dodsworth. For in Thoresby's Museum was an original MS. of this great man, containing the following memorandum:

* Kirchman de Funeribus Romanorum, p. 554.

“ Whilst he (Dr. Matthew Hutton) was yet Bishop of Durham he founded a free-school at Warton, gave twenty pounds to a master, and ten pounds by year to an usher; at which school I, Roger Dodsworth, son of Matthew Dodsworth, chancellor to the said Archbishop Hutton, was a scholar in the years 1599 and 1600, in the time that Myles Dawson (now vicar of Bolton) was schoolmaster there.” And says Lucas, “ since this school had the honour to produce so useful and great a scholar, and the county does yet retain his ashes *, I hope it will not be thought beside my purpose, if I lay together what I find said of him by several authors. First, it appears by Sir William Dugdale’s Visitation of Yorkshire, that Matthew Dodsworth was son of Simon Dodsworth, of Badsworth, who, besides our Roger, had a younger son called Edward, rector of Badsworth, and was seventy years of age in 1667. The mother of Roger Dodsworth was Elizabeth, or, according to others, Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Sandwich, Esq. at whose house of Newton Grange, in the parish of St. Oswald, Redale, July 24, 1585.”

So that he must have been nine years old at the foundation of Warton school, and from fourteen to fifteen when he received part of his education there. His antiquarian propensities began to display themselves, and he became a diligent collector of ancient evidences, early in life. It could not, however, be before his middle age that he received a pension of forty pounds per annum, to assist and encourage him in his favourite pursuit, from Thomas, Lord Fairfax. After he became acquainted with Dugdale he extended his collections on monastic subjects over the whole kingdom. And though the two noble volumes of the *Monasticon Anglicanum* were published under the names of Roger Dodsworth of Yorkshire and William Dugdale of Warwickshire, yet it was confidently affirmed by several of the officers of arms who had seen the original MSS. that the whole was in the hand-writing of Dodsworth. But as Dodsworth unfortunately died in August, 1654, before one-tenth part of the impression was worked, an opportunity presented itself, which Dugdale had not the fortitude to resist, of associating his own name with that of the real compiler. After his decease Lord Fairfax took into his hands all Dodsworth’s collections, whether originals or transcripts; the latter of which were but just completed from the stores of St. Mary’s Tower in York, when it was very mysteriously blown up. By Fairfax they were communicated to Dr. Nathanael Johnson, a physician of Pontefract, in order to assist him in an history of the West Riding, for which he left nothing more than some undigested collections. By Johnson, however, they were returned to their noble and curious owner, who, at his death, though he had been a member of St. John’s College, Cambridge, thought proper to bequeath them to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Fairfax died in 1670, and it was not till the year 1673 that they were conveyed to the place of destination, so much damaged by wet upon the road, that had not Anthony Wood, with laudable assiduity, spent a whole month in opening and drying them, this inestimable treasure must have been ruined.

This vast collection fills no fewer than 162 volumes of different sizes, and many antiquaries have sighed for their publication; a work, however, which will probably be delayed till another Oxford antiquary shall arise qualified with the patient stupidity of Thomas Hearn. Neither indeed does it appear to me desirable that they should be published at all. Though a monument of immense labour, they are, after all, an indigested mass, never fairly written out, but left in their first form of abbreviated memoranda. They are, moreover, by the liberality of their depositaries, sufficiently accessible; and it is more creditable to a topographer to have had an opportunity of transcribing MS. authorities, than to incorporate with his text the *crambe recocta* of printed books.

For the amusement of my readers, not to exalt the character of my subject, I shall here subjoin the simple wonderment of Thomas Hearn, when contemplating the character and labours of Dodsworth:

“ I never look on these collections (and I have frequent occasion to inspect them) without the utmost surprise and wonder; and I cannot but bless God, that he was pleased out of his infinite goodness and mercy to raise up so pious and diligent a person, that should by his blessing so effectually discover and preserve such a noble treasure of antiquities as is contained in these volumes. Most of the things in them are written with his own hand; and sometimes the genealogical tables, and notes upon them, are done with that exquisite care and judgment, that I cannot but think much otherwise of this eminent person than the author of *Athenæ Oxoniensis* †. For it plainly appears to me that his judgment and sagacity were not inferior to his diligence; and I see no reason to doubt but that, if he had lived to write

* He was interred with the Heskeths of Rufford in the old chapel of that place.

† See *Ath. Oxon.* v. ii. p. 700.

the antiquities of Yorkshire, as he once designed, it would have appeared in a very pleasing and entertaining method, and in a proper elegant style, and would have been set out with all other becoming advantages."

To some parts of honest Thomas's panegyric I am compelled to demur: that Dodsworth was not so dull as either himself or Anthony a Wood, and that he really had some penetration and power of reflection, I am willing to allow; but that a man capable of such unceasing drudgery should also have been gifted with the faculties of selecting, arranging, and condensing his matter, and, above all, that any portion either of elegance or vivacity, if he had ever possessed it, could have survived the toil and tedium of half a life spent in transcription, I cannot bring myself to believe. Different faculties, in the same person, are wisely bestowed upon different men; and the union here fondly imagined by Hearn would have been scarcely more credible than that a delver in a botanic garden should have invented and completed the Linnæan system.

Before we go on to the subordinate townships of Warton parish, an interesting and important appendage to the manor of Warton itself claims our attention. This is that part of the sands extending from the Keir to the Kent; the latter of which devolving a vast body of waters from the Westmoreland hills, and even when it has ceased to be confined within a regular channel, is rapid and dangerous. The last circumstance is occasioned by the uncertainty of its course; for what one day is a safe ford, on the next, perhaps, becomes impassable. To remedy this evil as far as possible, a person was appointed at an uncertain, but undoubtedly at a very early period, to sound for good fords, and to attend at every tide to direct travellers through the stream. But the estuary of the Keir is considered as more dangerous than that of the Kent itself, and the perils of both have given occasion to a local saw, which has, I think, escaped the industry both of Ray and Fuller:

" Kent and Keir

Have parted many a good man and his mere," (i. e.) his mare.

But beside these there are many little poos, as they are called, or rivulets, more fatal than the principal streams, and especially Quicksand Poo, bearing its nature in its name; "where," says Lucas, "three men (one of them a relation of my own, who was supposed to understand the sands very well), with their horses, were suffocated at once, and a fourth very narrowly escaped." These quicksands, however, if well observed, may be known by the smoothness of their surface, and bright, shining colour; so that few who are at all acquainted with their character are ever deceived, excepting by inadvertency or hard riding, with its fatal prompter, intoxication. But to return to the Kent, which in its passage over the sands is, by way of eminence, denominated the Ea, which is the Saxon term for water. When this stream has suddenly been removed by a violence of a single tide, the sea-water remaining in its abandoned channel is called a lyring, and is often more perilous to travellers than the Ea itself. At other times it removes gradually, when the stream, by inclining on one side, undermines the adjoining bed of sand, which falls down into the land-stream in vast masses, and sometimes with a hideous noise; and wherever, saith my observing author, one of these banks is found, it is an infallible sign that the river is in that part deep, and not to be forded. After the precipitation of one of these great masses of sand into the stream in the latter end of the last century but one, some persons on the opposite side of the Ea observed the entire figure of a man on horseback, with his right hand elevated in the act of whipping his horse, in order to stimulate the sinking animal to extricate himself by a plunge. The whip was actually remaining in the rider's hand, and neither of the bodies, such were the effects of sea salt, had undergone any change from putrefaction. It does not appear that any tradition had preserved the time or circumstances of the misfortune. At a small distance above the present high-water mark in the Keir, and in a meadow called Docker Meadow, I am assured, for I have not seen the place, that there is a large excavation which has every appearance of a dock: this has not been observed by Lucas. If it be correct, however, it will confer upon our antiquary's native place a dignity of which he was not aware, namely, that of an ancient seaport. It will also show that the sea has considerably receded from this horn of the great bay of Morecambe.

I now go on to the subordinate townships in the parish of Warton, most of which will afford some interesting particulars. The first of these is Silverdale, where is the only chapel in the parish, a foundation, of which the date is wholly unknown, but the necessity so apparent, that it may be presumed to be of very considerable antiquity. For though the distance of this village from the parish church be no more than three miles, yet the roads, especially in winter, are extremely bad, and the place itself situated on a peninsula half surrounded by sands and marshes. Unfortunately there are no architectural data to ascertain the age of this chapel, which, having fallen into decay from time and neglect, was rebuilt from the ground, A. D. 1679. The ancient stipend appears to have been five pounds, more liberal by far than that of many in the neighbourhood, where the curate was a wretched itinerant for bread from house to house among his people. But Lucas was informed by the curate of that time, a pious, humble man, contented with obscurity, and a narrow income, that the stipend had once been forty pounds, which had been lost in some manner which he was unable to account for. I have no doubt of the truth of the fact, which is explained by stating, that under the levelling system of the Usurpation, forty pounds was frequently the sum allowed to preachers even in country chapels; a circumstance which would have been to the credit of the classes, had not these stipends been supplied out of sequestrations, and other illegal impositions, upon the estates of delinquents. How much happier is the situation of the inferior clergy at present, who enjoy the benefit of a legal fund, perpetually adding to their comforts, and levied upon the superfluities of their more wealthy brethren. For a miserable pittance, however, of five pounds yearly, paid by the vicars of Warton, the curate already referred to had, in the year 1720, supplied the cure of Silverdale thirty-eight years. Even this was precarious, as it was then optional in the vicar to nominate a curate, or to perform the duty of this poor chapel in person *once every month*; in addition to which the curate was a mere stipendiary, removable at pleasure; so that under one incumbent the poor man received no more than fifty shillings for the service of four years, notwithstanding which he generously continued at his post, lest the Quakers, who then began to spread in the neighbourhood, should take advantage of the neglect. Such examples of attachment to the interests of the established church in men who have little to enjoy, and little to hope for out of its emoluments, deserve to be recorded.

In this township is Haveswater, a tarn, or pool, remarkable for the clearness of its waters, which are said to be supplied by subterraneous springs, and for this reason, perhaps, it was, that, in Lucas's time, the char was sometimes caught there.

At Silverdale chapel there are no interments, and consequently no memorials of the dead: to supply the absence of which I have given from Stow's Survey of London the epitaph of a native of this obscure place, then and still in the church of St. Botolph's, Aldgate.

"Here lyeth buried the corpse of Robert Taylor of Silverdale, in the parish of Warton, and countie of Lancaster, Gentleman, the father of John Taylor, citizen and draper of London, and of this parish, beere brewer. He departed this life above the age of 80 years, the 15 day of February, An. Dom. 1577*."

Adjoining to Silverdale, and forming the termination of the same peninsula, is Arnset, a small, rocky township, once unquestionably affording a retreat to the earn, whence the name of Earnseat. The author† of the best map of Lancaster ever published has separated this little tract from the parish of Warton, and the county of Lancaster, to both of which it indubitably belongs; for, in contradiction to all authorities, and Saxton at their head, Mr. Yates, instead of carrying the boundary line of Lancashire and Westmoreland along the course of Leighton Beck, which is also called Heron (not Herring Sike) to the point where it discharges itself into the bay, suddenly turns to the south at the junction of this with the little Beck, forming the boundary between Silverdale and Arnset. On this subject, however, I am not quite sure

* Stow's Survey of London, p. 119.

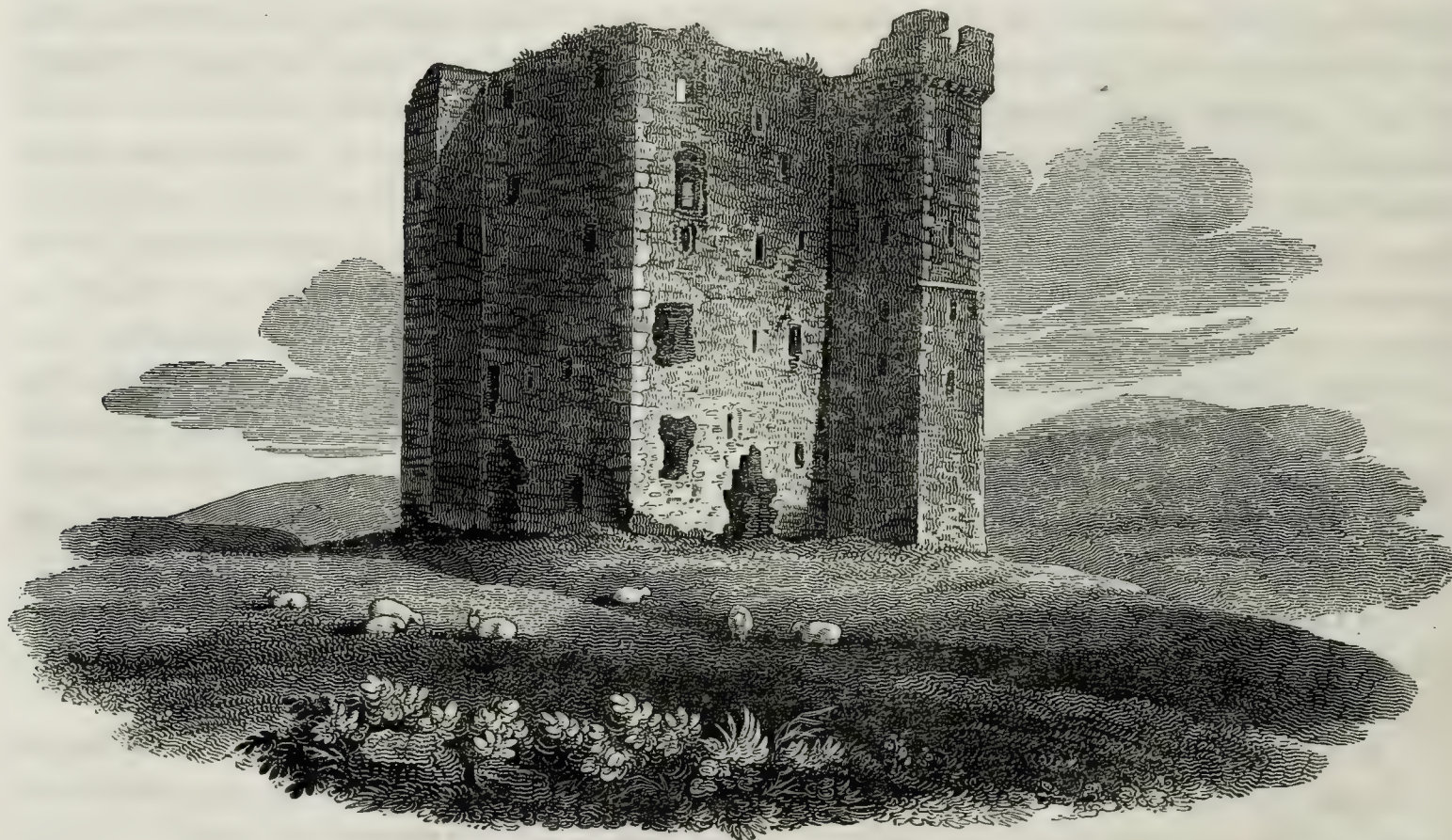
† Mr. Yates.

that I understand my author himself, who, speaking of Arnset Well, a very copious spring in that township, says,

“ This large affluent spring rises on the edge of the sands, and is a boundary not only to this township, but to the parish, and also to the county. There arises a small beck on the east side of the parish, called Herring (Heron) Sike, which separates this from the parish of Burton in Kendale, in Westmoreland; and afterwards, where the same rivulet, if I mistake not, points out the limits of this parish and that of Betham, it bears the name of Leightoun Beck, and empties itself into Arnsett Tarn.

“ Now, though there be a descent through the mosses, on the east side of Arnset, from the head of the tarn into the river Ken; yet this little rivulet, having had the honour to prescribe limits to two counties, from its very rise, and scorning to be robbed of its prerogative, makes its way out of the tarn for about a mile under a craggy promontory, and rises again at the well aforesaid.”

The former paragraph of this extract is not very clearly expressed; but it can only be reconciled with fact by understanding it to mean that the Beck, which flows from Arnset Well, is first a boundary between the townships of Silverdale and Arnset; yet, after its junction with Leighton Beck, or Heron Sike, it is not so lost in that stream, but that it becomes, after the union, and before its influx into the bay, the boundary between the parishes of Betham and Arnset, and the counties of Westmoreland and Lancaster.



Arnset Tower.

On the very spot of land under which this rivulet flows is Arnset Tower, a small quadrangular building, which, from the thickness of its walls, and the small dimensions of doors and windows, appears to be of considerable antiquity. The isthmus on which it stands unites the two peninsulas of Arnset and Silverdale; and it is so placed (designedly, no doubt) as to command a view of Warton Sands on the west, and those formed by the Keir on the east. It is a single tower, which does not appear, in any period, to have been expanded by offices, barnkins, &c. into the stated residence of any considerable family; but has been merely a place of temporary retreat, in case of any sudden alarm from the north, for the neighbouring inhabitants.

Eastward from this little isthmus is Arnset Tarn; of which it has been observed, that, at spring tides, it ebbs and flows with the sea, in consequence of the subterraneous stream, which forms its outlet on the margin of the sands, being repressed by the sea water.

YEALANDS.

On the skirts of Warton Crag, taken in its extended sense, are the three pleasant and airy villages of Yealand, distinguished by the several additions of Redmayne, Conyers, and Storrs, of which the last is an hamlet within the first. Two of these distinctions refer to the ancient lords of these manors, of whom some account has already been given: the third is probably a characteristic epithet of place. I do not find any sense of the word stor, in the Saxon dialect, which is suited to this place; but in the Sueogothic, stor is a pale or stake. Storrs, therefore, applied to a local name, indicates the pales with which it was anciently surrounded. With respect to the name of Yealand, Ealand, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which is plainly from its situation Waterland, is generally pronounced as if the letter Y were prefixed; but none of these villages, which are eminently dry, and at a distance even from a diminutive brook, can have any pretension to that etymology. I suspect, therefore, that the word has originally been Eal-land, or all-land; having, at the time the name was assigned, lain in common, and belonged to some other township.

Within Yealand Conyers is Leighton Hall, from very ancient times one of the principal seats within the parish of Warton. The oldest possessor, on record, of this seat, was Adam de Avranches, whose only daughter and heir, Ellen, being married to Adam de Redmayne de Yealand, it became the seat of the family for two descents. This Adam obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands here, first Edw. III.; and left a son called John, who died without issue; whereupon his two sisters became heirs, of which Elizabeth married Roger Croft, but had no issue; and her sister was married to Adam de Yealand, who, in her right, became lord of Leighton. Alice, daughter and heir of this Adam, married Robert de Conyers, whence the name was attached to that Yealand in which Leighton is situated. This Robert Conyers had issue by Alice, his wife, three daughters; viz. Alice, married to William Singleton; and Isolda, married to William, son of Henry, son of Roger, son of Henry de Croft. This William Croft was heir not only to his father, but also to his uncles Roger and Gilbert Croft; and Adam Conyers, his wife's brother, dying without issue, he became, also, lord of Yealand Conyers and Leighton Conyers; the only instance in which I have seen the latter so called. By this marriage he had issue Roger Croft, who married Elizabeth, sister and coheir of John, son of Adam Redmayne de Yealand, by which means he added Yealand Redmayne to his estate; but dying childless, his brother John inherited his estates. This John Croft had a son, Adam, who died in his father's lifetime, but left a child, John, to whom his grandfather devised his estates. This John, son of Adam, who was five years old at his grandfather's decease, was afterwards knighted, and had his seat at Dalton, in this neighbourhood, which, with the rest of his estate, he devised to his son John, who married Mabel, daughter of Roger Bradshaw, by whom he had Nicholas Croft, of Dalton, Esq., living seventh Henry VI. He left issue, by Ellen his wife, James Croft, of Dalton, Esq., who married the daughter and heiress of Butler, of Frekleton, Esq., and by her had issue two daughters and coheirs, namely, Mabel, married to Peirs Legh, of Lyme, in Cheshire, Esq., and Alison, married to Geoffry Middleton, Esq., son of John, son of Thomas Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Hall, in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland. This Geoffry was the first of the Middletons of Leighton, where he resided, and was a person of so much account in Lancashire, that, when King Edward IV. and James IV. King of Scotland concluded a peace, in the year 1464, he was the only esquire appointed to be conservator of that peace, along with nine noblemen and eleven knights. Sir Robert Middleton, son and heir of this Geoffry, was a knight, first Richard III., and married Anne, only daughter and heir of Roger Betham, of Betham, whose monument it is, in all probability, which still remains, though greatly mutilated, in that church. On the 27th of August, fourth Henry VII., this

Sir Robert Middleton and Sir Peter Legh made a partition of the lands theretofore belonging to James Croft, the grandfather; on which occasion it was agreed, that Leighton, Yealand Conyers, and Yealand Redmayne, should be the portion of Sir Robert Middleton. This Sir Robert, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Roger de Betham, had issue Thomas Middleton, of Leighton, Esq., to whom King Henry VII. gave thanks, by letters dated in the eighteenth year of his reign, for his good services, done by him in Scotland. This Thomas, in the eighteenth Edw. IV., married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland, Knight, and had issue Geoffry, who died childless, in the fifteenth year of his age, and Gervase, who was seven years old at his brother's death.

On an inquisition, taken ninth of Henry VI., it is found that Thomas Middleton, Esq. held in Kellet ten messuages, &c. of the king, in socage, as of the duchy of Lancaster; and one messuage, &c. in Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne, by the service of one tenth part of a knight's fee; and the manor of Leighton, and a pasture called the New Close, parcel of the abovesaid manor of Leighton, in Yealand, of the heirs of Sir Thomas Parker, Knight; service unknown.

And by another inquisition, taken in the eleventh year of King Henry VIII., it is found that Thomas Middleton, Esq. died in the ninth year of that reign, and that he held lands in Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne, of the king, as of the duchy of Lancaster, by the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee; and the manor of Leighton, and three messuages there, and a close called the New Close, in Yealand Redmayne, and one moss, called Warton Moss, in Yealand Conyers, of William Parr, son and heir of Sir Thomas Parr, Knight; service unknown.

It was also found, by inquisition taken in the nineteenth year of King Henry VIII., that Jane Middleton, widow, held thirty-eight messuages, five hundred acres of land, &c. in Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne, of the king, as of the duchy of Lancaster, by the tenth part of a knight's fee. She died on the sixth of April before; and Gervase was son and heir of the body of Thomas Middleton, and of the said Joan, and of the age of twenty-three years. This Gervase married two wives: first,, daughter of Kirkby, of Rawcliffe, who had no issue. Secondly, a lady of the name of Kirkham, of a Northamptonshire family, by whom he had George Middleton; and from the inquisition after the father's death, taken second Edw. VI., it was found that Gervase Middleton, Esq. held, at the time of his death, certain lands in Kellet, and fourteen messuages, three hundred acres of land, in Yealand Conyers, together with thirty messuages, two hundred acres of land, &c., in Yealand Redmayne, and also the manor of Warton, twenty-eight messuages, one hundred acres of land, and twenty pounds rent in Warton, of the king, as of the duchy of Lancaster.

How the family of Middleton became seised of the manor of Warton, for this generation only, does not appear. It was also found, that he held one hundred acres of land, and twenty shillings rent, in Leighton, de Marchione Northampton ut de manerio suo de Parre (as if Parr, the surname of the family, had been a place); beside certain lands in Dorslet and Dalton, holden of the king, others in Newton, Whittington, and Docker, of Thomas Lord Morley, and others in Warton, Kellener, Brynnyng, Wray, &c. &c.; all which prove the deceased to have greatly augmented the estates of his ancestors. He died Feb. 20, before the date of the inquisition, George, his son, being then aged twenty-six years. This George married, first,, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Tonstall, of Thurland Castle, and by her had issue only two daughters. Secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Metcalfe, of Nappay, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, the alliances of which last I shall not trace. Thomas Middleton, the eldest son of this match, married Catharine, sister to Sir Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, by whom he had three sons and eight daughters.

In the fifth year of Charles I., when the Catholics (I presume only recusants convict) were called upon to pay their thirds due to the crown, this Thomas Middleton compromised

with the commissioners at York for an hundred pounds per annum ; but if his estate should, before Pentecost then next ensuing, appear to be four hundred and sixty pounds per annum, then he was to pay twenty pounds per annum more.

Of the three sons of this generation, George, of whom hereafter, was created a baronet ; Thomas, the second, died unmarried ; and Robert, the third, married Jane, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Kitson, of Warton, Gent., where his posterity do or did lately remain, though in low circumstances. And this, I suppose, was the last generation of the Kitsons at Warton. Sir George Middleton was twice married : first, to Frances, daughter and heiress of Richard Rigg, Esq., of Little Strickland, in Westmoreland, by whom he had Geoffry, who died without issue. Secondly, Anne, daughter of George Preston, of Holker, Esq., by whom he had an only son, Thomas, who died an infant. This Sir George Middleton was a brave and active partisan of King Charles I., in whose army, besides liberally contributing to the expenses of the war, he served as colonel ; for which, on the decline of the king's affairs, he was compelled to compound for his estate, by the payment of eight hundred and fifty-five pounds in money, and sixty pounds per annum. He was knighted by the king at Durham, June 26, 1642, and created baronet by patent, bearing date the day following. After the Restoration, he served the office of high sheriff for Lancashire two years successively ; viz. fourteenth and fifteenth Charles II. He was buried in his own parish church of Warton, where a small monument was afterwards affixed to the family pew, the epitaph on which has been already given. The entry of his interment, in the parish register, is as follows : " Dom. Geor. Midleton, de Leighton, sepultus est Martii sexto Die 167 $\frac{2}{3}$." Anne, his lady, was interred near the same place, April 12, 1705. The ancient name of Middleton, excepting as a baptismal appellative, was now extinct at Leighton ; for Mary, daughter and at length sole heiress to Sir George Middleton, married Somerford Oldfield, Esq., son and heir of Sir Philip Oldfield, of Somerford in Cheshire, by whom she had George Somerford Oldfield, Esq., who married the widow of Sir Clark.

Immediately after the decease of Anne Lady Middleton, this George Middleton Oldfield came to reside at Leighton ; and, before the year's end, buried his only son, Henry George Somerford Oldfield, at Warton. He himself died not long after, leaving two coheiresses, the older of which was married to Albert Hodgson, Esq., who had Leighton as his wife's portion ; and the younger to Flecher, of Hutton in Cumberland, who died without issue.

Mr. Hodgson unfortunately engaged in the rebellion of 1715, when he was taken at Preston, and long detained in prison. His estate, also, was confiscated, and remained in the hands of government till March 7th, 1722, when it was put up to auction as of the yearly value of three hundred and twenty-seven pounds, and purchased by a confidential friend, who, on certain conditions, restored it to the owner, Mr. Hodgson, who was resident there in 1740, having two daughters and coheiresses ; Anne, not married Nov. 1740 ; and Mary, the younger, married in 1737 to Ralph Standish, of Standish and Borwick, Esq. ; but had no issue in 1740. Anne, however, as I believe, afterwards married George Towneley, a younger son of Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley Hall in Lancashire, who rebuilt the house at Leighton, and resided there many years ; but, having no issue, devised it to his nephew, the late John Towneley, Esq., who sold it for the sum of £28,000, in order to invest the money in the purchase of lands in his own neighbourhood, to Mr. Warwick, a banker in Lancashire, whose representatives are the present owners.

So little are men aware that what is familiar to themselves will, in time, become curious to others, that we are seldom able to gather any correct account of ancient houses destroyed before our own times. Accordingly, Lucas contents himself with saying of old Leighton Hall, that it was so nearly constructed of stone, even to the floors, as to render it extremely difficult even for malice itself to burn it down. We are, therefore, left in the dark as to the architectural appearance of a mansion, which, for any thing that appears, may have been an old border tower, or an hall-house from the time of Elizabeth to that of Charles I. But he

celebrates, with the patriotic pride of a native, the massy oak and beech woods, of which the former, on that dry and shallow soil, must have been of great antiquity; the herd of fallow deer, which adorned the park; the ancient hospitality of the place; and, above all, the great Yule clog, of which he tells the story of other amusing antiquarian gossips (and among them, if I recollect aright, Dr. Plot), of a cuckoo casually inclosed in one of these logs, and awakened by the genial warmth to its vernal song. He remarks, too, the excellence of the orchards, for which the place is still remarkable; and the unusual annoyance of adders, for the destruction of which peacocks were kept by the family from generation to generation. Sir George Middleton, a popular and hospitable man in his day, is the hero of our author's song. He considers, with a degree both of ingenuity and truth, that the maintenance of old woods about a family mansion is a signal to the country around that plenty and economy together reign within; and he regrets, with much feeling, the devastation committed at Leighton by the baronet's wasteful grandson. But, above all, he rejoices, as does the author of this work along with him, that he retrieved a copy of the family pedigree, to which the compilers of the Lancashire Genealogies were wholly strangers, under the following circumstances.

After the battle of Preston, in the year 1715, a detachment of the king's troops paid a hostile visit to Leighton; and, while in the wantonness of victory and vengeance they were burning and destroying every thing which came in their way, were on the point of committing to the flames a magnificent illuminated roll, containing all the descents of the Middletons, when a poor tailor begged it of the soldiers, not as a valuable relic of antiquity, or as a mine of shreds—but, as he simply said, for the pretty pictures. Of this roll, in the year 1720, Lucas obtained a copy, from which I have abridged the foregoing account of the family; the only one, so far as I know, which is now extant. The seat, however, of this ancient house, has not at present a vestige of antiquity about it. The woods have long been felled; and in the place of the old hall of the Middletons appears the long line of a modern front, consisting of a centre and two wings, the last of which were built by the late purchaser. This has, moreover, been coated by a facing of polished limestone, extremely dazzling and oppressive to the eye in sunshine, and appearing, like the Kilkenny marble, to consist almost wholly of the exuviae of fishes. Of this congeries great part of the limestone about Warton Crag appears to consist.

The landscape around is very limited and very singular. In front is still a park, though without deer, lately almost naked, but beginning to be clothed again by plantations of pine, which thrive slowly and reluctantly where exposed to the sea breezes. This rises rapidly before the eye. Beyond, to right and left, are white, shelving, scabrous surfaces of limestone, the external semblances of barrenness, though containing within the means of fertilizing a nation. But to the north is a beautiful and interesting opening between the hills, warm and fertile, with the village of Yealand Storrs nearly in front; and beyond, Arnsett Fell, like a vast cairn of white stones; and at a single opening, which gives it the appearance of a lake, the estuary of Kent before it expands into the great bay, insinuating itself in graceful windings between one promontory and another.

CARNEFORD.

As the Keir separates this township from the rest of the parish of Warton, Lucas infers that the latter derived its name from the former; and, to establish his position, wantonly and gratuitously transforms the word Keir into Kerne. I think there can be little doubt that the place derived its name from some old carne, or tumulus, whether British or Roman, which formed a conspicuous object on the bank of the stream when a village was first planted here by the Saxon colonists of Northumbria. The manor and all the

lands of this township were anciently vested in the Lancasters, Barons of Kendal; and in the thirty-first of Henry III., when it was written Kerneford, it was part of the dowry of Agnes, widow of William de Lancaster, out of which family it passed, along with Warton, by whatever means, to the crown. The next private proprietor who appears was Hugh Cooper, of Chorley, Esq., who was sheriff of Lancashire, A. D. 1657; and with Anne, his daughter and sole heir, gave this town and other large possessions in marriage to John, son and heir of Edward Warren, of Pointon, in Cheshire, Esq., whose son, Hugh Warren, Esq., was a Welsh judge, and left issue Edward, whose son, John Warren, Esq., about the year 1730, sold this manor to one William Greenbank, of Halton, Gent. The tenements of Carneford were usually leased out by the lords for three lives; but the Warrens enfranchised the greater part of them, reserving little to themselves beside the royalty.

This village, consisting of about forty tenements, stands on a dry and healthy elevation; the dwelling-houses and homesteads, like the tofts and crofts of former days, standing apart from each other. Of this village, Lucas, who is usually too sparing in his observations upon manners, remarks that, as Giraldus Cambrensis assures us of his own country in the end of the twelfth century, "*Nemo in hac gente mendicus*:" a beggar had, in his early days, scarcely ever been known in the place; and, what was very singular, that scarcely a sectary, and not an alehouse, or a lawsuit, had been in the place. By beggars my author means paupers, as appears from the following rational observations, which I transcribe with pleasure, in order to be compared with the more enlightened opinions of the present day on the subject of this branch of political economy:

"The truly needy, modest, and humble poor, have always been justly esteemed worthy objects of the care and protection of pious and charitably-disposed persons, and well-regulated governments; but sturdy, strolling beggars have, in all ages and nations, been accounted the bane and scandal of the state; and many severe laws have been made to restrain them, both by Jews, heathens, and Christians. As to the poor of this kingdom, the care of providing for them lay upon the religious houses before the Reformation; and there was no direct statute made for their relief before the fifth year of queen Elizabeth: but in the thirty-ninth of the same reign no less than eleven bills were brought into the House of Commons for that purpose, at which time the first act for relieving the poor, in the manner they are now provided for, was made. And here, by the way, I would observe, that to this day the poor have no settlement upon parishes even in the Protestant parts of Germany; but on certain appointed days assemble at the doors of such charitable persons as are disposed to relieve them; whereas, the care of providing for them was one of the first and chiefest concerns of our reformers, after they had attained to a tolerable degree of settlement; since which time, notwithstanding the many rich hospitals, and large legacies to the poor, to be met with in books, and by observation, their charge upon parishes is now grown so great, that the poor rates throughout England are computed, by a certain author, to amount to the annual sum of one million sterling.

"It cannot, perhaps, be said of the inhabitants of this town, *de quolibet pane appposito primum fractionis angulum pauperibus dant*, as Giraldus Cambrensis affirms of his countrymen; yet, by their prudent disposal of their share of the interest of the parish stock (i. e. the general stock of the parish of Warton), and by the yeomen and farmers supplying those that were able of body with work, and those who were not with the necessaries of life, they had so managed the matter, that there had not when I was a child, for time immemorial, been any such thing amongst them as an assessment for the poor."

Such were the reflections of a sensible and well-meaning man, at a time when the effects of that most pernicious system, the poor laws, were only beginning to develope themselves. But first, though it is not to be denied that the hospitality and charity of the religious houses were very great, yet how trifling must have been their effects in North Lancashire, where, from Whalley to Furness, was scarcely a monastic foundation sufficiently opulent to make any large distribution of alms! At least it must be allowed, that if Amunderness could be effectually relieved from Cockersand, and Lonsdale beyond Sands from Conishead, Cartmel, and Furness, yet this district, namely the whole wapentake of Hither Lonsdale, had no monastic bounty to depend upon but of that of the poor cell of Hornby. The friars of Lancaster were themselves mendicants. But in this instance, as in many others, succession was mistaken for causality; and because great and continued distress ensued, after the dissolution of the religious houses, the evil was imputed to that cause, while several others were powerfully operating to the same end. For, in the first place, estates had been racked, and rents in

many places quadrupled, between the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. and that of Edw. VI., by which means the great body of the tenantry became unable to relieve the poor. In the next place, inclosures, about the same period, became almost universal; of which the effect was, that the poor had no longer their turn-out on the common for a single cow and a few sheep, to assist them. But these were temporary evils; and when the act of the thirty-sixth of Elizabeth had done its part to remedy the immediate pressure, it seems to have become almost a dead letter for more than a century. In fact, it was not till about the year 1720 that we find the amount of this parochial taxation beginning to be complained of. Then it was that the introduction even of domestic manufactures broke the link of connexion betwixt the farmer and the cottager; that certainty of employment, and consequently of subsistence, suddenly produced an increase of population, and destroyed the ancient balance between the demand for labour on the one hand, and produce and population on the other. In the next place, and much earlier than is generally understood, the principle of independence, the root of all the evils which the nation now endures from this insupportable system, began to be discovered; and from the period of this discovery are to be dated nine-tenths of the insolence and profligacy of the poor. The poor laws are, in fact, little better than a bounty upon extravagance. To this principle of independence, too, is to be ascribed the extinction of all feeling and virtuous shame in becoming paupers. The applicant is not asking alms—but demanding a right. He has, and avows that he has, a qualified property in every acre of land within the parish; while the laborious and hard-taxed yeoman and farmer are compelled to see pauperism insolent and triumphant at the alehouse; while numerous families are to be preserved from famine by monthly levies upon their industry. But if the receipt of parochial relief be a right on the one hand, the payment of rates is evidently no act of bounty on the other: yet in most cases it is pleaded, and necessarily pleaded, as an apology for the absence of voluntary charity. And thus a whole class of virtues—some of the best feelings which warmed the hearts of our forefathers—is nearly become extinct. There is now a general estrangement, I had almost said a spirit of hostility, between the pauper and the farmer. The former regards the latter as an avaricious wretch, who withholds the bread which the law bestows; while the latter detests the former as a legal and authorized robber—licensed to be wasteful, idle and vicious. I dislike modern phraseology, especially when of French origin; nor should I have used the word demoralization, thus, or in any way applied, had I been aware of any other single word sufficiently expressive of the idea. But words arise out of the emergency of things; and so rapid has been the declension of morals in this country, and such the inversion of the old English character, since the tendency and principle of the poor laws began to be understood, that it required and merited the invention of a term to express it.

While England continued to be regulated by the old feudal principles, every manor was a little principality within itself; an uniform gradation prevailed from the hall to the cottager's hut: the lowest order were indigent, but they were grateful for relief, because they had no right to demand it; while those in the higher classes saw that their necessities were real, and were, therefore, prompted by irresistible compassion to relieve them. For the same reason they had a powerful check, which is now nearly removed, upon the moral character of the poor. The two systems have now been fairly tried in England; that is to say, voluntary bounty and grateful dependence, on the one hand; and compulsory relief, with dogged independence, on the other. What have been their respective operations on the temper, the principles, and the habits, both of rich and poor, it will require little either of observation or sagacity to determine.

But to return to the Keir, which Dr. Leigh, who knew nothing of etymology, very positively determines to be the same with Kent, a dispute which might be left to the ear to determine. This stream, which never attains to any great magnitude, has its source in the moors on the verge of Westmoreland, whence it descends to Kereholm, thence to Docker; after which

it becomes a mill-stream, at Borwick, and afterwards at Caponwray; about half a mile below which, having till then formed the boundary of Warton parish to the south-east, it begins to divide it, separating from the north-east portion of it the large township of Carnforth, which, on the south, is divided from Bolton-ad-Sabulum, or, more familiarly, Bolton on the Sands, by Merebeek. After this it soon arrives at the sands, and, uniting with the Keir, hastens to the Irish Sea.

On the salt-marsh within Carnforth, adjoining to the southern bank of the Keir, several hundred acres were washed away, within the memory of my author's informants; when a very extraordinary spectacle was disclosed in vast quantities of ship-timber, some wholly unwrought, some partially formed, and others nearly in readiness for the construction of vessels of a very antique and unusual form. From this fact, it can scarcely be doubted that here was once a port of considerable resort; though there were no remains from which it could be ascertained to what particular æra these appearances were to be referred. The phenomenon called the eager sometimes appears in the Keir, making a formidable roar, though not so frequently as in larger rivers. "I have seen it," says Lucas, "when a good way within land, and almost spent, run violently up the course of the stream, with a breast a yard high." The etymology of the word is pretty clear: *εγρον*, atrox, vehemens. The cause of the phenomenon, which appears not to be connected with the tides, is far from being equally obvious.

The Keir is well stocked, at their proper season, with salmon, trout, and eels; the habits of all which, Lucas, in his early days, had watched with a keen and curious eye. Of the first he had learned what subsequent experience has confirmed, that no investigation can discover the nature of its food. I have lately opened a large and very healthy fish of this species, immediately after its being caught, when nothing but a mucilaginous substance appeared in the stomach; which, instead of the simple, capacious receptacle for food, which appears in the trout, was found to consist of nothing but a bundle of tubes, divaricating from the gullet and terminated by the long gut. Of the trout he records nothing remarkable: but he had observed, with tolerable accuracy, that wonderful fact of the ascent of the young fry of the eel from the estuary, where they are bred, into our northern rivers.

"Eels, also," saith my author, "love to be one part of the year in fresh, and the other in salt water. In the dark nights of August and September, when the rains fall, eels descend the river in great companies to the sea. After they have deposited their eggs, many return to the river, though many more never leave the sea, as multitudes never reach it, but breed in fresh water, about January or February; and, as the weather grows warmer, the young fry follow, being carried up by the tide as far as it flows, and afterwards work their way up the sides of the river, where the stream is weakest, by slow advances, but with incredible labour. They are then about the size of a large needle, and of a pale blue. Millions of them, in warm weather, may be observed every spring."

This is almost exactly analogous to what takes place every spring in the Ribble, where numbers numberless of the young of this species are seen ascending the stream, when of the same size, and sending off detachments, to right and left, into the adjoining brooks, in such quantities that they are often taken up by the country people in pots and pans, and fried by thousands, so as to form single cakes in the pan; and hence, probably, is derived the word fry, as expressing the young of these fish especially. But it is impossible to contemplate this fact without being struck with astonishment at the power of instinct: for, in the first place, here is evidently a general and antecedent adaptation of numbers to the parent stream, and to the tributary streams, which they are destined to stock; and, secondly, the same faculty of distribution is even more conspicuous in the numbers of the detachments sent off; so that while the nearer rivulets are never overstocked, the remotest feeders of the river, up to its source, are never left without their due proportion.

What account those who deny final causes would give of facts like these, I am not solicitous to inquire.

A few circumstances in this township, of a less uniform and more perishable nature, deserve to be rescued from oblivion, by Lucas's assistance. About a furlong, as he tells us,

from Kere bridge, is a hill which yet retains the name of the Moothaw or How; one instance of the many ancient courts, which in the Saxon times were held, *sub Deo*, on steep and elevated mounts; and of which the Tinwald of the Isle of Man is now, perhaps, the only existing specimen. A little to the north-west of Moothaw, is a spacious meadow, having in the midst an elevation containing ten or twelve acres, called Barterholm on which my author bestows a superfluity of erudition to little or no purpose, as it really seems to indicate nothing more than a fair-hill, or place of barter in ancient times. But on this field in the month of August, 1651, encamped the army of Charles II. on its march out of Scotland to Worcester, for a whole day; during which, the king was so hospitably and jovially entertained by his devoted subject Sir Robert Bindloss, at Borwick-Hall, that he was in no haste to leave such agreeable quarters.

Not far from Barterholm are several names of lands, indicating their relation to the ancient hall of Carnforth, as Hall Gowins; the latter part of which name is thus explained by Spelman, "*Tractum aliquem rurestrem Gow vel Gouu, vocant*.*" Hard by stood, in Lucas's time, the shrew-tree, of which he gives this account:

"That till within this few years it was most superstitiously resorted to; and I shall here give an account how it was made. They took one, two, or three shrews, or field-mice, which they fancy bite their cattle, and make them swell, and having bored a hole in the centre of a large willow, which is the tree I think they always made choice of in this country, though in other places they do it in the oak, ash, or elm, indifferently; they put the mice in alive, then drive a plug in after them of the same wood; where they, starving, at length communicate, forsooth, such a virtue to the tree, that cattle thus swollen being whipped with the boughs of it presently recover. Though the shrew-tree be so easily made, yet I have known persons come from a considerable distance to procure the remedy from this famous tree; and their superstition goes farther here than at most places, for to make the remedy more effectual, the proprietor of the tree must himself pluck off the wands."

This is an exact counterpart of the nusrow-tree, mentioned by Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire.

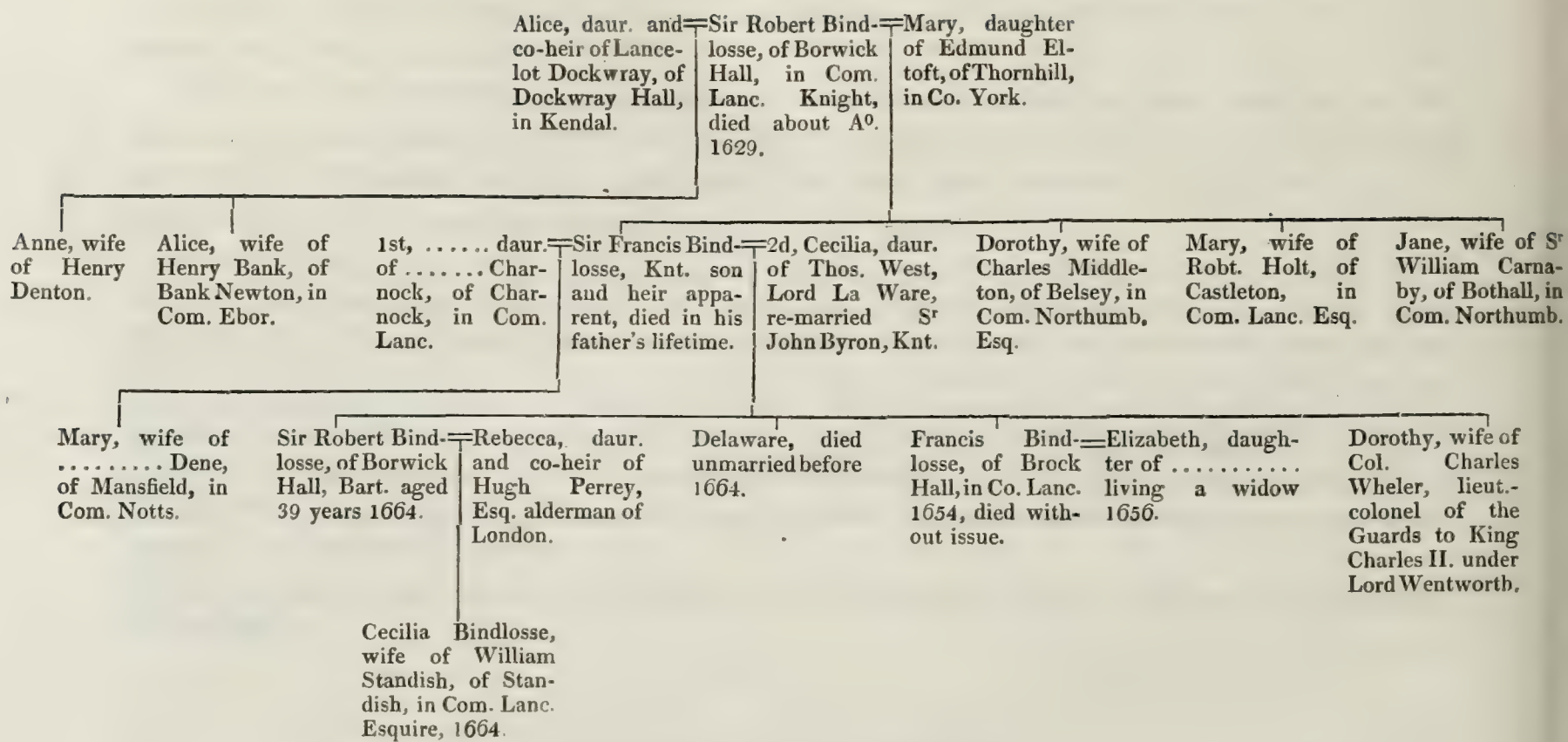
TOWNSHIP OF BORWICK.

Notwithstanding the modern orthography and pronunciation of this word (*Boric*), the ancient spelling appears to have been *Berewic*, which in Domesday denotes a subordinate manor; and on this hypothesis, *Borwic* may have been dependent either upon *Warton* or *Carnforth*. Of the old lords of the place, the first who appears is *Patric de Borewick*, who, with eleven of his countrymen, made a perambulation of the forests in this county, in the ninth year of Henry III. These were William Blund (perhaps contracted from *Blundell* or *Blundeville*), Thomas Gretham (?), Adam de Buri, William de Tath'm, Adam de Caupemonnes wray, Adam de Molineus, Gillbert de Kellet, Paullin de Gerston, Henry de Le, Grembald de Hellal, Thomas Gurnet, all true Englishmen, whose verdict deserves to be remembered: *qui dicunt quod tota foresta, quæ fuit Domini Regis in comitatu Lancastriæ, debet deforestari secundum tenorem cartæ Domini regis de foresta. Imprimis Guernemer, (Quarmore), &c.†.*

After this, is a long chasm in the history of the place and its possessors; for it is not till the reign of Henry VIII., when there appears a Brearley, Esq. of Borwick, who married Ellen, daughter of Edward Wither, of Copgrave, Esq. From the Brearleys there is no other authority which I know of, by which this manor can be traced to the next family, that of Bindloss, whose posterity, in the female line, still continue to enjoy it. Mr. Wharton, who, in the year 1724, published a catalogue of the mayors of Kendal with some historical remarks,

* Gloss. in voce.

† This curious perambulation was in the year 1565, the property of Lawrence Nowell, dean of Lichfield, the great restorer of Saxon literature in England; a century and a half afterwards it was deposited in Thoresby's museum at Leeds. I do not know what was its fate, at the dispersion of that valuable collection.



Examined. W. R., R. C.

assures us that the Bindlosses of Borwick-Hall descended from Christopher Bindloss, an eminent dealer in Kendal cottons, and chief alderman of that corporation, A. D. 1579, 21st Eliz., who was afterwards knighted. In the next place, Hopkinson, the indefatigable author of the Yorkshire pedigrees, affirms that Sir Robert Bindloss, the first of the family who settled at Borwick, was son and heir of Robert Bindloss, of Eshton, in Craven, Esq., who died about 37 Eliz. I see no inconsistency in these accounts: Robert Bindloss, of Eshton, may have been either brother or son of Sir Christopher, who most probably purchased Borwick, and from him it may have come either by devise or descent to the family of Eshton. At all events, Sir Robert Bindloss was seized of this manor, and made it his principal residence. He married, daughter of Edmund Eltofts, of Farnhill-Hall in Craven, Esq.; by whom he had, one son, (besides three daughters), Sir Francis Bindloss, Knight, baptized 9th April, 1603, who died in his father's life-time, having however married two wives; first,, daughter of Thomas Charnoke, Esq. of Charnoke; by whom he had one daughter. He married secondly, Cecily, daughter of Thomas West, Lord Delaware, by whom he had issue, Sir Robert, baptized May 8th, 1624, and other children. Of the death or interment of Sir Robert, the grandfather, I meet with no account. But the second Sir Robert, his grandson, married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Hugh Perry, Knight, alderman of London, by whom he had Cecily, his sole heir, married to William Standish, of Standish, in this county, Esq. This Sir Robert Bindloss was buried in Warton church, as appears by the register, Nov. 15, 1688*. His lady survived him nearly twenty years, and was interred June 17, 1708.

William Standish, Esq., born about the year 1638, had issue by Cecily Bindloss, Ralph, Edward, William, both which last died young, and several daughters. Ralph, the oldest, who lived to extreme old age, married Lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry, Duke of Norfolk, and had issue Ralph Standish, of Standish and Borwick, Esq., George Howard Standish, who died aged about twenty years, and several daughters.

He was engaged in the unfortunate affair at Preston, A. D. 1715, when this estate was seized by government; but his mother being then alive, and proving the manor of Borwick to be her own private property, it was restored; and his older son, Ralph Standish, being settled there, made great improvements in the house and gardens.

On the death of his younger brother, George Howard Standish, Ralph, then only son and heir-apparent of his father, took the name of Howard; and on the 4th of June, 1730, married, eldest daughter of George Butler, of Bagshot in Surrey, Esq., nearly related to the Duke of Ormond, by whom he had two sons, who died young; and he himself died of the small-pox, at Kilkenny, in the end of April or beginning of May, 1735. He is described by my author as a man of singular worth, universally beloved in his life-time, and lamented when dead. After the death of Lady Philippa, and of both his sons, Ralph Standish, Esq., about the year 1737, married Mary, younger daughter and co-heiress of Albert Hodgson, of Leighton Hall, Esq., by whom he had no issue.

After the death of his two sons, Cecilia his daughter, and on that event sole heir, married William Towneley, of Towneley in Lancashire, Esq. The issue of this marriage was Charles Towneley, the late elegant and accomplished antiquary; Ralph, who died without issue; Edward, to whom his elder brother voluntarily gave up the Standish estates; and Cecilia, who married Charles Strickland, of Sizergh, in the county of Westmoreland, Esq. The issue of this last marriage was Strickland, Esq., who married, daughter of Sir Henry Lawson, Bart. of Brough; and to him Edward Standish, Esq. devised the manor of Borwick, by which means it descended to Strickland, Esq., the present owner.

* Robert Bindloss, Esq. served the office of sheriff for this county, 11th James I.; and Sir Robert Bindloss, Bart. 11th, 25th, and 26th of Charles II. He was also returned burgess for Lancaster, in the 19th or 20th of Charles I.

*Borwick-Hall.*

Borwick-Hall, as it appears at present, is a large decayed hall-house, of the time of Charles I.; but with a strong border tower at the east end. The large hall, with its long table and oaken floor, is still entire; and over the mantel-piece of the chimney are the arms of Bindloss, impaling West Lord Delaware, and the date 1620, intended for Sir Francis Bindloss; but I think that this part of the house is of rather later date. Above, and of larger size, is the old drawing-room, once adorned with a rich ceiling of plaster, now dropping to the ground. One of the bed-rooms, covered with tapestry, was once the chapel; and on withdrawing the arras appears a secret recess, where, in times which required such concealments, was placed the altar. Adjoining is the priest's closet, beneath which still remains a secret place, into which the persecuted ecclesiastic on pressing one part of the floor, suddenly descending, eluded for the time all further search. When Charles II. was at Borwick-Hall, in August 1651, he was little aware in how few days he was to be indebted for his crown and his life to a similar contrivance. I am not quite sure, however, that these appearances are not of later date than the Bindlosses; for it is very certain, that during the usurpation the service of the Church of England was performed with great effect, in a chapel at Borwick, by an ecclesiastic of the best principles, who lived to see better days, and to be rewarded for his fidelity. This was Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Sherlock, of whom the following account, closely connected with Borwick, will doubtless be acceptable to every reader, who either loves the Church of England, or courage and consistency in any cause.

In my author's time, about eighty years ago, stood an ancient domestic chapel on a green near the hall, of which, on a visit to the place this year (1819), I could not find either a trace or tradition; and I doubt not, that for obvious reasons it has been industriously removed. Being purely domestic, it was unendowed; and according to the restriction of the canon law, without a bell. Since the accession of the Standish family, it appears that no service was performed at this chapel; but in the latter end of Lady Bindloss's days, the vicar of Warton usually read prayers and preached here once or twice every year, and not oftener, as the good lady chose rather to afford a good example, by attending regularly at the parish church; but in the beginning of her husband Sir Robert's days, it had the honour of being constantly and zealously served by Richard Sherlock; whose memory, says Lucas, is yet precious in this parish. The accurate and satisfactory account which my author gives of this

excellent man was partly drawn from a life of Dr. Sherlock, prefixed to an edition of his works, A. D. 1713, by Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man; and partly from the information of an aged lady, who had been his parishioner and acquaintance.

Richard Sherlock was born at Oxton, in Cheshire, Nov. 1st, 1612; and educated first at Oxford, and afterwards at Trinity College, near Dublin, where he proceeded A. M. in 1633. His first preferment, about eighty pounds a year, was in Ireland, whence he was driven by the Irish Rebellion in 1641, and became chaplain to one of the regiments sent into England, by the Marquis of Ormond. These forces being soon after routed at Namptwich, Mr. Sherlock returned to Oxford, where he was shortly after elected chaplain of New College, and continued there till he was turned out, with many other worthy men, by the Parliament Commissioners. Not long after, Sir Robert Bindloss returning from his travels, and being in want of a chaplain of his own political principles, Mr. Sherlock was recommended to him. This young baronet, like many of the loyalists, professed a high veneration for the Church of England, then in a proscribed and suffering state; while they disgraced its precepts and its discipline, by very licentious lives. He had succeeded to a large estate, the income of which he spent, and far exceeded in promiscuous hospitality. Mr. Sherlock, though no Puritan, abhorred prodigality and excess, as much as the severest of that fraternity; he saw with deep concern his patron's fortune diminishing, his morals relaxed, and probably his principles undermined by the company which crowded Borwick-Hall, to partake of the wasteful festivities of the place. To counteract these ruinous courses, he first tried to awaken his conscience by oblique hints and warnings; and when he found that these had no effect, he addressed a letter of admonition to him couched in the most respectful terms, but exposing with courage and fidelity the errors of his life, and their certain consequences. Above all, he urged the scandal which such conduct, in an age of hypocritical austerity, brought upon that suffering church, to which he professed himself so much attached. In conclusion, he boldly desired rather that his representations might be attended to, or that he might be discharged from a service which was become so irksome to him: and this, it must be remembered, at a time when the regular clergy were starving, and he himself would not have known where to have procured a subsistence. Sir Robert had too much generosity to take him at his word, though it is not unlikely that he wished him in a better situation. Not long after, an opportunity offered itself for this purpose, and Mr. Sherlock took leave of Borwick-Hall, as chaplain to Charles, Earl of Derby. During his stay in his former situation, he was compelled, in order to prevent his being silenced by the governing powers, to decline the literal use of the Common Prayer; but he digested out of it a formula of worship as nearly approaching to it as he thought safe, and constantly used it, to the great edification of a crowded audience. While at Borwick, he was, much against his wish, drawn into a controversy with George Fox the quaker, who sent him a string of wild and enthusiastic queries; the task of answering which, Mr. Sherlock, who hated controversy, would willingly have declined, had not his fanatical adversary persuaded many weak people in the neighbourhood that they were unanswerable. At length, therefore, and very reluctantly, he published "The Quaker's wild queries objected against the ministers of the gospel, briefly answered; London, 1654, 8vo." This was animadverted upon in the coarse rude style of the sect by one Richard Hubberthorn, in a book entitled "A reply to a book set forth by the priest of Borwick-Hall, in Lancashire, called Richard Sherlocke;" and afterwards by Fox himself, in his *Great Mystery of the great whore unfolded*, London, 1659. On the great event of the Restoration, Dr. Sherlocke, for he took his last degree at Dublin in the same year, was sent over to the Isle of Man, by the Earl of Derby, with a special commission to settle the affairs of that church, which, during the great rebellion, had suffered exceedingly, both in doctrine, discipline, and worship. The see itself had long been vacant, and such a commission it may be supposed was fittest to have been executed by a bishop: but the earl, no doubt, had good reasons for what he did. He knew Dr. Sherlocke to be emi-

nently qualified for the execution of a special commission ; but he had another chaplain, who, for his loyalty, sufferings, and services to his father, had the best claim upon that dignity : accordingly, after this settlement, he nominated Mr. Rutter the archdeacon to the see, and procured for Mr. Sherlock a situation inferior in rank but greater in emolument, the rectory of Winwick.

At Winwick he was so constantly resident, that in an incumbency of nearly thirty years he was scarcely absent from his benefice as many weeks ; so constant a preacher, that though he entertained three curates in his own houses, he rarely devolved that duty upon any of them ; such a lover of monarchy, that, like Mephibosheth, he never shaved his beard after the murder of Charles I. ; so frugal in his personal habits, that the stipend of one of his curates would have provided for them ; and so charitable, that out of one of the best benefices in England he scarcely left behind him one year's income, and that for the most part to pious uses. He had his stated hours of private prayer, not only in the day-time, but in the night, when he rose from his bed and went into his chapel*. A few years before his death he caused a stone to be placed in the entrance of the choir from the body of the church, with the following epitaph :

Exuviae Ricardi Sherlocke, S. T. D.
Indignissimi hujus Ecclesiae Rectoris,
Obiit [20^o Die Junii] Anno ætatis [76] Dom. [1689]
Sal infatuatum Conculcate.

To which Mr. Henry Prescott, prebendary of Chester, who knew his merits, and venerated his memory, made this addition :

En viri sanctissimi modestia !
Qui Epitaphium se indignum inscribi volebat, cum vita & merita ejus laudes omnes longe superarent.

I have only to add, that the most exemplary Thomas Wilson, afterwards Bishop of Man, was Dr. Sherlocke's nephew, curate, and biographer, and that in the second of these relations he learned those exalted ideas of the pastoral office, which he lived to exemplify for fifty-eight years in a higher station.

PRIEST HUTTON.

About half a mile eastward from Borwick lies Priest Hutton, a name, of which, as the place never had either church or chapel, it might be difficult to give any account, were it not recollected that in Domesday many places are recorded as the habitation of a priest, where there is no mention of a place of worship. That it had been given to St. Mary's abbey, York, of which, in the multitude of Huttons, I am not quite sure, was rather a reason why it should have been denominated from monks than priests. After having borne this addition, however, for centuries, this place merited a change of appellation, having given birth, in the year 1529, to Matthew Hutton, who, through a succession of inferior preferments, rose to the bishopric of Durham, and lastly to the archbishopric of York. The following gleanings of his life, some of which are original, were carefully collected by Lucas, in a spirit of gratitude for the education which he had received at Warton school, the archbishop's foundation, about a century before.

" A. D. 1529. Matthew Hutton, son of Matthew, was not a foundling, as some have falsely published, but was born hoc anno of honest parents in this town, and being blessed with pregnant parts, and the advantage of a good master, who gave him his learning in a private school at Warton, he became an excellent scholar."

This, as far as I know, is original information.

" 1546. In the 17th year of his age, a Yorkshire gentleman, with whom he then lived, taking notice of his abilities, sent him as sizer with his son to the university of Cambridge."

* I suppose that at that time there was a domestic chapel in the parsonage-house at Winwick, as at Houghton le Spring, and perhaps at the houses of a few other very opulent livings.

This is an instance of a very laudable custom, which continued to the beginning of the last century; in consequence of which, almost every young man of family and fortune was accompanied to Cambridge by a poor scholar of his own age, partly in the capacity of servant, and partly as a companion; a connexion which, however unpromising it may appear, like other unequal friendships, frequently contributed not only to the mutual advantage of both parties, but ended in a complete inversion of rank and fortune.

The remaining circumstances of his life are so well known, and so easily accessible, that I shall not repeat them. One fact, however, must not be omitted, both as it does honour to his piety and humility, and as it probably refers to the foundation of his school at Warton. When Dr. Hutton was Bishop of Durham (as we are told by his biographer), and as he was travelling over Cam, betwixt Wensleydale and Ingleton, he suddenly dismounted, and having delivered his horse to a servant, walked to a particular place at some distance from the highway, where he kneeled down, and continued for some time in prayer. On his return, one of his attendants took the liberty of inquiring what was his lord's motive for so singular an act; in answer to which, the bishop informed him, that when he was a poor boy, without shoes or stockings, traversing this cold and bleak mountain on a frosty day, he remembered that he had disturbed a red cow then lying on that identical place, in order to warm his feet and legs on the spot. Now, as this humble act of gratitude is stated to have taken place while Dr. Hutton was Bishop of Durham, and as Cam is very far westward from the great road to and from Durham, the probability is, that he was then on his way to the place of his nativity, and for the purpose of attending to the foundation of his school*.

As an original relic of this prelate, I subjoin with pleasure the following sensible and conscientious letter, which, with a vehement aversion to popery, shows some tenderness towards the puritans, whilst it censures with modest firmness the king's violent propensity to field sports, and the consequent injuries which the poor farmers sustained in their crops. James's profusion of the public money is also hinted at, together with some suspicion that his correspondent, Robert Cecil, the secretary, was not very zealous for the protestant interest. In truth, that crafty statesman was never very zealous for any interest but his own.

Doctor Matthew Hutton, Lord Arch Bishop of Yorke, vnto the Lord Viscount Cranborne, of Puritanes and Papists, &c.

Salutem in D'no. I have received letters from your lo'pp, and others of his maties most hon^{ble} privie counsell, conteyning two points, first, that the puritanes be proceeded against according to the lawe, except they conforme themselves, &c.

Secondly, that good care be had vnto greedie patrons, that none be admitted to their places but such as are conformable, and otherwise worthie for their vertue and learninge. I haue written to the three bishops of this province, and, in their absence, to their chancellors, to haue a speciall care of this service, and therein haue sent copies of your lo'pp's letters, and will take present order in mine owne dioces. I wishe with all my heart that the like order was given not onely to all bishops, but to all magistrates and justices of peace, &c. to proceed against papists and recusants, who of late, partlye by this rounde dealeing against the puritanes, and partlye by some extraordinarie favour, they haue growne mightilie in number, courage, and insolencie. The puritanes, whose fantastical zealle I mislike, though they differ in ceremonies and accidents, yet they agree with vs in svbstance of religion, and I thinke all or most of them love his matie and their present state, and I hope will yield to conformitie in substantialls of religion; but the papists are contrarie in verie manie points, and opposite in substantialls of religion, and cannot but wishe the pope's authoritie and popishe religion to be established. I assure your lo'pp it is highe time to looke vnto them; verie manie are gone from all places to London, and some are come downe into the countrie with great jollitie, almost triumphantly. But his matie, as he hath beene brought vp in the gospell, and vnderstands religion excellently well, soe noe doubt but he will protect, maintaine, and advance it, even vnto the end; soe that if the gospell shall quaile, and poperie prevaile, it wilbe imputed to the great counsellors, who either procure or yield to grant tolleracion to some, &c. Good my Lord Cranborne, lett me putt yow in mind that yow were borne and brought vp in true religion; your worthy father was a worthie instrvment to banishe superstition, and to advance the gospell. Imitate him in this service especially; and for other thinges, as I confesse I am not to deale in state matters, yet as one that honoreth and loveth his most excellent

* In the next century there was another Matthew Hutton, most probably of the same family, in a very humble ecclesiastical station at Warton; for the parish register contains this entry, "Matthæus Hutton, clericus parochialis de villa Warton, sepultus est 23^o Januarii, 1670."

ma^{tie} with all my heart, I wishe lesse wastinge of the treasure of the realme, and more moderation in the lawful exercise of hunting, both that poore men's corne may be lesse spoiled, and other his ma^{ties} subjects more spared. The papists giue it forth that the ecclesiasticall comission shall not be renewed any more; indeed it staieth very longe, although there be great want of it. I praye your honor further itt. S^r John Bennett will attend your lo'pp. Thus beseeching God to blesse your lo'pp with his manifold graces, that yow may as longe serve his most excellent ma^{tie} as yowr wise father did serve most worthie Queene Elizabeth, I bidd yow most hertilye farewell.

Your good lo'pp's in Christ most assured,

MATH. EBOR.

At Bishopthorpe, the eighteenth of December, 1604.

*To the Right Hon^{ble}. my very good lord, the Lord Viscount
Cranborne, principall Secretarie to his most excellent
Ma^{tie}. and of his Priue Councell.*

I now take leave of Robert Lucas, my guide through the parish of Warton. The work, as reviving early impressions of childhood and youth, appears to have been the delight of his old age; far from the pleasant scenes of his early days, and in the midst of an irksome employment, and accordingly he closes his account of 901 folio pages with this remarkable passage:

"For the slips and failures which I may have been guilty of, no apology is more applicable than that with which the learned Fitz Herbert closes his description of the university of Oxford. 'Hæc sunt, quæ aut ab aliis accipere, aut ipsemet, qui adolescens admodum Oxoniam reliqui diuque jam ab illa longeque absum memoria retinere potui.' For, as he left Oxford in his youth, and afterwards lived at a great distance from it, so did I likewise leave Warton parish, and have been about fifty miles distant from it, not only fifteen years, which Tacitus justly enough calls 'grande mortalis ævi spatium,' but almost three times fifteen."

To which also I subjoin, in the last place, the natural and pathetic close of his account of his birth-place in Carnforth.

"I shall close this short account of the house which received me into the world, with a distich which I desire may be incribed on the house wherein my body shall be lodged at its going out of the world:

Carnford me genuit, docuit Wartona, aluitque
Leedes celebris pannis: Hic lapis ossa tegit."

As this request was never complied with, and the place of my author's interment is now forgotten, I have deemed it an act of justice and of gratitude to perpetuate the memory of a deserving antiquary, though not in the place, or on the material, yet in the terms which he desired.

PARISH OF HEYSHAM.



THIS, though a very diminutive parish, is equally interesting from the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of its air, and the antiquities with which it abounds. It seems to be denominated from Hesse, or Hessa, the first Saxon who took possession of a rock and small tract of dry and fertile soil, then nearly, if not altogether, insulated by the sea. Of this fact abundant proofs remain; for, though the spungy flat, now partially reclaimed, betwixt Heysham and Lancaster, has at one period been covered by a forest of oaks, the gradual decay of these has contributed to form the present deep beds of peat-moss, while, immediately beneath, is a stratum of sea-sand, in which stakes for fishermen's nets have sometimes been discovered. This dead level extends from the present outlet of the mosses near Middleton as far as Poulton; and whoever looks back upon Heysham at the time when it was first named and planted must conceive of the place as a rocky promontory, with two or three



Weymouth and Cumberland. Weymouth.

hundred acres only of fertile land rising out of a surrounding settlement, and inaccessible except by the margin of the sea.

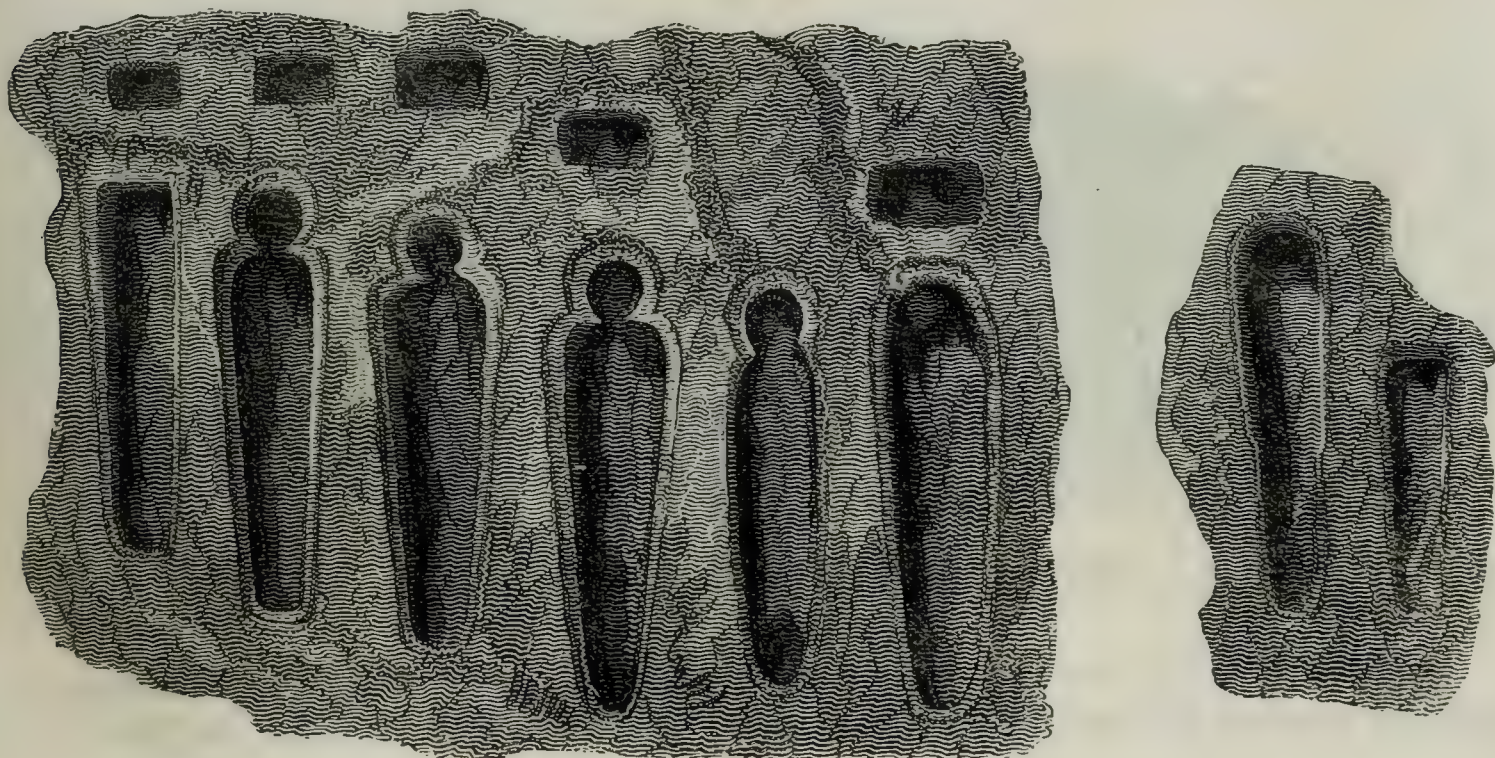
In the choice of this site, Hessa no doubt contemplated only two advantages, security and productive soil. The noble bay, which spread before him a diversified horizon, nearly two hundred miles in circuit, and extending from Llandudno, in Caernarvonshire, to the summit of Helvellyn, with all the intermediate outlines of pointed fells, jutting promontories, and retiring bays, if they struck the eye, would scarcely excite the feelings of a rugged Saxon. Devotion perhaps was the first sentiment, which the peculiar situation and character of the place excited. An high point of rock, weatherbeaten by every storm, overlooked almost every creek and corner in the bay of Morecambe.

In the wretched state of navigation at that period, shipwrecks must have been frequent. Fear and distress are the parents of superstition, and St. Patric was already considered as the protecting saint of navigators in the Irish channel; but his aid was peculiarly invoked for the great bay, and thenceforth he became

———The genius of the shore,
In his large recompense, and would be good
To all that wander in that perilous flood.

To come down to plain prose, a chapel was erected and dedicated to that powerful and popular saint, upon the point of this elevated and far-seen rock. Had the supporters of this chapel burnt, on dark and stormy nights, a light upon the rock, instead of a taper upon the altar, they would perhaps have been more rationally employed. The æra of this little, but substantial fabric, is lost in high antiquity; for that an high antiquity in the Saxon times may be ascribed to its erection may be proved by its unusual proportions, great rudeness, diminutive size, and the singular arch of its doorway. It measures within nearly twenty-four feet in length, and only seven and a half in width: the mortar, consisting principally of burnt sea-shells, is, from time, become almost as indissoluble as that of a Roman fortress. A very narrow single light to the south sheds a kind of darkness visible upon the altar, and the doorway is scarcely wide enough to admit a bulky man.

Anxiety, in its flourishing days, to be interred within the holy precinct of St. Patric, must have been extreme; for, as there was no earth on the summit of the hill to cover a body, several excavations shaped precisely like stone coffins have been made in the living rock, with grooves for the reception of covers of the same material; above which, mounds of earth, brought from beneath, must have been heaped upon the whole. At a small distance to the south appear two other excavations, severally adapted to the body of an infant, and of a child of three or four years old.



Coffins in the Rock at Heysham.

All these, however, are so elaborate, as to have arisen from a very extraordinary degree of devotion; but beneath a perpendicular rock, within a few yards to the east of St. Patric's, is a small close of deep soil, which, as it has been for centuries the cemetery of the parish church, must, I think, from one discovery to be noticed hereafter, have been also a place of interment during the Saxon æra.

That St. Patric's chapel long retained its popularity there can be no doubt. I have heard, and lament that I have not obtained the sight, of a charter, by which a burgage house in Lancaster was granted as an hospitium for the use of the pilgrims resorting to St. Patric's chapel at Heysham, but I could never learn the date. I have no doubt, however, from the respectable quarter whence the information proceeded, that it was correct. That this chapel was unnoticed among the dissolved chantries, is with me no argument against its having continued to the dissolution. It seems to have been wholly supported by the oblations of pilgrims, and therefore presented no object to the commissioners of survey.

This little but popular foundation seems to have been the parent of a parish church at Heysham, of which, though there is no hint in Domesday, yet the *ecclesia de Heysham* is distinctly conveyed but a few years after, with many others, to the new priory at Lancaster; in the patronage of which, and its successor the nunnery of Sion, this church remained till the dissolution of monasteries. I cannot trace its alienation from the crown, nor the subsequent transfers of the advowson, otherwise than from the catalogue of patrons in the annexed table of rectors.

One remarkable fact, however, deserves to be mentioned, which is, that, in the memory of aged persons now alive, the advowson was sold to the ancestor of the present patron for four hundred pounds; little more than half a year's purchase on the present value. That value, however, is of recent date, and must have arisen from the cultivation of the mosses; for the estimate in the king's books is about 8*l.*; and in a valor of the reign of Elizabeth, but without year, it was not estimated at much more than 12*l.* per annum, though the glebe alone amounts to fifty acres, according to the Lancashire measure.

There is a tradition of a more ancient church northward from the existing one, which was removed to the present site in consequence of its having been threatened by the sea; and this is countenanced by an encroachment made by the tides precisely in the place where it is reported to have stood, by vestiges of old walls at each extremity of that encroachment, by a continuation of the churchyard wall four feet thick extending to the sea, and by the discovery of a cross and ancient gravestone north of the present church. That stone is indeed one of the most remarkable remains of christian antiquity in Britain, unquestionably Saxon, without inscription, and of a very singular design, which it is difficult to describe.

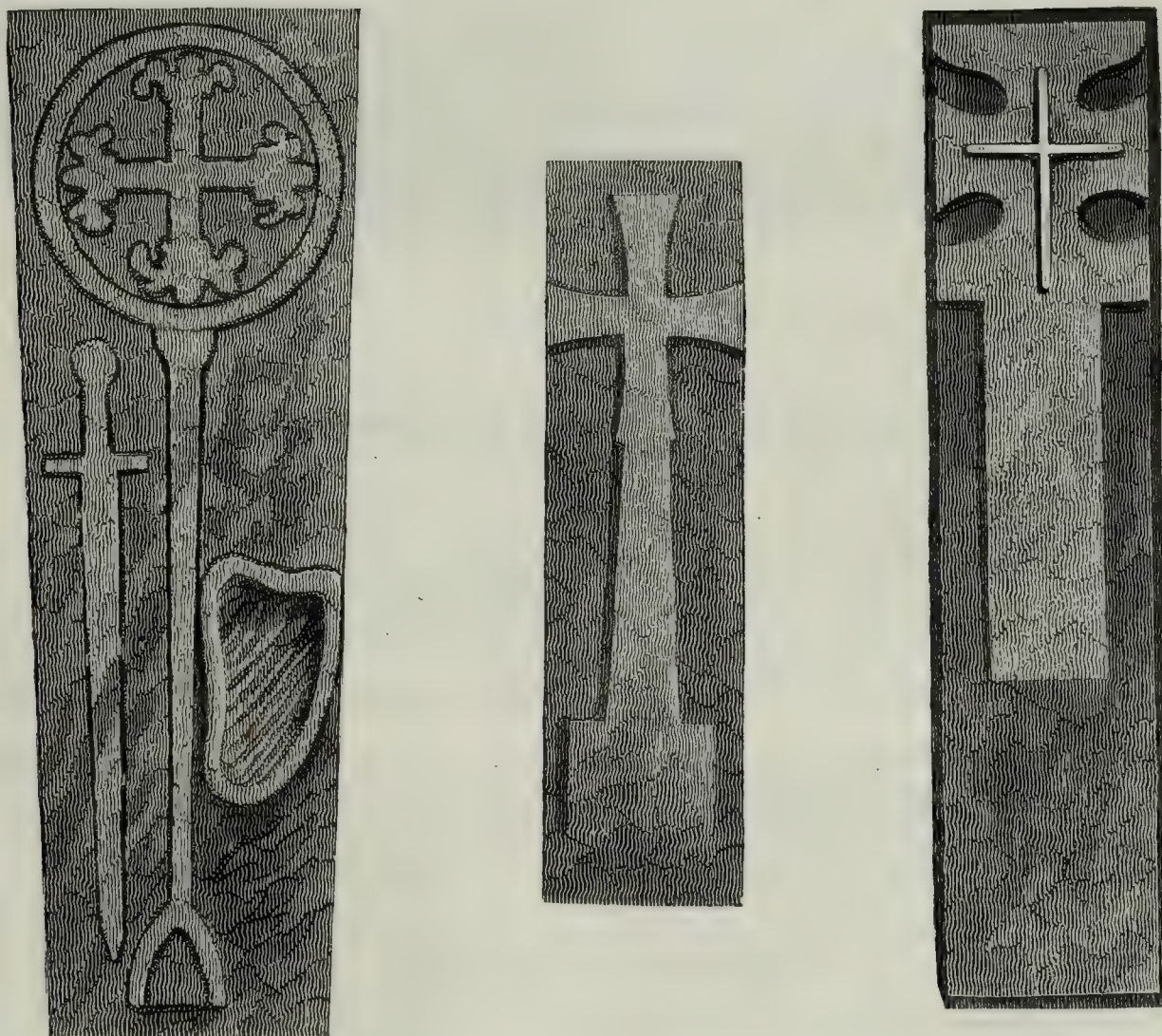


Saxon Tomb found in Heysham Churchyard.

The idea, however, which seems to have prevailed in the mind of the sculptor, was, to represent the back of some sea monster emerging above the waves; but in the places of a

head and tail are the heads of two huge lions, rudely, but strongly and expressively carved; while the sides are much more barbarously covered over with unrelieved outlines of men, dogs, stags, &c.; some of the human figures appearing to howl and lament. It ought not to be forgotten, that in the place where this was discovered, though all remains of the body had disappeared, an iron spear head was found, greatly corroded. This has now been removed to a situation more immediately under the protection of the rectory.

In another part of the churchyard lies a stone inscribed with a cross, a sword, and a harp, the memorial of some ancient minstrel and warrior. Two gravestones, also, which have covered the remains of very ancient incumbents, and have been removed from within the altar rails, are remarkable for the singular shape of the crosses by which they are distinguished. All these are represented in the annexed engraving.



The church itself is small and mean, though formerly dignified by a tower, which was pulled down, according to tradition, and the bells removed to Hornby, while the manor was in the family to which that place belonged; a very arbitrary and unwarrantable step. The arch between the nave and south aisle is plain and massy Norman, with rude cabled capitals, which prove that the present fabric is so far of high antiquity. It has a south aisle, with angular columns and pointed arches, contemporary with several trefoil windows. But the east window of the choir is very elegantly ramified.



Heysham Church.

Extracted from *Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond*.—Page 1787.

Hessam Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF HESSAM.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccles.	Patroni.	Vacat.
19 Dec. 1369 29 Mar. 1370 10 Mar. 1394 5 Apr. 1396 7 Oct. 1434	D'ns. Robt. Faryngton D'ns. Rog. de Farynton D'ns. Robt. Brownflete D'ns. Tho. Grenewode, Cl. D'ns. Hen. Heyfeld, Diac.	Rex Rex Rex Abb ^{ta} . & Con ^{tus} . de Syon	p' resig.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
2 June, 1568 Jan. 1583 13 Sep. 1607 14 Sep. 1638 16 Feb. 24 Aug. 1639 18 Sep. 1639	Roger Bradshaw Edward Croft William Thorpe Thomas Calvert William Ward Richard Taylor Oliver Calvert Jeremiah Clayton Henry Ward	George Croft Gabriel Croft The crown Christopher Phillipson The crown ditto ditto	D. of R. B. D. of E. C. D. of T. C.
8 Nov. 1670	John Briggs Richard Taylor	Thomas Mather	D. of H. W.
7 Jan. 1698	William Bushell Charles Buck	William Merden	D. of R. T.
10 Feb. 1792 22 Sep. 1794 23 Apr. 1800	John Widdett Thomas Clarkson Thomas Clarkson	Thomas Clarkson, of Heysham Thomas Clarkson	Res. of C. B. Res. of J. W. { By his own cess. } { and re-present. }

Opposite to the church on the south side is the rectory, an irregular building, of which

the oldest and meanest part was built by Mr. Bushell, rector in the latter end of the seventeenth century, who has left this distich on the wall of the stable :

Expensis adsum Gulielmi nomine Bushell,
Qui me rectori condidit, atque domum.

Above the rectory begins a line of perpendicular rock, which shelters both that and the village at once from the sun and the storms; but notwithstanding this partial disadvantage, fruit trees and garden vegetables are seen to thrive on platforms won out of the rock, like what we are told by Maundrel and others of the gardens in India.

The population of the parish is collected into one, or rather two, adjoining villages; but such is the salubrity of the place, that though their houses and apparel are almost equally squalid, putrid fevers are unknown; and it is almost a calamity brought upon them by the vigour of their constitutions, that in extreme old age "they cannot die." Both sexes, also, even in the lowest rank, are remarkable for their fine features, and the graceful proportions of their limbs.

With respect to the manor of Heysham, the circumstance of the church having been given in the end of the eleventh century, by the lord of Lancaster, when its endowment must have been quite recent, induces me to believe that it was of his foundation, and consequently that the manor was a member of that great fee.

But the first mesne lords upon record were the Lucies, from whom Ranulph de Dacre, lord of Dacre, in Cumberland, had the manor of Heysham in frank marriage with Joane, daughter of Alice de Luci. He died in the 14th of Edw. I., leaving a son, William. The next circumstance which I have been able to trace relating to the manor of Heysham brings to light, from an original and incontestable authority, two generations of the Dacres, wholly unknown to Dugdale and the other genealogists. For by the original of a marriage covenant, now remaining at Townley, it appears that in the 39th of Edward III., a Thomas de Dacre, Knight, covenants with Richard de Towneley, of Towneley, who was sheriff of Lancashire, in the 49th of the same reign, that Edmund de Dacre, his son, should take to wife, daughter of the said Richard.

"Cest indenture fait entre Monsieur Thomas de Dacre, chivalar, del un p'te, et Richard Towneley, di Towneley, de l'autre p'te. Testmoigne, les covenants, entre avanditz Monsieur Thomas & Richard, en droit d'un mariage, cest assavoir que Edmund fitz & heire, al dit Monsieur Thomas, espousera en feme la file dit Richard."

And upon this marriage were settled in jointure the manor of Tatham with the advowson, with the manors of Over-Hesham and Hesham, which Sir John Harrington, of Farlton, held for term of life. These covenants bear date 36th of Edward III., 1361.

And here another difficulty presents itself, which is, how this Sir Thomas Dacre became entitled to settle these manors, of which Sir John Harrington, of Farlton, was tenant for life; and indeed, who Sir John Harrington was; for the castle and honour of Hornby, of which Farlton is a member, was yet in the Neviles. To all these I can offer no solution, and can only add one other example to many already adduced, which show what havoc original authorities, when duly weighed and reasoned upon, usually make with the crude compilations of genealogists. At all events, however, the manors of Heysham and Tatham were long after united, as indeed the latter is at present, to the honour of Hornby. The former I can only trace in that connexion to the year 1584; nor do I know from which of the Monteagle or Morley-Monteagle family, or through what steps it passed to the present owners of the manor, who are certain proprietors of the place.

Among the evidences, however, yet remaining at Hornby castle, I was happy to find a survey of Heysham in the year already mentioned, which throws much light upon the ancient customs of the place; which though considered as then only existing, may reasonably be traced in their origin to a high antiquity. This manor was divided between free tenants, and tenants at will; of whom the free tenants paid annually to the lord xviii^l. vi^s. ix^d. and a pair of spurs. Tenants at will, xviii^l. xi^s. vi^d. These last are stated to have occupied about

150 acres, from which the rack-rent of an acre of land, at that time, may easily be computed. Some small moss rents were also paid for the right of getting turf, by the inhabitants of Pulton, Lancaster, Bolton, Slyne, Hest, and Hastock. (Where is the last place?) Boon journeys were also due to the barton of Heysham. What these boon journeys were I do not quite understand. The barton was evidently the manor, farm, or demesne. There were fourteen persons who farmed the muscle-fishery for the rent of ii^l. v^s.; in return for which, they were free to gather muscles on the lord's sands. So high a rent would not have been paid for the fishery as such, but muscles undoubtedly formed, as they do still, a considerable part of the tillage used in husbandry. The lord had also profit of courts, estrays, goods of felons, and wreck of the sea; the last of which might occasionally be very productive. He was also entitled to gressones, or fines, on death of lord or tenant. The lord had also a coney warren, containing 178 acres.

Item, Fishing in the sea, within the limits of this manor, and liberty to grant to strangers to fish there.

All the tenants have common of turbary, in about 200 acres*. These measurements, compared with that of the entire parish, which now amounts to 965 acres of cultivated land, and about 35 of bog, in all a thousand acres, will give the unknown quantity; namely, the extent of the ancient freehold.

Tenants at will	.	.	150A.
Rabbit warren	.	.	178
Moss	.	.	200
			<hr/>
			528
			<hr/>
From	.	.	1000
Deduct	.	.	528
			<hr/>
Remaining	.	.	472
Rectory glebe	.	.	50
			<hr/>
			422
			<hr/>

To this I shall subjoin the boundaries of Heysham from an old perambulation.

"Beginning north at Mearebeck foot; thence to the east end of the old Skear; thence nor-west to the mid stream of Kent, and following the same to the mid steam of the fod, (qu. foot) of Loyne, so turning by mid stream of Loyne to Cocker-stone; thence north to Thurshouse, then by the ring-hedge of Middleton, north-west to the west-end of the short birch-ditch; so following the ditch east to the west-end of New-meadow ditch; thence east to the depth of Cringle-Carr; thence north-east to Cringle-Carr square, alias sicer; then along the sike to the east-end of the Bigg-stone; then north to Burwen-fold; then east to Methop-dike; thence to foot of Mearebecke."

Many of these names have become obsolete; but Merebeck must have been the boundary between Heysham and Poulton, where not the vestige of a rivulet now appears. Hence the perambulation proceeded to the old Skier. The skiers (from the Danish skier, a scar) are a kind of reefs of rock, where the fishermen stretch their nets. Thence they followed the line to the middle of the Ken, and turning at a right angle, stretched at least five miles to the bed of Lune, covering the whole shore of the township of Middleton. The possession of such a right is not easily accounted for, but by this means the parish of Heysham is actually entitled to seven thousand acres of sand; which, in an event long contemplated, would cover that barren space with grain and herbage, and consequently would convert the rectory into one of the most valuable benefices in the kingdom. The line then follows the boundary of Middleton along the shore, after which it turns suddenly to the right, and after traversing the mosses, by land-marks now forgotten, returns to the point whence it set out, at Meerbeck.

* Demission Book of Lord Monteaale, 21st Henry VIII.

I now return to the survey of the manor, which in the 21st of Henry VIII. may be estimated as worth to the lord somewhat more than fifty pounds per annum. The rabbit-warren must have covered all the sandy space westward, while the mosses interposed between that and Lancaster, from the barrows to the boundary of Middleton. The barton, or manor farm, I suppose to have been the hall at Upper Heysham.

There are few other vestiges of antiquity ; but Burwens, which is one of the boundaries I have always observed to denote something Roman ; and the barrows, or rocky fields above the rectory, preserve the memory of some ancient tumuli now no more. In addition to these, in a sheltered situation, at Upper Heysham, opening to the south, and screened from the sea-wind by a steep hill, to the north side, are the inconsiderable vestiges of a strong and ancient building, seeming the remnant of a small monastic house. These consist of an arched door, and a wall of strong grout-work, with a basement moulding of ashlar. But the tradition of the parish is, that it was the house to which the Lords Monteagle resorted from Hornby, for the purpose of sea-bathing. Of this parish it is remarkable, that there is in it no market, no shop, and, till the last year, no butcher ; no medical practitioner, no attorney, no endowed school, no sea-boat, and, thanks to the want of water, no manufactory. To these negations, some of good and some of evil, is to be added one of the latter kind ; namely, that in the whole parish there is not a spring of clear and tasteless water, the wells being mere puddles, and those too rendered brackish, by some secret communication with the sea through crevices in the rocks.

Two or three gentlemen's families reside here, to the great advantage of the poor, for the salubrity of the air ; the rest of the population is divided between a race of old yeomanry, tenants at rack rents, and poor families, earning a wretched subsistence by unskilful fishing. The houses of the lower orders, many of which are ancient, seem to have been built almost for a race of pigmies, though from no other motive than economy ; as there is no reason to doubt that the rude forefathers of the hamlet were as tall and upright as their descendants of the present day.

PARISH OF COCKERHAM.



At the time of the Domesday survey, Ulf and Machel are stated to have recently held in Lanesdale and Cocreham two carucates, and the like number of carucates was surveyed under Ellhale, though no proprietor is named.

At no very distant period after the Conquest, both were the property of the Lancasters, barons of Kendal, of whom William de Lancaster the first, and Gundreda, his wife, gave the manor and church of Cockerham, with the chapel of Ellhale, to the abbey of St.

Mary de Pratis, in Leicester, their son assenting, and Henry the Second confirming the grant. After his father's death, however, and in contravention of his own assent, the lands were seized by William de Lancaster the second, and were only restored in consequence of a successful suit at Lancaster against his successors Helewise and Hugh de Morvile, in the reign of King John. These parties afterwards confirmed the original donation, together with twelve acres of wood beyond Cocker, and one acre "cum bitumino," at the head of the mill-stream. The abbot had a grant of free warren in Cockerham, 29 Edw. 1st, and in the 9th of Hen. VIth appears among the feodatories of the duchy of Lancaster, who were bound to render castleward. In No. 6461 of the Harleian MSS. is an extent of the manor and church taken "temp. d'ni Joh. de Forton Gardiani, A. D. 1400." The following are the most interesting of its contents:

Est ibidem (Cockerham) aula cum cameris, promptuaria, coquina, grangia, granaria, stablis, bovariis, et aliis domibus eidem aule pertin.

Columbar. ibid. valet	x ^s .
Pomerium et curtilagium cum le chapel banc val.	vi ^s .
Terre dominicales arrabiles 63 acr. val.	iiii ^l . xiv ^s . vi ^d .
Prata dominicalia 58½ acr.	iiii ^l . vii ^s . ix ^d .
Molendinum aquaticum val. per ann.	iiii ^l .
Molendinum ventricum	xl ^s .
Saline red. 29 salinor.	viii ^l . xi ^s . viii ^d .

After this account of the lands, &c. in demesne, follow the receipts from Banckhous, Thursland, the Marsh, Great and Little Crymbles, Hawstanes, Wrangpoll, Hardhead, Lathweyt, Damheyd, Crokey, Gynthwait, Birstoshed, Raustey, Brokeshed, and Upton, classed under the heads of rents, bondmen, hens, muskylyng silver, and plough silver, which, with the rectorial tithes, profits arising from fowld halpenys, cawse halpenys, gresmold, heriots, &c. and various receipts from Ashton, Kirkland, Thurnham, and Ellet, make a total of 117*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*. A second extent was made seventy-seven years after, when John Calverd, who farmed the manor and rectory, gave the amount but at 99*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*. Among the outgoing are 53*s*. 4*d*. to the dean and chapter of York, "pro eccles. de Quemhora;" 1*d*. to the prior of Lancaster for the tithe of Thurnham; and 1½*d*. to the king, for castleward at Lancaster.

The evidences of Cockerham are stated to have perished in a fire, which accidentally broke out in the manor house; abstracts, however, are given of a considerable number, probably from the Chartulary of Leicester Abbey, of which use has been, and will further be made, in this account.

A brief of King Edward (it is not said which) addressed to the bailiff of Lancaster, exempts the canons of Leicester and their men from passage, pontage, &c.; and a charter of John of Gaunt gives them the fines arising from the assize of bread, view of frank pledge, and

other privileges. After the dissolution of the Abbey of Leicester, the manor remained with the crown till the 44th of Eliz. when it was granted to William Calvert, Esq. It now belongs, with the advowson of the vicarage, to four proprietors, Messrs. Dent, Addison, Greene, and Atkinson, by purchase, from Lord Wemyss.

The church of Cockerham was probably founded by the Lancasters, and, as we have seen, passed with the manor, to the house of Leicester. The following documents respecting the appropriation and endowment of the vicarage appear in the MSS. already cited.

“Habemus ex dono W. de Lanc. ecclesiam de Cockeram in proprios usus, cum decima garbarum et medietat. mortuorum per totam parochiam et decima feni in certis locis, *scil.* in Wiresdale, et in dominicis pratis; sed Vicarius habet decimam feni parochie matricis Ecclesie de Cokeram preter exceptionem, ut patet in ordinat. eccl^e. ejusdem in his verbis: Vniversis, &c. notescat quod nos H. de Newark Archid. de Richem. de consensu religiosor. viror. W. Abb. Leyc. et conv. ejus Rectorum eccl. de Cokeram in Archid. predicto, ac etiam de consensu et assensu M^{ri}. Hugonis tunc vicarii ibidem, vicariam in Eccl. predicta ordinamus in hunc modum, *sc.* quod predictus Vicarius et successores sui recipient totum Alteragium Eccl. de Cokeram et capelle de Ellale excepta medietate mortuorum. Insuper decimas recipient stipendiorum totius familie manerii de Cokeram quas prius percipere non consueverunt, nihil autem dedomibus virgultorum, ortorum, et novalium pred. Abb. et Conv. que propriis manibus colunt et culti sunt. Habebunt insuper illud mesuagium juxta viam que venit de Lancastria cum tota terra illa que vocatur Hygansons, nec solvent decimam garbar. de dicta terra provenientium. Recipient etiam decimam feni parochie m^{ris}. eccl. de Cokeram et capelle de Ellale, excepta X^{ma}. feni de Wyresdal et de dominicis pratis dictor. Abb. et Conv. Concesserunt et predicti religiosi vicario memorato, &c. pasturam infra Cokeram et Wrangpole ad sua propria averia qu. eos contingit in villa de Cokeram, in suo proprio pabulo yemare, et hoc in locis in quibus tenentes dictor. Ab. et Conv. cum averiis suis licentiam communicaverunt infra eadem loca prenomina; hujusmodi concessione predicta non obstante qu. dicti religiosi de vasto suo comodum suum pro voluntate sua et sine aliqua contradictione dicti vicarii, &c. ibidem facere possint, sicut eisdem melius viderint expedire; habebunt et vicarius, &c. sufficientiam turbarie rationabilem ad usum proprium regularem per assignationem custodis manerii de Cokeram qui pro tempore fuerit eisdem assignand. Dictus et Vicarius, &c. solvent synodalia, et facient honeste et debito modo predictae eccl. matrici de Cokeram, et capelle de Ellale suis sumptibus deserviri, et pred. Ab. et Conv. de ceteris omnibus ordinariis respondebunt, &c.”

This instrument must be dated between 1281 and 1290.

In Pope Nicholas's taxation, 1291, Cockerham church is thus entered:—Antiqua Tax. 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Nova Tax. 5*l.* Vicaria ejusdem Antiqua Tax. 5*l.* Nova Tax. nichil.

This place, in common with its northern neighbours, suffered from the incursions of the Scots; for in the Nonarum Inquisitiones, reg. Edw. III. the jurors, being asked, why the ancient taxation at 26 marks was now reduced to 100*s.* 4*d.*, answer, that the glebe of the rectory, which was included in the tax, is worth but four marks per annum, and that the lands in the parish lie barren and uncultivated in consequence of the ravages of the Scots. The vicarage, which had been taxed at 5*l.*, was too poor to bear any burden, from the failure of the profits arising from alterage.

In 1400, the value of the rectory is stated at 26*l.*; in 1477, at 22*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* besides the fisheries, tithes of fisheries, and a moiety of all mortuaries within the parish.

The church has been recently rebuilt of brick. The fragment of a crossed tombstone, of considerable antiquity, is the only monument worthy of notice.

In the parish register for the month of July, 1650, is the following entry: “The names of those that dyed of the infection in Cockerham.” Then follow in the month of July the names of 21, of whom 11 were of the family of Braid; in August, 34, and among them the minister of the parish, the Rev. Thomas Smith; in September, 5; in October, 4; the last of whom died on the 8th; “and here,” adds the register, “the plague ceased.”

A priory, or rather, perhaps, a cell, to the house of Leicester, was established here at a very early period. Among the attestations to charters in the register of Lancaster Priory, Tanner has noticed a “dom. Prior de Cokerham,” and “Henricus Prior de Cokerham,” the former in 1275, anno 20 Edw. I. Among the temporalities of religious in the archdeaconry of Richmond, we have *custos domus de Cokyrham antiq. tax. 13*l.* nova tax. 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.** This establishment probably merged in the superior house long before the general dissolution, provision being made in an agreement with John Calverd, farmer of the manor and rectory, in 1477, that he should find food and drink, hay and horse provender, for one or two canons and their servants, during a week's stay in those parts. This was an economical substitution for the office of “gardianus,” or “custos domus;” and the like indisposition to maintain a

detachment at so inconvenient a distance from the main body of their brethren is marked in a memorandum among the evidences, to the effect that the house of Leicester was not bound to appoint any of its canons as secular chaplains at Cockerham, in the chapel of Ellhale. It would appear that the support of this establishment had been annexed as a condition to the original grant of William de Lancaster; for Philippa de Couci, Duchess of Ireland, and Countess of Oxford, his representative, released her claim on the manor and advowson of Cockerham, which she had "*ratione inventionis aliquorum canonicorum in dictis manerio et ecclesia.*" This was confirmed by Henry the Sixth. Of the priory not a vestige remains.

Ellel seems to have been retained by the Lancasters, and is found among the possessions of their descendants, the Lords de Thwenge, 48 Edw. III. Thomas de Thweng, An. 9 Hen. VI. paid 1s. 8*d.* as ward-money for the defence of the castle of Lancaster, by reason of two and a half carucates of land which he held in Ellel and Scotford. It has already been stated, that the chapel of Ellel was part of the original grant of William de Lancaster to the canons of Leicester. In 1477, the corn tithe was valued at 9*l.*

Leave was granted by the canons of Leicester to Sir Adam de Holand, Knight, for the celebration of divine service in the chapel within his court, at Cokshute, in Ellhale, during his own life, and that of his wife Christiana.

Thurnham was the property of Michael Furnese, or le Fleming, and in his line passed through the Cansefields and Harringtons to Henry duke of Suffolk, who by deed dated 20 Apr. 6 Edw. VI., in consideration of £1080, conveyed it to Thomas Lonne, citizen and grocer of London, who on June 24th, 2 and 3 of Phil. and Mary, sold it to Robert Dalton, of Bispham, for £1500. John de Harrington had a grant of free warren there, 12 Edw. I. and in the 39th a licence to impark, from Thomas earl of Lancaster.

Thurnham Hall, the seat of the Daltons, descended from Sir Robert de Dalton, lord of the manor of Byspham and of Dalton Hall, Com. Lanc. in the reign of Edw. III. stands on an eminence, overlooking the monastic demesnes, to which its owners have succeeded. It is a good house, and has been considerably enlarged and improved by the present possessor.

The Daltons quarter first and fourth—azure, a lion rampant, between eight croslets argent, for Dalton; second and third, sable, three bars argent, within a bordure engrailed gules for Hoghton, of Park Hall; crest a griffin's head erased and winged vert.

William Hoghton, of Park Hall, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Robert Dalton, Esq. of Thurnham, in 1683, and his descendants assumed her name.

It is a curious coincidence, that the grandfathers of both the parties, Col. William Hoghton, and Col. Thomas Dalton, both of whom raised regiments of horse for the king's service, fell at the second battle of Newbury.

The above arms, impaling Gage, appear over the gateway, and record the marriage of John Dalton, Esq. now of Thurnham, with Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, of Hengrave Hall, in Suffolk; to whose nephew, John Gage, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, I am indebted for much valuable information with respect to this parish and the Abbey of Cockersand.

Leland's account of this place is curious and interesting:

"From Garstane I passid partely by more ground, partely by pasture, and sum corne, and so riding over Goker River that makith no great course or he cumme to the sandes by Cokerham village, not a mile of, apou the which Sandes I passed over Coker River ons or twice again, not without sum feere of quikkiesandes. At the ende of the sandes I saw divers salt cootes, wher were divers heapes of sandis taken of salt strondys, owt of the wich, by often wetyng with water, they pike owt the saltnes, and so the water is derivid into a pit, and after sodde."

Population, 1811.

Cockerham	738
Ellel	1456

2194

Cockersand Abbey is extraparochial.

COCKERSAND ABBEY.

For the history of this house, we must, as in other cases, confess the highest obligation to one of its early inmates; and the rather, since Robert de Lacheford, the compiler of the *Coucher Book**, less ambitious than his neighbour of Furness, has chosen the humble but intelligible medium of prose for the purpose of conveying an account of his labours.

“In hoc volumine continentur omnia feofamenta nostra penes nos reperta Anno D’ni millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo septimo; que scripta sunt et ordinata a fratre Rob. de Lacheford, qui presens volumen, tam pro utilitate iunior. instrumenta ignorantium, quam difficultate ea quarentium que sepius eveniunt, armariolo assignavit. In principio priuilegia nostra communia et propria scribens. Postea cartas et confirmaciones D’ni Reg. Tandem confirmaciones Baronum et Magnatum, illis duntaxat exceptis que suis in prouinciis plenius ut dec. annotantur. Sequuntur carte de Aumundernesse. Postea carte de Laylondsyre. Et de Blakeburnesyre. Et de Ebor. Et de Derbysyre. Et de Makerfeld. Item de Salfordsyre. Et de Cestrisyr. Item postea de Lonnedale. Et de Kendale. Et tandem in fin. libelli sequuntur ille de Coupland. Assignata sunt loca et pretermissa vacua in fine cuiusque ville uniuscujusque provincie, vt de cetero qu’cumque vel quocienscumque noue carte, confirmaciones, composicionesque euenerint, competenter inseri poterunt. Orat et ipse compositor, propter communem utilitatem ut qu’cumque largicione aliquo aut empcone facultatis communis alique euenerint, aut aliquo casu reperte fuerint, que istis temporibus non fuerunt, imposterum suis locis inserantur.

“Scripta sunt hec anno D’ni milles. ducentes. sexagesimo octauo ante festum S’ti Michaelis Archangeli.”

As the parting request of the compiler seems to have been strictly attended to, the volume thus introduced may be considered as recording the most important acquisitions of the house almost to the time of its dissolution.

But amidst the liberal donation of spiritual and temporal privileges, the confirmations of popes and princes which attest its after splendor, the first germ of the foundation contained in the following charter occupies no conspicuous place, and seems, indeed, to have been almost overlooked and forgotten.

“Sciant p’sent. et futur. q’d. Ego Will’s. de Lancast’r. dedi in pura’ et p’petuam elemosina’, concessi, et hac carta mea confirmavi, Hugo’i heremite, locu’ de Askelcros et Croc, usque ad Pullum, cu’ om’ib’s. p’tinenciis et libertatibus om’ib’s. et meam piscar’um sup. Lon. et plura, si possunt face’e, et om’ia easiamenta in bosco meo, ad hospitale manutenendu’. Hoc aute’ feci consensu et petitione D’ne Helewise, sponse mee, de cuius dote hoc est, lib’e, et solute, et quiete, et honorifice, ab o’i s’c’lari servic’o, p’ salute a’i’e mee, et Helewise, sponse mee, et heredum meor. et antecessor. meor. Hiis testib’s. D’na Helewisa, sponsa mea, Normanno Dapif’o. &c.” (*Coucher Book*, fol. III.)

William de Lancaster, the donor, was the second of that name, baron of Kendal, who died before 1189; the grantee, according to an heraldic visitation† made in 1530, while the information might have been obtained from the monks themselves, was “Hugh Garthe, an eremyte of great perfecon, aided by suche charitable alms, as the said Hughe did gather in the countre;” and to his persevering efforts we are probably to ascribe the rapid advance of the institution, from a solitary hermitage, to an hospital for infirm persons and lepers, governed by a master and two brethren; then to the rank of a priory; and finally, of a Premonstratensian abbey.

Of this ascent in the scale of dignity and importance the next document affords a striking proof. It is a bull from Pope Clement III. (whose titles, however, in this and other instruments, there has been an evident attempt to erase), dated at the Lateran, 8 Id. Jun. 1190, and directed—“H. Priori Monasterii Hospitalis de Cokersand, et fratribus tam præsent. quam futuris regularem vitam professis imperpetuum.”

After providing for the perpetuity of the priory already established there, according to the rule of St. Augustine, by regulating the admission, and forbidding, under severe penalties, the departure or concealment of the professed, as well as by granting the rights of sepulture and sanctuary, exempting from tithes, and confirming to its present possessors the place where their monastery was built, with all its churches, chapels, and immediate or remote appurtenances, he proceeds to bestow the usual privileges of the order; several of which, with every allowance for the difficulties to be surmounted by the early ascetics, and the consequent policy of encouraging them by a strong counterpoise, must be considered as at best a sacrifice of equal legislation to the partiality of parental feeling. Most of these are so well known, that it will only be necessary to distinguish amongst them the licence to

* Penes J. Dalton, of Thurnham, Esq.

† Harl. MSS. 1499.

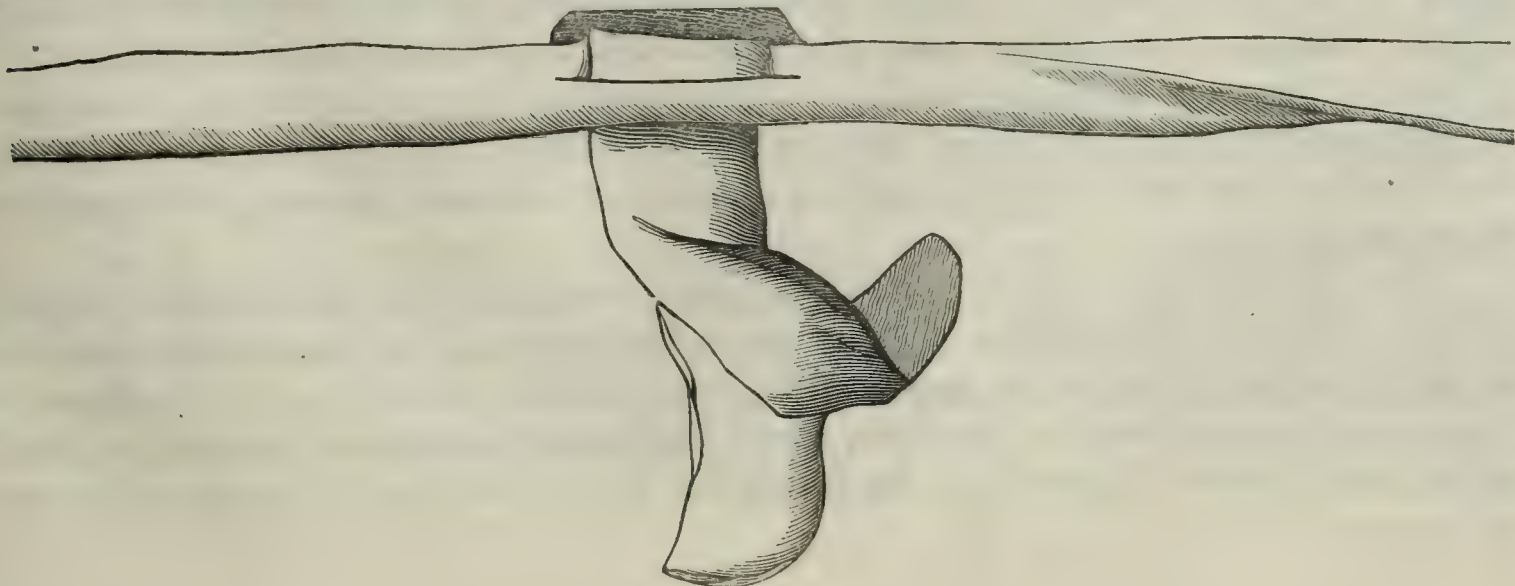
celebrate divine offices during a general interdict, so it be with a suppressed voice, and with doors closed against the excommunicated and interdicted crowd.

It was not many years, before they had an opportunity of exercising this important privilege; but hardly, in the present times, can we conceive how awful an impression, as well of monastic sanctity, as of their own misery, such a scene must have made, on outcasts thus rigorously debarred the very whispers of devotion.

The bull concludes with regulating the election of future priors, and pronouncing the customary sanctions of blessing on the friends, and cursing on the enemies of their charge. Neither, however, were quite sufficient to secure them from secular invasion, for, according to the visitation already quoted,

“Forasmoche as the said house was many tymes trobled at the tyme of ther Eleccon of theyre Abbot, wth the gentilmen of the cuntrey theyre neyghbors, they made sute to the kyng for hys mayntenaunce to have free eleccon amongst themselves, and bound ther said house for that priuilege to geve to the kyng at eu’y eleccon xx^s. to the kyng and to his heyres kyngs.”

But scarce could either civil or ecclesiastical aid have been called forth for their maintenance, when the house attained its highest elevation, and the prior and brethren assumed the more dignified titles of abbot and canons. Of this the first intimation is contained in the interesting charter of T. Walter, of which a fac-simile is annexed.

[illegible]

Could the sole testimony of this document be allowed to outweigh the many concurrent authorities which call this man "Theobald," I should have read the initial L., and not T. Walter.

The pasture of Pylin here conveyed was confirmed to the canons by King John, and also "*locum de Cockersand, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in quo fundati sunt, &c.—per manum H. Cant. Archiep'i, Cancell. n'ri, apud Gaytinton, XIII. die Marci, Anno regni n'ri secundo.*"

Though the above charter is dateless, it must evidently be placed between the advancement of Hubert Walter, the donor's brother, to the see of Canterbury, and the death of Richard I.; that is between 1193 and 1199. The nature of the site, and the coincidence of the boundary line between Pilling and the original possessions of the priory in Cockersand, render it far more probable that this grant was intended to promote a building already begun, and on a scale becoming the loftier title to which an influx of possessions and patronage had bid its inmates aspire, than that it was the endowment of a new society, which, as some have supposed, was afterwards united to the former.

The house, in every stage of its advancement, seems to have occupied the same situation; it acknowledged the same patron and founder; nor is it too great a presumption to identify Hugh the hermit with H. Prior of the hospital, who was also the first abbot.

The assertion of Camden, that this abbey was founded for Cluniac monks, by Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, is supported by no authority whatever; neither have we, thus far, any mention of Leicester Abbey, to which Tanner, confounding perhaps the hospital of Cockersand with the cell of Cockerham, has asserted that the former was subject.

But though the Coucher Book affords not the slightest ground for a claim of spiritual jurisdiction on the part of the monks of Leicester, the sudden rise of an independent abbey on the territory of which they were chief lords, and the exemption from tithes, asserted by a body which was daily augmenting its property within their own parish of Cockerham, could not be beheld without jealousy, and frequent disputes, as to boundaries, would naturally ensue. When, however, in addition to the patronage of the Lancasters, to which both the rivals were alike indebted, the powerful protection of the Walter family had been extended to Cockersand, and a royal charter, procured by their influence, had rendered its precincts extraparochial and free from all services, opposition was too late; and yielding to what they could not now prevent, a composition took place to the following effect. The abbot and convent of Leicester granted to the canons of Cockersand the site of the hospital, "*sc. a tribus rubis usque divisum de Thurnum per mediam mossam,*" with leave to build an abbey there, to constitute an abbot, and to retain the tithes within these boundaries; the canons, on the other hand, agreed to receive no other lands within the manor of Cockerham, and to pay tithes for whatever lands they might afterwards acquire within the parish. All excesses committed before the 6th of John were to be kindly forgiven on both sides.

It must be observed, as explanatory of the cause as well as the cure for these excesses, that the canons of Cockersand had been established in their possessions during the violent resumption of the manor of Cockerham by William de Lancaster the second. This, therefore, would of itself dispose the ejected party to regard the intruders with no very favourable eye; while on their part, the consciousness of a defective title must, on the recovery of the manor by its rightful lords, have rendered them desirous of procuring a confirmation in their present possessions, even at the hazard of a considerable sacrifice as to future prospects.

Having thus conducted the abbey to its complete establishment, and noticed elsewhere its chief acquirements, so far as they relate to the present work, the remaining gleanings from the Coucher Book will be chiefly such as illustrate its internal economy and immediate dependencies.

First, Grimbald, son of Herbert de Ellale, grants, *inter alia*, four oaks annually, from his woods at Ellale, for the buildings of the canons at Cockersand. This charter is dateless; but as the gift is said to be for the health of his own soul, and that of the lady Helewise de Lancaster, by whom seems to have been meant the founder's daughter, it must be placed at no great distance of time from the foundation, and probably while the new abbey was in progress.

The next, with a portion of land in Ellale, and the annexed right of common, conveys a fulling mill, for the preparation of clothing for the convent, expressly stipulating that it should be employed for no other purpose.

“ Omnibus s'ce m'ris Eccl. filiis, &c. Herbertus de Ellale salut. Sciatis me dedisse, &c. Deo, &c. quandam p'co'm terre mee in Ellale, sc. totam terr. que uocatur Kocsuth, infra has diuisas, incipiendo ad unum sike, qui est inter terr. illam, et terr. Walt. de Sparham, descendendo usque in Quitelathebroc, et seq. Quilathebroc usque ad Wainegate ante Potteres-dure, et sequendo illam Wainegate usque ad Potteresputtes, et ita descendendo karram p. Quitebrek usque ad terr. Walt. de Sparham. Et vnum molendinum fuleresse super Kondoner, inter Linholm et piscariam, ad maiorem eorum commoditatem, ad p'p'ios pannos suos fullendos. Ita q^d nulli panni alit ibi fullentur, nec occasione istius molendini liceat eis aliam maneriem molendini ibi facere. In puram, &c. cum co'ione et esiam. et lib'tat. p'dce uille p'tin. sc. pastur. viii. bobus et xvi. vaccis, cum sequela ear. vnus anni, et vi equabus, et xl. ovibus et xl. capris, cum sequela ear. vnus anni. Et xxx. porcis in pannagio quietis infra diuisas de Ellale, libere et quiete ab omni seculari exac. Pro salute a'i'e, &c. Cum warrant. et test.”

In 1272, “ tempore falcationis,” is a memorandum as to the extent of their meadows in Halkerrigg and Pylin, from which it appears, that in the field of the Cellarer were 23 acres of mowing grass; in the field of Lefusterstate, 44 acres; in the Chapel-field, Court-field, and Moss-field, 31 acres; and that when the price for mowing an acre was 3*d.* they gave for mowing the whole, 24*s.* 11*d.*; when 3½*d.* they gave 28*s.* 7*d.*; and when the price of mowing was 4*d.* per acre, the whole expense was 32*s.* 8*d.*, and no more.

The following charter is valuable for the notice taken of ancient landmarks, and particularly of the chapel at Ellel.

“ Sciant, &c. q^d ego Henr. fil. Ric. de Ellale, dedi, &c. quandam p'tem terr. mee super Raysefeld infra has diuisas a cruce que sita est iuxta vadum Vchtrede, sequendo magnam stratam usque in viam que tendit de capella de Ellale usque in Kokerham, sequendo eandem uiam usque in Hamelinsmos, et sic sequendo Hamelinsmossam uersus occidentem usque ad crucem de Cokers', et sic sequendo foueas et cruces de Cokers', eundo uersus orientem usque ad p'dcam crucem, que sita est iuxta uadum Vctredi, cum o'i pastura, et o'ibus aliis lib'is eisiammentis uille de Ellale tante terre p'tin. Et cum adquietancia pannagii p'pis porcis illor. hom. qui super dictam terr. manebunt in bosco de Ellale. In liberam, &c. pro salute, &c. Ita q^d, &c. Warrant et test.”

In 1217, a further grant of privileges was obtained from Pope Honorius, the most remarkable of which are the regulations made for the quiet and seclusion of the granges, which are declared to be equal to churches for sanctity, and on which, for the convenience of the residents, oratories are allowed to be erected.

A second composition respecting boundaries was made with the abbot of Leicester in the year 1364. Spiritual affection towards Jordan, abbot of Cockersand, is assigned as the motive on the part of his neighbour: the union between the heads naturally produces an interchange of good offices among the members of both houses, and a striking proof of it, as well as of the inconveniences of their situation, is afforded by the permission of free ingress and egress through the very close of Cockersand, for purposes connected with the fisheries of the house of Leicester, whenever the rise of the sea had rendered the usual track impassable.

Many instances occur of the high value set on a share in the intercessions and spiritual privileges of the fraternity, whether in life or death, as well as of the universal eagerness to secure the right of sepulture within its hallowed precincts.

Hence lands are frequently bestowed, “ cum corpore meo,” others “ pro fraternitate domus,” or “ pro orationum participatione.” Ric. Pincerna, in a release dated 1273, after mentioning the abbey, adds “ in qua me et sponsam et pueros meos receperunt;” and Roger, son of Henry de Croft, closes a grant of the mediety of Claughton church, in these pathetic words: “ nichil de p'lib'atis repetiturus vel posteritas mea, nisi orationes et monachorum suffragia.” But perhaps the most remarkable are the following:

Wm. de Kellet confirms to Cockersand Abbey, three acres of arable land, which his mother Godith had bequeathed, “ in extremis laborans.—Ita tamen q^d nomen predicte Godith, matris mee, in martilogio canonicor. de Cokers^d. scribatur, et singulis annis, die anniversarii sui, anima ipsius in capitulo absolvatur, habeatque participationem orationum et omnium bonorum que fuerint in domo de C. imperpet.”

The martilogium here mentioned was the beadroll, or catalogue of benefactors, who were prayed for by name on the anniversary of their decease; to which, in this case, was added an indulgence for the soul of the departed.

At the foot of a deed, by which abbot Adam and his convent grant to John Fitz-Nigel a burgage in Burton (Lonsdale) at the annual rent of twelve pence in silver, appear these words: "In decessu vero dicti Joh'is, dimidia marca argenti Ecclesie de Cokersand, pro orationum participatione, persolvetur, et sic fiet in decessu heredum suorum."

In both the above instances, the purposes of the donations are distinctly stated and secured; but besides that no consideration is named, it would be difficult to imagine one at all sufficient to account satisfactorily for the hard terms of the following acknowledgment:

"Wil. fil. Ade, fil. Paulini," acknowledges that by reason of the lands which he holds of the abbot &c. of Cockersand, in Quitinton and Lacheboc in Lonsdale, he is bound at his decease to pay them a third part of his substance, "facto testamento matrici Eccl'ie;" and in like manner, his wife, his heirs, and their wives, at their decease. He promises moreover never to alienate these lands without obtaining leave of the abbot and convent, and if he dies without heirs of his body, to give them to the house of Cockersand for ever.

For further security, he binds himself and all his moveables and immoveables to forfeit 100^s. towards the fabric of the church of York, if at any time he attempts to contravene this engagement, renouncing all legal remedy, and empowering the archdeacon of Richmond to compel him to the performance thereof, and to levy the fine in case of disobedience.

Perhaps the tenant was a bondman, who owed it to the generosity of the convent that he and his family were not disposed of among the stock, instead of being allowed to hold any kind of property in the soil, and who would, for that reason, see little cause to complain that a third had been reserved, by those who were arbiters of all.

Some idea of the possessions of this house, when they had reached their utmost extent, may be formed from an abstract of the rental, made by James Skypton, cellarer, in the year 1501. By this it appears that in

				£.	s.	d.
Salforthschyre were	-	-	-	50 tenants at will, who rendered per ann. 143 capons and	51	11 5
				20 free tenants,	2	2 0
Derbyschyr juxta Wegan,	-	-	-	20 free tenants,	0	17 0
Lydyate, Hyrleton, and Barton,	-	-	-	8 tenants,	2	13 0
Conscogh,	-	-	-	12 tenants,	29	19 2
Derbyschyr,	-	-	-	34 free tenants,	1	18 11
Tarleton and Holmes,	-	-	-	11 tenants,	27	15 8
				6 free tenants,	0	1 11
Hoton,	-	-	-	21 tenants,	60	0 2
				22 free tenants,	0	18 4 ¹ / ₄
Laylondschir,	-	-	-	17 do.	0	12 9 ¹ / ₂
Amundernesse,	-	-	-	Laurence Page held all their land in Preston,	2	0 0
Warton, Newton, and Skalys,	-	-	-	11 tenants,	1	11 8
Plumton, Grenehalgh, Cornezaw, and } Thystelton.	-	-	-	7 do.	6	8 9
Mydlargh,	-	-	-	4 tenants at will,	24	5 6 8
Syngleton,	-	-	-	3 tenants,	18	6 13 4
Magna and Parva Carleton,	-	-	-	6 tenants,	2	14 0
Merton, Pulhowse, Laton, Hayholme, } Pulton, and Thornton,	-	-	-	9 do.	5	10 2
Esbrek, Elyswyk, and Eccleston,	-	-	-	4 do.	0	5 10
Preshow,	-	-	-	8 do.	40	5 18 0
Staynoll, Stalmin, and Hamylton,	-	-	-	7 do.	30	4 1 6
Rawclyff and Trenacre,	-	-	-	5 do.	1	1 4
Gosenargh,	-	-	-	8 free tenants,	0	14 6
Garstang,	-	-	-	31 tenants,	103	13 17 0
Forton,	-	-	-	24 tenants at will,	112	16 2 6
				13 free tenants,	0	13 4 ¹ / ₂
Ellell and Heshton,	-	-	-	10 tenants,	6 ca. & 4 hens	10 12 9 ¹ / ₂

						£. s. d.
Baybrygg, Burgh, and Scotfurth,	-	3 tenants,	-	-	3 hens	0 17 6
Mydleton,	-	1 tenant held their grange,	-	-	6 capons	3 6 8
Lancaster and Bolton,	-	18 tenants,	-	-	-	5 10 11
Bolton,	-	2 do.	-	-	-	0 3 0
Kyrklandbergh, Hyldyrston, and Yeland,	-	5 do.	-	-	-	2 8 0
Caton,	-	8 do.	-	-	21 hens	4 2 8
		11 free tenants,	-	-	-	0 13 3
Cloughton,	-	3 tenants,	-	-	12 hens	2 13 0
		3 free tenants,	-	-	-	0 1 8
Tatam,	-	1 tenant,	-	-	-	0 0 6
Wenyngton,	-	2 do.	-	-	-	0 7 0
Bentam,	-	4 do.	-	-	-	0 7 8
Burton, Lek, and Berbrune,	-	4 do.	-	-	-	0 8 0
Whetyngton,	-	5 do.	-	-	-	0 5 0
Byggyng and Tenylshede,	-	3 do.	-	-	-	0 4 0
Wyndyats, Hottun, and Lupton,	-	4 do.	-	-	-	1 7 4
Farleton,	-	2 do.	-	-	-	0 6 0
Manshargh,	-	7 do.	-	-	-	0 10 9
Bethum and Clerkthrop,	-	2 do.	-	-	-	0 7 0
Preston,	-	4 do.	-	-	-	1 13 4
Colparthwaite and Whynfell	-	7 do.	-	-	-	5 1 8
Wynnadyrmer and Lyndeth,	-	8 do.	-	-	-	1 13 0
Sygyswyk,	-	2 do.	-	-	-	0 7 4
Sedbergh and Bland,	-	5 do.	-	-	-	0 8 0
Ebor,	-	1 do.	-	-	-	0 9 6
Bankhouse, with other lands remaining in the abbot's hands,	-	-	-	-	-	4 17 6

In all, 487 tenants, rendering per ann. 204 capons, 442 hens, and £222 12 0³/₄

To these dependents, among whom appear the noblest families of Lancashire, and the heads of all the religious houses then flourishing in the neighbourhood, must be added a list of 350 nativi, or bond-men, whose names, with those of their respective donors, occupy some of the last pages of the Coucher Book. They are mostly given, like the cattle, "cum tota sequela sua;" in one instance, the consideration is mentioned; Alan, son of Philip, with his progeny, being obtained from Hen. de Quesly, Rog. de Alston, and Richard his son, for 4 marks and a horse; and afterwards (having once more reverted to the former proprietors) at the somewhat reduced valuation of 4 marks and a colt of two years old. But we should little expect to find in such company the four sons of "Siwardus clericus de Eccliston," Adam, Roger, Laysing, and Hugh; and least of all, a second Siward, "cum sequela," himself "clericus de Renton," but given to the abbey by Richard Pincerna de Warton.

What remains of the history of Cockersand Abbey will present a parallel, though of a very different character, to the quick transitions which marked its rise; and, by way of contrast to the preceding documents, the next and final entry in the Coucher Book may deserve to be inserted. It is in the hand of other scribes than those who had successively continued the labours of Robert de Lacheford, and strikingly denotes that those who had so long been accustomed to command were learning to obey.

{ Herafter feloith the nombre of Evidences vnder theire
Seales com'aundet by the Kyngs visitors by Iniu'ct'on to
be delyu'ed in to the Hande of Mr. Thomas Crūwell,
beyng cheffe visitor citra festu' Pasche A°. R's H. oct.
XXVII°. * * * * *

The number has been cut out, as well as another memorandum beneath. The result of this visitation need hardly be detailed. When we next hear of the house, it is "in the king's ma'ties hands, and within the case of dissolucon," having been valued (according to Dugdale) at 157l. 14s. and consisting at the time of twenty-two canons and fifty-seven servants.

Seldom had the strong hand into which it now fell been known to relax its grasp ; but a second valuation, which rated the possessions of the house at 282*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* proved how undeservedly the fate of the lesser monasteries had overtaken Cockersand ; and after lying for a few months in the case of dissolution, it was restored unharmed.

The instrument to this effect is dated 19 Dec. 28 Hen. VIII. and after reciting the act for the dissolution of monasteries not possessing lands to the value of 200*l.* on which it had become a question whether Cockersand were dissolved or not, states, that for the regard his Majesty bore the convent, and that they might celebrate divine services more devoutly, and perform hospitality and other good works more liberally, he had refounded the abbey, and granted to Robert Pulton, a monk of the Premonstratensian order, the office of abbot.

This, though it places the house in precisely the same situation, as to possessions and privileges, as it held before the surrender, assumes all the merit of an original foundation, and reserves to the King, what, considering the more substantial matters he had resigned, would doubtless be rendered without scruple—the right and title of patron, hitherto justly appropriated to the representative of William de Lancaster*. The king's supremacy, which is distinctly asserted in the charter, must also have been acknowledged by the convent: indeed, they expressly stipulate that they will obey all the regulations made in regard to the house by the king, as the head of the Church of England.

But they had little cause and little time to rejoice in the substitution of a regal foster-father for the natural parents under whom they had grown up and prospered. Within two years from the date of their restoration, they shared the general wreck ; and on the 28th of March, 30 Hen. VIII. the site of the dissolved priory was leased by the crown to John and Robert Gardener, of Pilling, at a rent of 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and granted in the 35th, to John Kitchen, of Hatfield, in the county of Herts, Esq. afterwards of Pilling Hall. Anne, his eldest daughter, married Robert Dalton, of Thurnham, on whom, by deed, dated Aug. 24, 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, he settled the site of the abbey, and in whose family it still remains.

Of its relics but little can be said. The octagonal chapter-house, now used for the burial, and decorated with the monuments of the Daltons, is indeed a gem ; and from a plain Norman arch at its entrance, united with the pointed ones of its groined roof, must be coeval, or nearly so, with the foundation. The windows, though broader than those generally seen in the lancet style, are undivided by mullions ; but each arch encloses a broad trefoil. The roof is a curious specimen of ancient design and construction. The springers of its moulded ribs rest on a beautiful clustered column, with a capital of rich foliage in the centre, and on similar but smaller columns at the angles, the pressure being further resisted by angular buttresses without ; but the proportions and beauty of the interior are in a great measure lost by the elevation of the floor, occasioned by successive interments. The diameter of the chapter-house is thirty feet, and its walls are two feet four inches in thickness.

As to the rest, there are fragments of walls and sculptured stones scattered in all directions, which seem to promise much to the future excavator ; but the former are at present too confused, and the latter too destitute of architectural features, to admit of even a guess at the arrangement of the several parts, or the ancient appearance of the whole.

A gravestone, bearing a cross, with the common emblem of a pair of shears, and a shield with the crowned *m*, the only sepulchral or heraldic memorials on the spot, are hardly more significant ; and to these I can only add, from more distant repositories, an impression of the abbey seal appended to the deed of surrender, which is engraved below ; and part of a screen, removed, at the dissolution, to Mitton church, on which the following inscription is still visible :

* It seems to have followed the line of the Barons de Thweng, who descended from the Lancasters by heirs female. Thomas de Thweng held it 48 Edw. III.

. Debotor' et Joh'is factum erat hoc opus tempore d'ni Will.
Stainford Abb'is, anno D'ni Millessimo CCC. Nonageno XX.

I should be happy to mention the stalls in Lancaster church as among the spoils of Cocker-sand; but though such a supposition might be warranted by the numerous instances in which the like remains were deposited, at the dissolution, in the nearest parish church capable of containing them, it can at this time be merely matter of conjecture.

Nor does the situation of the abbey offer more ample or interesting matter for description than the ruins. "It standeth," says Leland, "veri blekely and object to all wynddes;" to which might with equal propriety be added, "object to all waves;" for it occupies a jutting point between the mouths of Lune and Cocker, which unite and empty themselves into the Irish Channel at a short distance in front, washing the walls at the flow of the tide, and sometimes, in tempestuous weather, despoiling the cemetery of its dead, whose bones have been found bleaching on the strand below. In calmer moments it looks only on a long range of flat and dreary moss, and on the sands, whence its name is derived. Whatever, therefore, be the distant beauties of the scene (and it has not wanted its admirers), the precincts of the abbey can only be described as dull and cheerless; suited, perhaps, to the habits and inclinations of a solitary hermit, but hardly consistent with the ordinary comforts even of monastic seclusion.

ABBOTS OF COCKERSAND.

The Coucher Book, and other documents, have enabled me to add six names to Tanner's list.

H. Prior Mon. Hosp. de Cockersand, 1190, first abbot.	
R.	1205
Hen. Abb. Kokersand, witness to a compos. in the Chartulary of Furness, before	1220
Herward, abbot in 1226, party in a suit at Lancaster	1235
William	1240
Henry	1247
Adam, exchanged lands in Carleton with Wil. de Carleton	1271
Robert	1280
Roger	1311
Robert de Carlton	1353
Jordan, made a composition with the abbot of Leicester	1364
William Stainford (screen at Mitton)	1393
Thomas Green	1410
William Bowland, party to an indent. w th Ric. son of Sr. Joh. Boteler, 12 Jul.	1478
John Preston	1487
John Bolande, party to an indent. for a chantry at Croston, 20 May	1528
Robert Pulton, named in the charter of Hen. VIIIth, 9 Dec.	1537



S. BE. MARIE. ABBIS. ET. COVET. D. COKSAD.

KENDALE.



THIS valley, with many striking features, and many interesting scenes, is far inferior to that of Lune. From its source, a spring, about four miles above Kentmere, to its expansion into an estuary beneath Levens, is a tract, distinguished, as usual, by a striking change of scenery and climate. From the soft plain of Levens, where the peach ripens on open stone walls, to the cold and foggy climate of Kentmere, are many intermediate gradations of air and soil. On the whole, the transition is most rapid in the last miles of the valley, and the Roman Concangios is almost the last genial site on the banks of the Kent. Such was the skill of that wise people, in the choice of situations for their encampments, not only on account of defence, but of comfort. The Saxon town of Kendal was planted by a more hardy people, and environed as it is, by naked hills, at no great distance, has an upland and rather a chilling aspect. On ascending the valley, however, to its source, successful efforts of human industry every where appear in essarting the native woods, or in superinducing productive soil on the barren and rocky surfaces which nature had left. Population had evidently pushed forward nearly to the source of the Kent at an early period. Where pasturage was almost the sole object of the first occupants, shelter was of much more importance than sunshine; and while their herds and flocks ranged to the tops of the highest hills, their own habitations were placed indifferently as to aspect, provided that the winds and storms would sweep over their heads.

At Staveley is a decent chapel, dependent upon Kendal, which, from the trefoil form of its windows, must have been erected about the reign of Henry VII., but was probably nothing more than the renewal of a more ancient fabric. Upward from this pleasant village, the Kent, now greatly contracted, rushes along a rocky bed, through the gorge of a very narrow valley, partially essarted, but with many remains of its native woods, till, at the distance of four miles, it expands all at once into a plain environed with rocky fells of very striking forms, and rivalling, as well as resembling, those which adorn the head of Hawsewater. Here was once a lake of considerable extent, the great and most ornamental feature of the scene, which has now, by the the gradual accession of vegetable matter, shrunk into an insignificant pool of a few acres, surrounded by spongy flats, of a very unpleasing aspect, to ten times the extent. This process is strongly marked, as well as the exact distinction of the terms themselves, by the change of denomination which this pool has at no great distance of time undergone. In all the old maps it is distinguished by the name Kentmere, the latter syllable of which uniformly denotes a considerable lake; it is now degraded into Kentmere tarn, which exactly suits its present extent: in another century it may sink into Kentmere moss. On the first hard and rocky ascent at the head of this spongy flat, and in the deepest retirement, are the village, hall, and chapel of Kentmere; the first consisting of many dispersed farm-houses, picturesquely opening upon the view on the sides of the hills, with their little orchards and gardens, indicating at once simplicity and comfort: the second in a very low and sheltered spot on the bank of a rapid brook issuing from the fell above, clear as crystal. Had this place no other recommendation than that of having, three centuries ago, given birth to the apostolical Barnard Gilpin, every pious eye must have beheld it with reverence; but it is really one of the most strikingly picturesque little buildings I ever beheld;—a border tower, of small dimensions, four stories high, machicolated on all sides at the top, and constructed

with grout work of the rude ragstone of the country, which gives the whole a rugged and savage air, wonderfully adapted to the general character of the place.

But such a tower was the citadel, not the whole, of our old border mansions. At Kentmere hall, as usual, there was (and the shell now remains) a thorough lobby, with a pointed arch for a door-way, with the hall on one hand, and the kitchen on the other. At the upper end of the hall, a narrow door-way, which must once have been fortified by a little portcullis, or iron door, opens into the winding staircase of the tower; the lowest apartment of which is a vaulted cellar; the next, a room about twenty-one feet by fifteen within, having a fire-place. This was probably the common residence of the family, when not in the hall, as it is lighted to the south-east by a double trefoil light, seemingly of later date than the other narrow lights, which, from the obliquity of their openings within, give a striking idea of jealousy and precaution. The third story must, in all probability, have been the identical apartment which gave birth to Barnard Gilpin.

The chapel, at the distance of about 300 yards eastward from the hall, though, from the rudeness of its construction, it wants the usual criteria from which to ascertain the period of its erection, is, I think, of high antiquity. A line of single lights, of which the lowest is twelve feet from the ground, and the highest fifteen, ranges along the south side, and plainly indicates an apprehension lest the congregation should be assailed in the time of divine service. But the present flat and fluted oaken roof cannot be earlier than the first years of Henry VIII., contemporary with which are the screen and the stalls; and among them, at the top of the south side of the chapel, still remains the seat from which Gilpin, when a boy, publicly rebuked a drunken friar, while preaching against drunkenness. Whether the old lords of Kentmere were interred in this chapel or not, I do not know; but I was disappointed to find, that here were no sepulchral memorials of so distinguished a name.

On the south side of the chapel is a yew tree, still flourishing, which measured sixteen feet six inches in girth above the grains, a bulk from which I would not singly infer any very high antiquity in the chapel; as I think it possible, especially considering the tree to be in a thriving state, that it really might have attained that size since the time of Henry VIII.: but it is a venerable and striking object, which I hope will long flourish, as a living memorial of other times and manners.

Kentmere may probably be regarded as the head of Kendale, as it consists above of little more than a deep and rapidly diminishing gully to its source, a source which might, without difficulty, be explored by a younger antiquary, and would not have been unvisited by the author in his earlier, and more active, not perhaps more ardent pursuits of remote and interesting objects.

PARISH OF KENDAL.

Kirkby, in Kendal, was given by de Tailbois to the abbey of St. Mary, at York. It had originally two rectors, but in the year 1252 the two medieties were consolidated. In 1301, it was, with proper savings, appropriated to the monastery; and in the year 1321, the abbot and convent bound themselves and their successors to find and maintain a chantry in the parish church, at the altar of St. Mary, for one secular priest, and to allow him 5*l.* to celebrate mass for the soul of the then vicar, during life, and after his decease for himself, his father, and mother. MS. Ebor.

The church of Kendal is not only adapted to the population of this great parish, as it exists at present, comprising a circumference of at least forty miles, but to a considerable increase in the number of inhabitants. It has five ailes (a singular instance, so far as I remember), of which the central one occupies the site of the original, or Saxon church. The two side ailes, immediately adjoining, were, probably, erected about the reign of Henry III.,

when the whole appears to have been rebuilt. The æra of the second aisle to the south is rather uncertain. That of the north aisle, which is unusually wide and spacious, cannot be assigned to an earlier date than the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. At the east end of each of these has been a chapel, with the exception of the middle one, where the high altar is and always has been situated. At the extremity of the south aisle is the chapel of the Parrs, with a flat wainscot ceiling, of the beginning of the sixteenth century, resembling that of the nave and high choir, having roses at the intersections of the rafters, and armorial shields of the Parrs, with their great alliances.

First. Parr quartering Roos.

Second. Parr quartering; 2. Marmion; 3. Fitzhugh; and 4. Roos.

Third. The same, impaling quarterly, first and fourth, Green; second and third, Maplethorpe.

Fourth. Green quartering Maplethorpe.

Fifth. Roos.

On a tomb are these arms. First and fourth, quarterly, Roos and Parr; the latter without the bordure, and differenced by a mullet; second, Fitzhugh; third, Marmion.

There are at present neither figures nor inscriptions to commemorate this family; but in 1628 were the following:

On a tomb, a man in armour kneeling; on his breast, argent two bars azure, within a bordure sable for Parr. On his wife's breast, quarterly first and fourth azure, three stags trippant or for Green; second and third gules, a chevron between three crosses botony or, on a chief a lion passant argent for Maplethorpe. About it was written, "Pray for the soul of Thomas Par, knight of king's body, Henry the VIII., master of his wardes and sher . . . who deceased the 11th day of Nov. in the 9th year of the reign of our said sovereign lord at London, in the . . . Fryers, as his tomb doth record."

The lady was Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Green, and mother of Queen Catherine Parr, with whom we have already become acquainted, by the curious correspondence with Lord Dacre, given in a former part of this work.

In the east window of the south aisle were these arms: quarterly first and fourth, Parr, without the bordure, a crescent for difference; second and third or, three water-bougets sable, for Roos. Over them was inscribed, *Arma Will. Par militis.*

In the same quire was a handsome monument in the wall, bearing this inscription:

To the most religious and renowned memory of

Sir Augustine Nicolls, K^t. late of Faxton, in Northamptonshire (here buried), who was second son of Thomas Nicolls, of the same county, Esq. He was student of the laws in the Middle Temple, London; became reader there in the last of Qu. Elizabeth (and in the reign of King James the First), of whom he received his writ of Sarjeant at the Law to Prince Henry of famous memory, and y^e Queen his mother. Then one of His Ma^{ties} Justices of his court of Common Pleas, and Keeper of the Great Seal to the most illustrious and mighty Prince Charles: who having laboured in the high and painful calling of a most reverend and just Judge, for the space of four years, fell under the heavy burthen of it (here at Kendall), sitting then Justice of Assize, and coming to give judgement upon others, by his comfortable and christian departure, received (we assuredly believe) his judgement with mercy, in the year of our Lord 1666, the third day of August, in the 14th year of the reign of our sovereigne Lord King James, and the 57th year of his age.

Next, to the north, is the chapel and burial-place of the Stricklands, which extends nearly two arches beyond the present enclosure, and is marked by an eastern window of much higher antiquity than its neighbours. Within this is a plain massy tomb of grey marble, which is proved, by the arms of Nevile, to have belonged to Sir Walter Strickland, who died A. 18 or 19 Hen. VIII.



Monument in Kendal Church.

Here is also a singular tomb with an alabaster statue, under a marble canopy, of an heir of the family, who died in childhood, A. D. 1656; the rudeness of which may serve to prove the wretched state of sculpture at that tasteless period, when an opulent catholic family, acquainted with the arts of Italy, could procure nothing better to commemorate a beloved child. It has this epitaph.

Memoriæ sacrum
spectatissimæ ac speratissimæ prolis.
Hic jacet Gualterus Strickland
filius natu maximus,
Thomæ Strickland de Sizergh, Militis, et Janæ uxoris illius mæstissimæ,
cum quatuor aliis Infantulis
ejusdem stirpis et stemmatis,
Hic sepultis.
Iste Gualterus sicuti primogenitus, ita optimis dotibus apprimè conspicuus,
Eximæ indolis, inclytæ mentis,
vultus amabilis, suavissimæ conversationis;
Suis quo nemo charior,
domesticis gratior,
cunctis acceptior,
Corpus humo, memoriam sæculo, animam deo D.D.D.
Obiit 20 Sept. 1656.

On the border of the same slab :

This pure refined structure doth containe
Nature's compleatest peece, where every graine
Waites for a glorious union, and appears
Shrined in parentall sighs and marble teares.

In 1626, there was an epitaph in this aisle for Robert Strickland of Sizergh, Esq., who died June 18, 1612; also, in the east window, the arms of Strickland, azure three escallops,

or; quartering second and third, Deincourt, argent, a fess indented between eight billets sable, four and four; fourth, gules a fess argent.

The following are at present in the chapel.

D. O. M.

Here lieth the Body of Walter Strickland of Sizergh, in the County of Westmoreland, Esq. He married Margaret Messenger, only Daughter of Michael James Messenger of Fountains Abbey, Esq.

He died without Issue on the 6th of July, A.D. 1761, aged 31-years 11 months and 20 days.

Here lies the Body of Mary, the Wife of Thomas Strickland of Sizergh, Esq. who departed this Life on the 9th day of March, 1737, 35th year of her age. She was daughter of Simon Scroop, of Danby upon Yore, in the County of York, Esq. She had all the virtues and perfections that make an excellent Wife, Mother, and Friend.

Here lieth also the bodies of Robert and Francis, children of the said Thomas and Mary.

R. I. P.

Here also lieth the body of the above Thomas Strickland, Esq. who died the 23rd of March, 1754, aged 52.

Next is the high altar, beneath which reposes Robert Dawson, promoted by Lord Strafford to the See of Clonfert, and driven, not long after, by the Irish rebellion, into his native country, where he died. His epitaph is as follows:

Hic jacet Reverendus in Christo, Robertus Dawson, Episcopus Clonfertensis et Ducensis Hibernicus, qui obiit 13 Apr. 1643.

Next, to the north, is the enclosure called the Alderman's Choir. I know not why, unless there had been here a chantry, founded by the corporation; and lastly, the large and stately chapel of the Bellinghams of Burnished, raised an entire story above the rest of the aisle, and roofed with an elaborate ceiling, in which carved oak imitates, but rather unsuccessfully, the rich fretwork and stalactical ornaments of the same period, in stone. This is also adorned with bugle-horns, the cognizances of that ancient family, who have only one tomb, and a brass of later date, within it.

The following is the account of its contents in 1628.

In the windows of the north quire, belonging to Sir James Bellingham, Knt. are these arms, in four different places.

Quarterly; first and fourth, argent, a bugle-horn, stringed sable, for Bellingham of Burnshead. Second and third, argent, three bendlets on a canton gules, a lion rampant of the field, for Burnshead.

On a tomb in the said north quire, bearing the arms above described, are the portraitures of a man and a woman, with this epitaph.

"Here under lyeth Sir Roger Bellingham, Knt. (which of his own proper costs and charges builded the Chapell of our Lady within this church of Kendall) and of Margaret his Wife, daur. of Sir Rob^t. Aske, Knight, and of Elizabeth his Wife, dur. to the Lord John Clifford, now created Earl of Cumberland, which Sir Roger died the 18th day of July, A.D. 1533, and the s^d Margaret dyed the . . . day of . . . A.D. 15 . . . whose souls Jhesu pardon."

On a pillar near the head of this tomb there is a small monument erected, on which are these six coats.

1. Argent frette and a chief gules. Thornborough.
2. Argent two bars; on a canton gules; a cross flory of the first.
3. Argent two bars and a canton gules, over all a bend azure.
4. Sable frette argent. Harrington.
5. Argent a bugle-horn stringed sable.
6. Argent three bends gules, on a canton of the second, a lion rampant of the first.

On earth three-score and three years spent,
Or nigh thereabouts, this life changed,
Heavens joys to joy expected,
Dame Thomasine Thornborough hence went,
Wyfe to Sir William Thornborough, knyght,
Whylst on Earth he was remaining—
Sir Robert Bellingham gentle knight
Her Father was, with whom ending

She desired sepulted to be,
 As here her corps, her Hope serving,
 Under lyeth as you may see,
 Her Spirit with the blessed being.
 The 11 of August she expired
 And yere of Chryst one thousand sothe
 Five hundred eighty-two ended,
 This world she left (thereof not loth)
 Almighty God her soul receive
 To heavenly Bliss she humbly craved.

The Bellingham chapel, since the extinction of the family, whose name it bears, is now become the property of the parish, and contains several modern monuments; from which, on account of its manly and energetic style, so characteristic of Bishop Watson, the author, as well as of the able and learned judge, whom it commemorates, I shall select only one.

In Memory of Sir Thomas Wilson, Knight,
 one of His Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, born at the Howe in Applethwaite, 6th of August, 1741, died at Kendal 18th of Octob. 1793. He did not owe his Promotion to the weight of great Connections, which he never courted; nor to the Influence of political Parties, which he never joined; but to his Professional Merit, and the unsolicited Patronage of the Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who, in recommending to His Majesty so profound a Lawyer, and so good a Man, realised the Hopes and Expectations of the whole Bar, gratified the general Wishes of the Country, and did Honor to his own Discernment and Integrity.

Beneath this, in a large pew belonging to the house of Levens, is a brass figure of a Bellingham of that place, with the following arms and epitaph. Whether it were ever fixed to a slab I know not. It is at present very properly affixed to the wall. The arms on it are two shields; the first bearing quarterly, first and fourth, Bellingham, viz. argent three bugle-horns, stringed sable; second and third, Burnshead, as before.

On the second are the same arms, impaling quarterly; first, per chevron, sable and ermine, two boars' heads coupéd or, for Sandford; second, sable, three lioncels rampant, argent, for English; third, or, on a chevron between three mullets, pierced azure, as many fleurs de lys of the field, for Crackenthorpe: fourth, argent, two bars, on a canton gules, a lion of England for Lancaster. Inscription:

Here lyeth the Bodye of Allan Bellingham, Esquier, who maryed Catheryan, daughter of Anthonye Duckett, Esquier, by whome he had no children; after whose decease he maryed Dorotheie, daughter of Thomas Sanford, Esquier, of whome he had 7 Sonnes and eight Daughters, of which 5 Sonnes and 7 Daughters, with the said Dorotheie, are yeat lyving.

He was threscore and one yeares of age, and dyed y^e 7th of Maye, A^o Dⁿⁱ. 1577. A.D.

The remaining inscriptions are in various parts of the church.

To the Memory of Matthew Murfitt, A.M., Vicar of Kendal, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, who died Nov. 7, 1814, aged 50 years.

He was a pious, learned, and eloquent Divine, a sincere Friend, a kind Husband, and in every Relation of Life, a most worthy Man.

Sacred to the Memory of
 the Reverend Thomas Symonds, D.D. who died the 16th day of February, 1789,
 having been 45 years Vicar of this Parish.

"Forgive the wish that would have kept thee here."

Reader! expect not the florid Epitaph, the modesty of him whom it should perpetuate, forbade:

He only wished to be remembered by the virtuous few, with whom
 he lived respected, and died lamented.

To the Memory of
 George Romney, Esq. the celebrated Painter,
 who died at Kendal, y^e 15th of November, 1802,
 in the 68th year of his age, and was interred
 at Dalton, the Place of his Birth.

So long as Genius and Talents shall be respected, his Fame shall live.

Here lieth the Body of Sir Thomas Braithwaite, Kn^t. late of Burneshead,
who died the 14th day of May, A.D. 1683, et ætatis 66.

Here lieth John Archer, Esq. Dr. of Physick, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County
of Westmoreland, who departed this Life on the 4th of December, 1735.

He was a worthy Man, a skilful Physician, an impartial Magistrate, and an amiable Friend:

His Mind was generous, his Temper sweet, his Understanding extensive, in Nature compassionate, in Virtue severe.
He adorned the reasonable Being with the Dignity of Morality, the true Christian with the sanctity of Religion, he
was a Delight to his Acquaintance, an Honor to his Profession, and a Happiness to his Country.

Dear and desirable is the Memory of Dr. Archer, cruel and lamentable is the Loss of him, every Eye overflows
with Tears, every Breast is filled with Sorrow, and every House is become the House of Mourning.

In a church like this, where a profusion of cheap marble, the produce of the neighbour-
hood, renders it easy and fashionable to record ordinary merit and common domestic virtues
in the middle ranks, by mural monuments and long inflated inscriptions, the patience, first
of the transcriber, and next of the reader, would be worn out by the everlasting repetition
of the faithful husband, the kind father, the affectionate wife; all which, if true, are unin-
teresting, and if false, are ridiculous while remembered, and afterwards deserve to be for-
gotten. Many of them, however, are really ornamental to the walls which they cover, more
especially as municipal artists, working on English blocks, do not yet aspire to an imitation
of statuary.

The general effect of this great church, when seen from any of the angles, is very singular.
It is a wood of columns, some angular, and some cylindrical, but producing a combination of
lights and shades, which gratify even while they distract the eye.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1813.

Kirkby Kendal Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF KIRKBY KENDALL.

Temp. Instit.	Vicars Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
1301	Mr. Alan de Esyngwald	Abb. & Con ^{tus} . B ^e . Marie Ebor.	
1 Junij. 1421	D ^{ns} Will. de Madestan	iidem	
15 July, 1439	Mr. Tho. Grenewode, L.D.	Coll ^{io} p' lapsu.	
	Mr. Ric. Garsdale, S.T.P. 3l. 6s. 8d. p. f.	iidem	p' mort.
	Mr. Johes. Bryan, P ^{br} .	iidem	p' mort.
	Ambrosius Etherington	iidem	p' mort

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
26 Jan. 1550	Thos. Maynes	The King	Death of T. M.
20 Dec. 1551	James Pylkynton	ditto	Resig. J. P.
11 Sept. 33 Eliz.	Nicholas Asheton	{ Master and Fellows of Trin. Coll. } Camb.	Death of A. H.
	Ambrose Hetherington		
29 May, 1562	John Still		
6 Oct. 1591	Nicholas Asheton	ditto	Resig. N. A.
	Robert Beamonte	ditto	
	Samuel Heron		
19 Oct. 1627	Ralph Tyrer	ditto	Death of R. T.
26 March, 1674	Francis Gardiner	Bishop of Chester, by lapse	
	Michael Stanford	{ Master and Fellows of Trin. Coll. } Camb.	Death of M. S.
15 May, 1683	Thos. Murgatroyd		
18 Jul. 1699	William Crosby, A.M.	ditto	Death of T. M.
31 May, 1734	Richd. Cuthbert, A.M.	ditto	Death of W. C.
11 Feb. 1744	Thos. Symonds, A.M.	ditto	Death of R. C.
3 Jul. 1789	Henry Robinson, A.M.	{ Master, Fellows, and Scholars of } Trin. Coll. Camb.	Death of T. S.
6 May, 1806	Matthew Murfitt, A.M.		Death of H. R.
8 May, 1815	John Hudson, A.M.	ditto	Death of M. M.

The present town of Kendal, which unquestionably arose, and became considerable, in the Saxon æra, stands at an equal distance from the Roman Concangios beneath, and the Norman castle of the Talbois, Lancasters, and Parrs, above : enough of both these remains to illustrate their several ideas and modes of fortification. The first lies low and warm, on a perfect level, and more than half inclosed by a great curvature of the Kent, from which the place has derived the name of Watercrock ; for neither a vestige of Concangios, or Kund, which so certainly assigns it to the bank of Kent, and probably denotes that it was the highest cultivated ground within the valley, nor the usual addition of chester or caster, now remain. The reason of this undoubtedly was, that the place had been abandoned after the Roman garrison withdrew, and no village to perpetuate the name arose upon the site. Why, at a later period, was this site postponed in the erection of the first Saxon town to that of the modern Kendal ? It could not be for the protection of the castle, which is too distant to afford it any protection ; besides that the site of that fortress was chosen not on principles of Saxon, but wholly of Norman, fortification. Perhaps, for after all we can only conjecture, the site of Watercrock was too circumscribed by the Lune, for the space incloses not many acres ; besides that, stone was much nearer at hand, and the situation of the church and the market more commodious for the generality of the parish. The beauty, the fertility of Concangios probably struck the eye of Agricola at the first foundation of a station, for it bears evident and striking marks of a Roman eye and Roman skill in the situation and structure ; and it is observable how well for shelter the Romans chose their situations. This spot is almost the last warm and soft scene on the banks of Kent, and Kendal itself is surrounded by scenery more bleak and rugged than might have been wished. The most fertile ground in the whole valley environs the station, and doubtless afforded pasture, if not grain, to the cattle of the Roman soldiers. It was amply protected by the curvature in the Ken, already noticed, which was farther surrounded within by a wall, while the narrow isthmus was protected in the same manner. The remains of the castra explorativa, commanding an ample view of the Ken sands beneath, are visible from this elevated spot, about 120 yards in length, and 60 in width ; none being required to the north and south. At the two other extremities it is fortified ; on the north by three ditches, and on the south by two. The distance from the castra hiberna has been about a mile and a half. The city has contained about fourteen acres of ground ; the castra contained about 600 feet on one side, and 500 on the other.

The antiquities discovered here, especially since the time of Charles II., have been almost innumerable ; and, from the heaviest to the slightest work, prove that the beauty of the place had attracted a set of inhabitants more intelligent and polished than ordinary. Dr. Stukeley was told of the discovery of a brass urn, containing bones, and fitted with two ansæ ; and some earthen urns, discovered since, are of more than ordinary elegance*. Few of these antiquities remain on the spot ; those few, however, are valuable. The first is a mutilated statue, probably of Apollo, very muscular, but well designed. The second is an altar, which, from the repetition of horns on two sides, was probably dedicated to Sylvanus ; but it is, most unfortunately, walled up in a flight of steps, so as to conceal the side which must have contained the inscription. The third, though not quite perfect, is still, from the excellent quality of the stone, very fair and distinct.

* There are some now remaining in the museum of Mr. Todhunter, of this town.

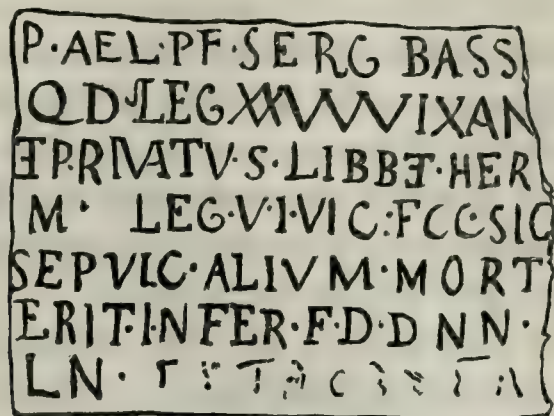


C. Buckler del.

J. Heyman sculp.

George E. Hall.

Engraved by J. Heyman sculp. and J. Buckler del. for the House of Representatives, 1847.



Publius. Aelius. Publii. filius. Sergia. (tribu) Bassus
 Quæstor. designatus. Legionis. XX. Valentis. Victricis. vixit. annos.....
 et. Publius. Rivatus. liberti. et Hero
 Miles. Legionis. VI. Victricis. faciendum. curârunt. si. quis (in hoc)
 Sepulcro. alium. mortuum intul-
 erit. inferet. fisco. dominis. nostris.....

Such are the vestiges of Concangios, preserved in the precincts of a farm-house without the camp. More are not likely to be discovered, as the site of the station has been ploughed again and again; and if the occupiers are attentive to their own interests, as it is now a fertile meadow, is not likely to be ploughed again. How long after the close of the Roman æra the original site of Concangios lost its charms, or when it was abandoned, nowhere appears. The next appearance of fortification about the place was nearly a mile higher in the valley.

The site of Kendal Castle, however cold and bleak, was well chosen by the Norman grantee for the purpose of surveying his extended and wild domain, from the source of the stream which waters it, almost to its debouchment in the bay of Morecambe. It stands about a mile from the town, on a lofty, steep, and shapely knoll; the natural form of whose summit prescribed to the founder a circular outline, still defined by a deep foss, won, with infinite labour, out of the rock. To this the polygonal shape of the castle has adapted itself, as well as angles can adapt themselves to curves; but the birthplace of Queen Catharine Parr, the seat of the barons of Kendal, down to the reign of Elizabeth, now contains scarcely a vestige of its interior arrangements. The fragments of two towers, part of the curtain wall, and a portion of the great hall, with some gloomy vaults beneath, alone remain. It appears to have had no outworks, no detached gateway, and no external protection but the deep foss already mentioned, of which I do not know by what means it was floated with water; I could discover neither well nor spring about the place. One or other of these it must have had.

The descent and fortunes of the barons of Kendal are too well known, and have been too distinctly detailed in other works, to need repetition; especially as we have no original documents to add to those which, in connexion with the Scroops of Bolton, have given us a share in the cares and anxieties of Lady Maud Parr, and a glance at the early history of her daughter, the most elevated, if not the most distinguished, of her line.

Among the dependencies of Kendal, Sizergh Hall is most deserving of attention, as possessing all those internal objects of attraction which the castle has long ago resigned.

Sizergh has been a fortified manor-house of the first order, though nearly of the usual form, consisting of a centre and two wings; but having continued to be the residence of the founder's family, it has never fallen even into partial decay, though it has undergone several alterations. The great tower, however, sixty feet in depth, and bearing the arms of Strickland quartering Deincourt, on the north front, remains entire. The centre, containing the old hall, was, very unfortunately, modernized and subdivided about the year 1770, and yet remains unfinished. Its original form, however, is yet remembered, and is described to me

thus: The room extended to both fronts, having nearly been a square of forty feet. The principal entrance was at the east corner on the north side, and on the same side were two deep embayed windows; and opposite, in the situation of the present front door, was a vast fireplace, with a moulded stone arch. The remnant of this fine old room is now filled with portraits of the family, the oldest of which, representing a thin-faced young man, bears date 1606, *ætatis suæ* 26. There are also some pieces of very good tapestry stretched along the half plastered walls, which might, perhaps, be better placed.

In the lower wing, which is very ancient, but not embattled, are a modern breakfast-room, containing a handsome portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and a dining-room, wainscoted with oak in ancient panel-work, and having over the chimney-piece, on a shield, quarterly, Strickland; quartering, 2d, Deincourt; 3d, Neville, with a mullet for difference; 4th, azure a cross botony, or, for Ward. Supporters, a stag collared and chained, and a bull with a mullet on his breast. In this room, among others of less consequence, are portraits of Admiral Strickland, and of Thos. Strickland, bishop of Namur.

The remaining apartments are principally in the three upper stories of the great tower. These are, first, the chapel, spacious, plain, and modern. Secondly, the drawing-room, finely wainscoted with ancient oak of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and adorned with portraits of the Stuarts: this opens to the north front of the tower. Opposite, and on the same floor, is the principal bed-room, named after Queen Catharine Parr, who is said to have lodged there; which is very possible, though not since the present wainscot was put up; for the arms over the chimney-piece, which are supposed to commemorate this lady, are really those of Queen Elizabeth, with the red dragon as one supporter, and, as a motto, *Vivat Regina*. The oak wainscoting of this house, which has escaped the martyrdom of brush and paint, is some of the finest I ever beheld; all nearly of one period, according to dates in the several apartments, namely, from 1563 to 1575. There is, indeed, a remnant in the library of the old cane-work pattern; the work, no doubt, of Sir Walter Strickland, whom I suppose to be the founder of the great tower, early in the reign of Henry VIII.; but the rest is part of a general plan for fitting up the whole house in the same elaborate and expensive manner about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign. To accompany this, are three contemporary oaken bedstocks, finely carved, and massy almost as the timbers of a modern house, of which the posts are wholly detached from the bedstead. The finest specimen of fineering in wood is what at Sizergh is called the inlaid room, in which the panels and the wainscot-work of the bed are, with wonderful labour and exactness, variegated with holly and fossil oak, perfectly undecayed, and the colours unfaded as when new.

In the corners of this tower are closets for watchmen, with apertures obliquely made in the wall, so that no weapon (arrow or shot) could enter the apartment beyond.

In various apartments are these arms:

Quarterly, 1st, Strickland; 2d, Deincourt; 3d, Neville; 4th, Ward, quartering Tempest and D'Arcy.

Quarterly, Strickland and Deincourt; impaling,

Quarterly, Neville and Ward.

Quarterly, 1st, A fess between three crescents; 2d, On a cross five leopards' heads caboshed; 3d, A chevron between three roses; 4th, Three bars wavy, voided; 5th, A cross, moline; 6th, A bend engrailed, flory and counter-flory; impaling, quarterly, Tempest and D'Arcy, differenced by a martlet.

In the windows are the arms of Deincourt quartering Strickland, Ross, and Parr. Also Strickland quartering, or, three fleurs de lys, sable, for Beatham; and, argent, a chief indented, azure, for Burton.

The situation of this fine old house, in a small but well wooded park, is very pleasing; and the extended view to the southward takes in a wide range of varied scenery, bounded by the distant ridges beyond Lancaster.

It would be well if those who suppose themselves to be copying the mansions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by vile imitations of woodwork in coloured plaster, would study such genuine models as Sizergh, endeavour to apprehend and to feel the effect of originality, and be deterred at once from attempting to imitate the inimitable. It is a study which at once would save their estates, and teach them to be contented with the attainable elegance and propriety of modern houses, unspoiled by the mania of Gothicism.

INGS CHAPEL.

In the low and fertile opening, between the vale of Kent and Winandermere, is the little chapel of Ings, so called from its situation among fertile meadows, and distinguished in Saxton's map of Westmoreland by the name of Chapel on Inges. The present edifice is remarkable for its neatness, and even elegance; the reason of which will appear from the following inscription placed over the door at the west end:

"This chapel was begun to be rebuilt A. D. 1743, at the expense of Mr. Robert Bateman, merchant at Leghorn, born in this hamlet; but he dying suddenly, the same was ordained and appointed to be finished by his executors."

This benefactor's residence in Italy had familiarized him with the use of marble, with which, very skilfully disposed, the whole floor of this chapel is paved; the altar-table is of the same beautiful material, which I strongly suspect to have been transmitted from Leghorn for this purpose. The woodwork is also of superior workmanship; but as the rebuilder was arrested by death before the work was finished, the manner in which his executors discharged their trust is proved by the shameful inferiority of the plaster-work. Another instance of this is, that they never paid for a white marble font, which lay neglected in a marble-yard above forty years, till it was purchased for the church of Tunstall; the place of which these executors, in their economy, supplied by a plain baptistery of stone.

On the whole, while we hold up such useful and ornamental works as these to the imitation of wealthy men, who, having risen from small beginnings, wish to be remembered in the place of their nativity; it may be suggested at how small an expense, on the part of any liberal individual of the place, the single defect in this beautiful little chapel might be supplied by cornices and mouldings of modern plaster-work.

This place is in the township of Hugill, whose population, with that of the other townships dependant on Kendal, will be found in the annexed return for 1811.

Kendal town	7505
Crook	176
Docker	71
Fawcet Forest	61
Grayrigg.....	208
Helsington	229
Hugil	243
Kentmere	212
Kirkland.....	1245
Lambrigg	137
Long-Sleddale	172
Nathland	188
Nether Graveship	43
Nether Staveley	155
New Hutton	110
Old Hutton and Holmescales	376
Over Staveley	230
Patton	81
Scalthwaiterigg, Hay, and Hutton i' th' Hay	276

Selside with Whitwell	234
Skelsmergh	220
Strickland Kettle	310
Strickland Roger	302
Underbarrow and Bradleyfield.....	349
Whinfell	193
Winster	97
Dilliker	78
<hr/>	
Total	13,501

WAPENTAKE OF EWECROSS.

WAPENTAKE OF EWECROSS.



HIS, like many other hundreds, is denominated from some temporary and perishable object, adjoining to which the wapentake courts of the district were anciently holden. No village, hamlet, or dwelling, preserves the memory of the name. Its antiquity is equally uncertain. That there was no wapentake of Ewecross at the time of Domesday has been already proved; but the probability is, that as the whole division fell under the dominion of the Mowbrays, at an early period in the twelfth century, the wapentake was separated from the rest of the unappropriated district of the West Riding by their authority, or at their request. It is a tract, compared with the neighbouring wapentake, neither very populous, fruitful, nor extensive, but abounding with scenes of wild and rugged nature.

In the centre of Ewecross, and wholly surrounded by it, is the enormous bulk of Ingleborough, perhaps the most majestic single mountain in the kingdom, covering a base thirty miles in circumference. Its southern limit traverses the summit of Penigent, and the adjoining ridges, which divide it from Craven; on the east it marches (I borrow a word from our northern neighbours) with the high ridge of Cam, and the whole western boundary of Wensleydale. To the north it stretches on to the confines of Mallerstang Forest, and the source of Lune; and to the west is defined by the limits of the forest of Bowland, and by an imaginary line, which separates it from the parishes of Tatham, Tunstal, and Kirkby Lonsdale. The whole hundred maintains a general declination to the west; and all its streams, of which the chief are the Wenning and the Rothay, discharge themselves into the Lune. But as the sources of all these streams are within the wapentake, it follows that Ewecross is, on the whole, a high and cold district. The basis, however, of the more cultivated and inhabited parts is limestone, which gives to the surface, so far as that characteristic mineral extends, a general resemblance of Craven, from which the pass, on the south, under a line of grey rocks, interspersed with native yew-trees, is peculiar and striking. But while Ewecross greatly surpasses Craven in the elevation and bulk of its mountains, it falls very far short of that favoured country in variety of surface, in the depth and copiousness of its streams, and the fertility, as well as shelter, of its valleys. In other respects the resemblance is great. The same shrewdness of understanding, the same cast of countenance and peculiarity of dialect, evidently point at one common origin in their inhabitants.

In the general appearance of the villages, for Ewecross has nothing which deserves to be entitled a town, the same character prevails in both. The ancient tofts and crofts, insulated, and placed at random; the grey tint of the walls and roofs, unless where varied by stone-crop, with here and there a sashed house, of somewhat higher rank and later date, and covered with whitewash.

In Ewecross is a greater scarcity than in Craven of native wood; but so far as the limestone basis extends, the ash shows the same characteristic preference of the soil, and the indigenous plants are in general the same.

Ewecross had no situation warm and fertile enough to attract a monastic colony, and it is wholly unadorned by any ruin, religious or military. The lower part of the hundred was traversed by the great Roman road from Ribchester to Overborough, but the Romans never had a station or settlement within it; and I know not that an urn or coin of that or any high antiquity has ever been discovered within its limits.

These are discouraging circumstances to an antiquary; yet the following account will

prove, that, even on the score of antiquities, this little wapentake is not wholly uninteresting ; while to the painter, the botanist, and the lover of picturesque beauty, it has charms of no common order. A single feature, indeed, from its superlative beauty, might atone for total vacuity in the rest, and even for deformity itself.

The rivers of Ewecross, in consequence of the high levels from which they spring, and of the steep declivities which direct their course, are rapid and irregular ; short in their course, and alternately meagre and overflowing. These are, by our first topographer, Harrison, described as follows :

“ North from Dent Dale is Garsdale, and thereby renneth a water (the Rothay), which afterward commeth to Sabber Vale, where likewise is a brooke meeting with Garsdale water, so that a little lower they go as one into Dentdale Becke. Beneath Tunstal the Gretey descending from about Ingleborow hill, passeth by Twyselton, Ingleton, Thornton, Barton, Wrattton, and neare Thurland Castell, toucheth finally with the Lune. After this it goeth on towarde New Parke, and receyveth the Wenny (Wenning) and the Hinburne, bothe in one channel, of which this riseth north of the crosse of Grete, and going by Bentham and Robert's Hill, above Wray taketh in the Rheburne, that riseth north of Wolfscrag.”

With respect to the etymology of these names, the Rothay is pretty obviously derived from Reoð-ea, the furious or savage stream. Greta is formed from *Gρεοτ*, rock, and ea, water, which exactly accords with its character. On the Wenning, I can offer no other conjecture than that it is softened down from *pendinȝ*, the active participle, from *pendan*, *procedere*, from the rapidity of its course.

At the time of Domesday, the whole district, soon after formed into a wapentake, and denominated Ewecross, by the forfeiture of Chetel, who had held Bentham, and Thorfin, who, under the superior lordship of Austwic, had held most of the rest, had devolved upon the crown. Whether, however, this wapentake had been soon after granted to Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, or were granted by the crown to some of the earlier Albanies, who took the name of Mowbray, I have never been so fortunate as to discover ; but the first distinct mention of their connexion with this place is, that Mawde, widow of Nigel de Mowbray, A°. 14 Hen. III., had, amongst others, her dowry in the manor of Burton, com. Ebor. This was Black Burton, the head of the barony, strongly marked by the vast earth-works which alone remain of the castle of the Mowbrays. In the next place, Roger de Mowbray, in the 6th of Edw. II., entailed, amongst his other estates, the manor of Burtone, in Lonesdale, on the heirs of his own body lawfully begotten, and failing issue, on Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

In the next place, John de Mowbray, son of this Roger, being attainted and executed for high treason, 15th Edw., was found, *inter alia*, to have been seized of the manor of Burton in Lonsdale. This attainder, however, by the favour of Edw. III., was reversed, and the estates of the family restored to John de Mowbray, son of the last, who died seized of the manor of Burton in Lonesdale, A°. 34 Edw. III., leaving the most distinguished and magnificent person of his family, John de Mowbray, created, by the partiality of Rich. II., Duke of Norfolk. He died in banishment at Venice ; and though, in the inquisition taken after his death, distinct mention is made of the manors of Thirsk, Kirkby Malesart, and the Chase of Nederdale, that record is silent with respect to Burton in Lonesdale. It is very remarkable, that during this long period, though the manor of Burton, and the Mowbray fee belonging to it, were exactly connected with the present wapentake, the word Ewecross is never mentioned,—a circumstance which may, at least, excite a suspicion that it is of later date.

With respect to its ecclesiastical divisions, the wapentake of Ewecross contains the parishes of Horton in Ribblesdale, which also belongs to the deanery of Craven, those of Bentham, Clapham, Thornton, and Sedberg. The last four are portions of the deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale, which I suspect to have been the parent of all the churches within the deanery, mediately or immediately. Of these, the church of Bentham, however, and Bentham alone, was in existence at the time of Domesday ; and the relative situations of Clapham and Thornton render it in the highest degree probable, that they were, in the earliest part of the twelfth century, detached from Bentham.

The remote situation of Sedburgh from Bentham, and the wide tract of almost impassable moors which intervene between the two places, render it very unlikely that it should ever have belonged to Bentham ; while its situation, not only in the same deanery, but high above in the tract of the same valley, amounts almost to a proof that it was taken from the Saxon parish of Kirkby Lonsdale. The subdivisions of the great Saxon parishes form one of the most obscure subjects in English antiquities, since little direct evidence can be procured as to any one particular ; but in general Domesday is a sure guide with respect to those which were then in existence ; in addition to which it must be observed, with respect to the northern valleys, that their fertile bottoms having been first peopled, the parent churches are to be sought for in the lowest situations, and that the higher a modern church is found among the hills, so much stronger is the presumption against its comparative antiquity. Applying this rule to the deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale in general, and the wapentake of Ewecross in particular, I begin the parochial survey with Bentham.

THE PARISH OF BENTHAM.



HETHER the word Bentham is to be derived from the extensive common or bent belonging to it, which has been appropriated, and in some degree improved, within the last forty years, or that Benta were the name of the first Saxon colonist of this place, is a question not easy to determine, nor, indeed, very important. The present parish is bounded by the course of the Greta and the Wenning, from the point at which those streams enter the county of Lancaster; being separated from the parish of Thornton by the former, and by the latter from the parish of Tatham, till the Wenning turns to the east, and the parish of Clapham cuts it off to the west. In this long but narrow parish is contained the softest and the wildest scenery of Ewecross.

The church and village of Lower Bentham, near the south-western extremity, stand warm and sheltered, in a narrow but not very deep vale; the church and parsonage-house on a very fertile peninsula formed by the Wenning. The former, by the usual fate of Saxon structures, retains not a vestige of the original fabric; while several of its neighbours, built in the Norman period, preserve great part of their first and characteristic features. Bentham church, as it now appears, is a low, plain, uniform building, of about the time of Henry VII., with tower, side ailes, clere story, and choir; the columns slender and angular.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1743.

Bentham Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF BENTHAM.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
20 Julij, 1394 20 Sept. 1421 29 Maij, 1616	D'ns. Edm. Mirescue D'ns. Nic. Otterburn D'ns. Tho. Swetynge, Cap. Robt. Fishe, Cl. Xtpher Fetherston, Cl. M. A.	Johes. Tirwhit, &c. Will. Louthier, Ar.	p' mort. p' mort. p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
5 July, 1568 18 Nov. 1588 24 Jan. 1670 July, 1717 17 June, 1720 26 Mar. 1743 3 Jan. 1748 26 Nov. 1761	Richard Fielding Anthony Hopkins Robert Field Robert Lowther Edward Fell Thomas Lupton Thomas Lupton Richard Goodal, A. B. James Cowgill Oliver Martin Edward Fell	Ric. Cholmeley, of Roxby, Knt. Richard Cholmeley Anthony Bouch, of Ingleton, Com. Lanc. Will ^m . Abp. of York, by lapse Ferd. Hudleston, of Millom Castle, Esq. Alex. Butler, of Kirkland, Com. Lanc. Esq. John Parker, of Browsholme, Co. Lanc. Esq. Edw. Parker, of Browsholme, Esq.	D. of R. F. D. of A. H. Res. of R. L. D. of T. L. D. of T. L. D. of R. G. D. of J. C. Res. of O. M.



Wentworth's Cave.

when half filled with water.

The parsonage-house, a hall-like building, with a centre and two wings, is indebted to its trefoil lights for a very pleasing air of antiquity, suited to the character of the place. The church is a rectory in charge.

It does not appear that any considerable family ever inhabited Bentham itself, in consequence of which there are no family chantries or memorials.

The course of this parish, long and narrow since its curtailment, is from south-west to north-east, but ascending rapidly in the same direction. On the very skirt of Ingleborough, and on the steep bank of a deep ravine scooped out by the Greta, is Ingleton, concerning which I can acquiesce in the common opinion, that it was derived from the ingle or beacon anciently maintained on the summit of the adjoining mountain. The scenery of this place is magnificent, especially when seen from the opposite side of the Greta, and on the road from Burton, where the roaring torrent rushing through a deep chasm, the village church and tower placed far above on its brink, and the immense bulk of Ingleborough rising immediately as from a base nearly to the distance of five miles, constitute altogether a picture which has few superiors in the north of England.

The parochial chapel of Ingleton is of considerable antiquity, most probably of the twelfth century. Though modernized without, its improvers have judiciously retained the original arches and columns; the first semicircular, the second cylindrical, but not massy. Here is also a very curious Norman font, of which an engraving is subjoined.



And here is the proper place to remark, that as an attentive eye may generally observe in deaneries and districts where the churches, from peculiar circumstances, have been erected under the same patronage, and about the same period, what may be denominated an uniform school of architecture, of this the features within Ewecross are precisely the kind of columns and arches which appear at Ingleton, together with the universal omission of a cross arch to separate the nave from the choir.

The Reverend John Waller, upwards of forty years incumbent curate of this chapel, died March the 6th, 1805, aged 65 years.

Isabel, wife of the Reverend John Waller, died April 26, 1804, aged 72 years.

Jane, daughter of the Reverend John Waller and Isabel his wife, died April 6, 1803, aged 35 years.

Ascending the course of Greta from Ingleton along a broken basis of limestone, protruding itself at every turn among the green herbage, the furrowed side of Ingleborough on the right, and its rival Whernside on the left, shed a gloom and horror over the landscape. Near the little chapel of Ingleton Fells, the Greta, now become an inconsiderable mountain torrent, alternately merges and re-appears, leaving a channel of rock never covered but in floods. Here the tourist tells with undistinguishing wonder of Hurtlepot and Ginglepot, and other dismal excavations common to all limestone countries, scarcely discriminating from very ordinary appearances one of the most astonishing objects in this kingdom; this is We-

thercoat Cove, a waterfall of great depth and force, completely subterranean, yet enlightened by the sun, which sometimes forms a beautiful iris from the spray. The outline of the whole is level with the general surface of the ground about it. The approach is a steep and slippery descent, beneath a yawning arch of limestone, opposite to which, from a mouth about one-third part of the whole depth from the surface, issues a tremendous cataract, and this, after dashing into a rocky basin beneath, instantly turns to the left of the spectator, where its waters are lost in another dark and dismal aperture, which, having no visible termination, leaves the imagination to wander in fancied scenes of danger and horror. The vast and uninterrupted masses in which calcareous matter is deposited are favourable to such scenes as these; for there is no poverty of appearance from the intermixture of crumbling argillaceous matter, no deviation throughout the whole circumference into slopes or herbage, but the whole appears to have been one vast perpendicular oblong depression from the surface to the depth of nearly forty yards, which has accidentally and most fortunately broken through the current of a subterranean river. To aid the effect of this, one might almost imagine that some invisible power, propitious to taste, had framed an approach under a yawning and terrific arch, without which, as the scene could otherwise have been contemplated only from above, half the effect must have been lost; and to have continued his efforts to the same purpose by rending out an issue for the torrent beneath, of awful appearance, of unknown extent and exit, without which, as is sometimes the case in great inundations at present, the whole would have been nothing more than a deep and standing pool, on the level with the adjoining ground. This stream, which is conjectured by the inhabitants not to be the primeval stream of the valley, appears rather to issue from beneath the basis of Whernside, immediately to the north; but so cavernous is limestone, and so fantastic the appearances which it occasions when combined with water, that the Greta itself in dry seasons repeatedly sinks beneath its rocky channel, merging and emerging with the rapidity of an eel.

About this place all appearances above harmonize with what we are permitted to see of the phenomena below. On the right are the immense ferruginous slopes of Ingleborough, carried to a height which darkens the splendour of a summer's day; on the left, the equal, perhaps superior, elevation of Whernside, grey and scabrous with the bleached surface of limestone. The fine herbage of the pasture beneath is broken by protruding points or broad superficial planes of the same substance; and the farm-houses are adorned with their characteristic groups of ash. The road now rapidly ascends, till the magnificent features of the scene become less and less distinguished; and the last object which merits attention is a vast cairn of loose stones, indicating, or intended to indicate, the place of some great but forgotten engagement. I have seen so many instances of such memorials in the mountainous parts of the island, on the little plains at the summit of two valleys, where two hostile tribes, marching in opposite directions, would have space for open encounters, that I am led almost to expect them, if not removed, as a matter of course.

Shortly after, the Greta, now become an inconsiderable stream, turns to the north-west; and the parish of Bentham terminates high on the southern declivity of Cam, where it meets at once the parish of Clapham and the North Riding of Yorkshire at Newby Head.

The history of the manor of Ingleton, so far as it can be traced, is this. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it belonged to Sir Richard Cholmondeley, Knight, who settled it upon Richard Cholmondeley his son, with remainder to his grandson. This Richard had great contests with the freeholders, in order to overturn their tenant rights; and growing weary, as appears, of the inquietude attending the prosecution of the suit, granted a lease of the manor to Gerard Lowther, a lawyer of considerable note, who filed a bill against the tenants of Ingleton and Bentham for the same purpose. In the course of the suit it appears that Lowther had purchased the manors in question. In the first of James a decree was made by Sir John Savile, baron of the Exchequer, confirming the tenant rights, with this exception, that the lord was empowered to enclose certain portions of the wastes for his own use. In the

year 1670 it was in the possession of Henry Bouch, Esq. whose daughter and heiress, Catharine, marrying Edward Parker, of Browsholme, Esq. brought the estate into that family.

With respect to the advowson of Bentham, I can only conjecture, that as Gerard Lowther was seized of that manor as well as Ingleton, the advowson passed also with it to the Parkers; but that when the manor was alienated the advowson was retained, as it has continued in that family to the present generation.

PARISH OF CLAPHAM.



HIS extensive parish is so denominated from the village of that name, which has robbed Austwic of the pre-eminence it possessed in Domesday book. Clapham appears to be so denominated, according to a general rule which I have seldom known to fail, from the name of the first Saxon planter, Clapa. This name actually occurs among the witnesses to a charter of Canute; though I see no ground for placing him at the head of a pedigree which has, in its earlier descents, been fabricated for the family of Clapham. This village stands on the brink of a lively mountain stream, which, descending from Ingleborough, passes through the deep and narrow ravine of Clapdale, and, after uniting with Lawkland Beck, and a third streamlet from the south, soon after assumes the name of Wenning. High up, and overlooking this ravine, the genealogists have discovered the Castle of Clapdale, in which dwelt a race which trace their origin in Pharamond, &c. &c. This extravagant fiction, the joint product of family vanity and venal falsehood, will shortly be exposed; and the Castle of Clapdale only requires a slight inspection to reduce it to an ordinary hall house, of some strength and little compass, intended, like a hundred others in the north of England, to protect its inhabitants against sudden predatory attacks. But Dodsworth's account, exaggerated as it is with respect to Clapdale Castle, ought not to be neglected.

There are in this parish these towns, viz. Clapham, Newby, Austwick, Werfe, Feyser, and Lawkland; and these hamlets, viz. Langshaa, near Lawkland, Newby, Cotes, Keysder, near Clapham, Hamond Head, Thenackes, near Newby, Malingscale, Cromboker, near Awstwicke; a house of proctors; Clapdale, a great old castle, joyning on Clapham, the ancient demesne of the family of Claphams, who lived here in good reputation till o^r father's time.

John Clapham, the last of Clapdale Castle, passed it to William Clapham of Beamsley, father of George, that sold it to Ingleby, about forty years since. One Bankes, Gent. was lord of Lawkland and Feyser not long since, and sold them to Ingleby sixty years since. This Clapdale Castle hath been very large and strong, and standeth on y^e skirt of the high hill Ingleborough, which shooteth towards Clapham, and was the demesne of the Claphams in later times. But I think it was builded by Adam Staveley, or some of his ancestors, who the Chases of Ingleborough to Roger, temp. Jo. This Adam was lord of Dent and Sedbergh, and left a daughter and heir, married to* of Ravensworth, of whom the Parrs and the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery are descended.

It stands on the steep brow of a hill, immediately commanded from above; but the walls are of grout work, five feet thick, and the roof, within the recollection of an aged person with whom I have conversed, was covered with lead, which was removed to replace an older one of the same material on the family chapel on the north side of the parish church. It may, like many other houses of the same class in the north, have had a small fortified enclosure in front; but the outline of the house itself is entire, and consists only of a thorough lobby,

* Fitzhugh.

with a kitchen on the right, and a hall, with a parlour beyond. Yet it is not to be denied that within such narrow limits as these, in times when safety was to be sought in contraction as well as strength, families of considerable account were content to inhabit, without light, without ventilation, without comfort, without cleanliness, and not unfrequently, therefore, without health. For, after all, when the fabulous and foolish story which has been tacked to the authentic account of the Claphams is blown away, they were a considerable family, well allied and well accounted of in their day. John Clapham, the famous partizan of the house of Lancaster, and the devoted adherent of the Cliffords, was, alternately with Bethmesley, an inhabitant of this house.

The church of Clapham was certainly erected, and the parish separated, in the great church-building era, the time of Henry I. That it was separated from Bentham the situation of the place will not permit an observing or reflecting person to doubt. The first mention of it occurs very soon after that time, when it was given, with many others in this county, to St. Mary's Abbey, York. In the next notice which is found concerning Clapham, we find that it was annexed to the archdeaconry of Richmond, to which it is attached at present, or rather to the see of Chester, in which the corps of that once wealthy dignity is vested. But of the date or nature of the transaction by which the benefice of Clapham was thus transferred there is no record. Clapham, however, was not only the property but the occasional residence of these great ecclesiastics, who converted the ancient parsonage into an archidiaconal house, the site of which, on the south-east side of the church, is very nearly marked by the name of Archdeacon's Croft, preserved to the present; and which, from the recent discovery of human bones within it, appears to have been taken out of the old church-yard. Very near this site, James Farrer, Esq. has built an excellent house, where hospitality is exercised perhaps as plentifully, certainly as elegantly, as it was by the great ecclesiastics who once occupied the place, with their cumbrous trains of horses and retainers.

The following survey of the rectory of Clapham affords some curious particulars :

“ *Ecclesia de Claipham cum pertinentiis, valet per annum.....LX^l.*

“ *Extenta Manerii & Ecclesiæ de Claipham.*

“ *Fuit ibi manerium sufficiens pro Domino Archidiacono, sed indigebat magna reparatione. In Dominico fuerunt quinque bovatae terræ, continentes triginta et quinque acras terræ arabilis, præter forlandas subscriptas, per particatam viginti pedum, cum prato adjacente; et valent per annum sexaginta solidos et sex denarios: Quæ quidem bovatae dimittuntur ad firmam hominibus subscriptis, ad vitam eorundem; ita quod de ipsis decedentibus Dominus potest ordinare pro suo libito et voluntate de ipsa terra. Tenentes autem sunt hii: Johannes filius Willielmi tenet unam bovatae terræ cum tofto et gardino: reddendo per annum in festo Pentecostæ, et S. Martini, xi^s. Willielmus Bates tenet i bovatae terræ, cum tofto & gardino: reddit per annum, xii^s. ad dictos terminos. Stephanus de Crumlocke tenet unum toftum continentem tres rodas terræ: reddit per annum, xii^d. Richardus de Crumlocke tenet unum toftum cum gardino pertinentibus ad dictam bovatae terræ quam Stephanus tenet: reddit per annum, ii^s. Johannes King tenet dim. tofti cum gardino et dim. bovat. terræ: reddit per annum, vi^s. Richardus filius Johannis tenet unum toftum cum gardino et dim. bovat. terræ: reddit per annum, vi^s. Willielmus de Longileif tenet i toftum cum gardino et dim. bovatae terræ: reddit per annum, vi^s. Item, Willielmus tenet quinque rodas terræ extractas de prædictis v bovat & ii culpur. continentes x rodas terræ: reddit per annum, vi^s.*

“ *Summa LXVII^s. vi^d.*

“ *Habet etiam Dominus Archidiaconus in boso Husbote, & Hagbote focale & meremium pro reparatione domorum. Item habet emendationem panis et cereviciæ. Et hoc non habet Johannes filius Willielmi de Claipham. Item videtur quod Rector Ecclesiæ de Claipham debet esse principalis Dominus illius villæ, quia ille qui prius habuit illam portionem quam modo Rector habet, fuit seisisus de tota tertia parte illius villæ cum advocacione ejusdem ecclesiæ. Et sic secundum statutum sibi poterit appropriare.*

“ *Liberi Tenentes.*

“ *Willielmus, filius Willielmi de Claipham, tenet duas bovatas terræ cum pertinentiis: reddit per annum, xii^d. ad terminum supradictum, & faciet sectam curiæ. Johannes, filius Willielmi, tenet i bovatae terræ, et octo acras cum tofto et crofto: reddend. per annum, xvi^d. Et faciet sectam curiæ. Et erit præpositus Domini, nec possit dici contra eum qui alias fuit præpositus, et pater ejus similiter.*

“ *Summa ii^s. iii^d.*

“ *Cottarii.*

“ *Adam Avant, tenet i toftum cum gardino: reddendo per annum, xviii^d. Johannes Clericus, tenet i toftum cum gardino & unam culturam continentem tres rodas terræ: reddit per annum, ii^s. Alanus, filius Augustini, tenet i*

toftum cum gardino: reddendo per annum, xiiii^d. Thomas Swaine Porcarius, tenet i toftum cum gardino: reddendo per annum, xiiii^d. Ricardus de Warfe, tenet unum toftum cum gardino, & unam culturam necnon i acr. terræ: reddend. per annum, iii^s. iiii^d. Adam Socur, tenet i toftum cum gardino et unam rodam terræ: reddit per annum, xx^d. Adam, filius Tunnocke, tenet i toftum cum gardino: reddit per annum, xx^d. Adam Blakeman, tenet i toftum cum gardino: reddit per annum, ii^s. Rogerus ad Portam, tenet i toftum cum gardino, & unam culturam continentem v rodas terræ: reddit per annum, ii^s. vi^d.

“ Summa xviii^s. ii^d.

“ Schalinge.

“ Stephanus de Crumlocke, tenet i schalinge: reddendo per annum, xii^d. Willielmus de Otley, tenet i schalinge: reddend. per annum, xii^d. Johannes, filius Willielmi, tenet i schalinge: redd. xii^d. Idem tenet i placeam pro qua solebat reddere xii^d. sed aliquo tempore noluit reddere, xii^d.

“ Owstewycke.

“ Job. Faber, tenet i placeam cum crofto assignat. prope grangiam a decima: reddendo per annum, xv^d. Walterus de Warfe, tenet de ecclesia, unum toftum cum crofto: reddend. per annum, xii^d. Nicolaus Crumlocke, ut teneatur liber, reddit ecclesiæ, i^d. Willielmus de Grayn, reddit eodem modo, i^d.

“ Summa ii^s. v^d.

“ Johannes Master, solebat reddere eodem modo, i^d. sed non reddit modo. Alteragium (præter fœnum & portionem vicarii) valet communibus annis per annum, xii^d. Decima fœni totius parochiæ valet communibus annis per annum, xxv^s. Denarii S. Petri, x^s.

“ Vendicio Decimarum Garbarum.

“ Claipham..... xix^l. xv^s. iiii^d.

Ewstwicke xviii^l. iii^s. iiii^d.

Lawkland..... vii^l.

Decima herbagii iii^s.

Swarf c^s.

Newbr. XL^s.

Frister XL^s.

“ Summa xliiii^l. ii^s. vii^d.

“ Summa total. Extent. LX^l. xi^s.

“ Memorandum, quod Johannes, filius Willielmi de Claipham, habet ad nocumentum liberi tenementi domini rectoris ejusdem villæ unum clausum de Claiphamall infra Ebergarthe continentem x acras terræ sive prati, & plus: Item unum clausum continentem octo acras et plus. Et memorandum. quod quum Galfridus de Upsale prostravit illud clausum, Willielmus pater ipsius Johannes invenit xxiiii plegios, quod non levabit sepem circa prædictum clausum. Item idem Johannes et Oliva mater ejus habuit in Keseden unum clausum continentem xx acras et plus. Item, Robertus dict. Bewley habet unum clausum cum Shalinga continentem tres acras & plus.

“ Summa acrarum xliiii acr. & plus.

“ Item, memorandum quod M^r Henricus de Newarke, tunc Archidiaconus de Richmond levavit unum magnum clausum secundum statutum pro instaur. Et quam cito M^r Henricus adeptus fuit Decanatum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Beati Petri Ebor. prædict. Johannes cum suis complicitibus prostravit dictum clausum postquam Dominus Gerardus de Wippas promotus fuit ad dictum archidiaconatum nec postea fuit remedium impetratum, propter quod querantur & videantur instrumenta super hanc in Abbathia beatæ Mariæ Ebor. Et in eadem Abbathia quærantur et examinentur Troica de terris & Ecclesiis de Lonsdale.

	Procuration.	Den. S. Petri.	Synodal.	Pension solv. ad F. S. Martin & Pentec.
“ Ecclesia de Claipham . . .	xiii ^s . iiii ^d .	vi ^s . viii ^d .	ii ^s . viii ^d .	xxvi ^s . viii ^d .

“ Redditus et proficua Archidiaconat. Richmond. Ecclesiæ appropriata de Claipham.—Redd. vet. . . . XL^l. De novo . . . XLVI^l.

“ A. D. 1319. 13 E. II. The king remits the taxes due from certain towns, &c., among which is Clapham, on account of the losses they have sustained by an invasion of the Scots.”

The parish church, which was not the original Norman structure, but a substitution of late Gothic, with two slender angular columns, has lately been replaced by a respectable modern building, which, within at least, preserves much more of its ancient form than the conceit of modern architects will usually permit.

The following are the only memorials about it which I thought entitled to transcription :

On the Revd. . . . Place, Vicar of the Parish of Clapham.

Sarcophagi thalamis incumbit Christopher, Eheu !

Hic locus insitus continet ossa diu.

Place, Vicar once of this place, here doth lie :

Reader, hence well remember thou must die.

Thine end thou know'st not, nor how near it is:
 Think of another world, and love not this.
 Labour for death, death will not be said nay—
 Pastor and people, all must goe this way.
 Corpus non animam mors sternit, spiritus intrat
 Cœlum; dum corpus terra benigna tegit.

H. S. E.

T. Browne, A. B.

Clericus vere doctus,

Moribus simplex,

Probus, pacificus, pius.

Here Richard Balderstone lies down
 In peace, as we may hope.
 In life and conversation was
 To Heaven his full scope.
 His time was nothing, as some have been;
 His age was thirty-two;
 On the 11th of May he took his way
 To Heaven, as all should do,
 In one thousand seven hundred and forty-two.

Clapham Ch. *Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.*—Page 1751.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF CLAPHAM.

Temp. Collat.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
Pent. 1259.	D'ns. Amfridus	A. D'ni. de Richmond	
9 Oct. 1368.	D'ns. Will. de Walton	iidem	p' resig.
11 Junij, 1391.	D'ns. Adam Wylwra, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
	D'ns. Joh. de Derlington, vel	iidem	
19 Aug. 1394.	D'ns. Joh. de Beryngham	iidem	p' resig.
25 Mar. 1424.	D'ns. Joh. Sandall	iidem	p' resig.
	D'ns. Joh. Robinson, Cl.	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
1574. 1589.	Anthony Battersby Thomas Proctor	William Sandlay, Knt. By the induction of the Bp.	

The manor of Clapham was granted by Roger de Mowbray in a charter, S. D. to William de Clapham. In this instrument the boundaries of the manor, most of which are become obsolete, are thus described:

“A Lord's Seat (some elevated point, undoubtedly, named from the Mowbrays), & recta linea usque Faery Seat, & sic usque Arke de Ravenber, & sic usque ad Kirk de Ravenber, & deinde usque Roundpot ac Stagnum usque Saddleston super Akebank, & sic usque ad Coldenwells in Wescoe, deinde ad Skirtcross, & duplicem foveam de Green Boriber, & sic ad pedem de Fummaber Sike, & sic sursum prædictum Sike, usque Fummaber Stones.

“Test. Rob. de Wensbrough, Wulfurd Kipox, Rogero de Tendeo, Alfred de Mercio, Augustino de Ustwic, Olivero de Horton, Nic. de Otterburn, Car. de Cansfield, Radulpho Bellax, Will^o Dautry, Rolando de Lasse.”

This transaction must, I think, be assigned to one of the last years of Roger de Mowbray, the first, who died about the twenty-second of Henry II. There is no date of place any more than of time; but the intermixture of local surnames from the neighbourhood, as Austwic, Horton, Otterburn, Cansfield, with those of strangers, renders it probable that the

grant was made at Mowbray's castle of Burton, in Lonsdale, and the strangers were selected as witnesses from among the usual attendants of a great baron.

With respect to the boundaries of Clapham, as here expressed, nothing was more frequent than to denominate conspicuous and commanding points of rock, along the line of the fells, from the great lords who had accidentally seated themselves upon them. Of this, High Seat Morvile, one of the boundaries between Richmondshire and Westmoreland, may afford an example: and the term kirk was not unfrequently applied to perpendicular and wall-like rocks, in which the namers conceived themselves to have discovered some resemblance to a church. On the line of demarcation between the parishes of Bentham and Clapham is a very large artificial mount, called Robin Hood's But, which might have been expected to be mentioned as a feature sufficiently important to form a boundary. Whether it were intended for a barrow, or a fortified keep, I do not know, but should rather suppose the latter. I have already assigned the first grant of the manor of Clapham to the first Roger de Mowbray; it certainly could not be the second; because there is a grant from King John, A. R. 3., to Walter de Clapham (who must have been antecedently lord of the place), to hold a market here every Thursday; together with a fair *die Sabbati* (on Saturday) before Quadragesima Sunday, and two days following; on that of St. Philip and St. James, and three days following; on the festival of Mary Magdalen, and two days after; and on the eve of St. Matthew, and two days after. This is the most liberal indulgence of uproar and disorder I have ever met with; consisting, besides a weekly market, of thirteen days, without any exception of Sundays. Of this charter there is an *inseximus* and confirmation, granted at the instance of William Clapham, Esq., anno sexto Edw. VI.

The manor of Clapham appears to have been purchased of the Claphams by the Inglebys, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I.; for by deed, bearing date May 22, anno 3^o Car., John Ingleby, of Lawkland, Esq., confirmed the customs of Clapham; and, for the consideration of five hundred pounds, licensed the tenants to inclose, improve, and till the commons belonging to the same.

The manor-house and demesne, called Clapdale Hall, together with the north aisle of the parish church, appurtenant to it, is now the property of John Ingleby, of Lawkland, Esq.; but I cannot ascertain when the manor itself was sold out of the last family to its late and present lords, the Morleys. Josiah Morley, however, of Giggleswick, Esq., was seised of the manor of Clapham, to his death, A. D. 1783, and devised it to his nephew, the Rev. Thomas Wilson, who in consequence took the name of Morley. He died A. D. 1813; and his son, Thomas Wilson Morley, is the present lord.

The extensive manor of Newby, which carries the story of its recent separation from some other district in its name, is not mentioned in Domesday. Two other Newbys, one in Richmondshire, and the other on the confines of Richmondshire, are remarkable for the same circumstance. The manor of that name, which is now the subject of inquiry, extends in one direction at least eleven miles, and probably contains not less than eighty superficial miles, a large portion of which is of greater value to the grouse-shooter than even to the shepherd. It is separated, and probably was separated from the first, into two subdivisions, of which the lower and more cultivated was given by Walter Fitz Edmund to the monks of Furness, at a very early period, as the donation was confirmed successively by Richard I. and King John.

The higher division was said to have been given to the same house by William de Mowbray and Alice de Stavely; though I suspect that Mowbray's share in the transaction was that of confirming the donation of his feodatory, as chief lord.

To the same house Edward III., A. D. 1337, granted free warren in Newby, Hardacre, Selside, Southerscales, Winterscales, and Birkwith, all in the manor of Newby. After the dissolution of Furness Abbey, the manor of Newby was annexed, by act of parliament, to the duchy of Lancaster. In the fifteenth of Elizabeth was made an order of the duchy court,

that the tenants of this manor should furnish, when required, twenty able men and horses, to defend the Peel of Futher, and also to serve on the borders against Scotland. I suppose the first requisition to have been nothing more than a continuance of some ancient service due to their old landlords, the monks, to whom the duty of guarding the Peel of Futher belonged. Newby continued in the crown to the twenty-first of James I., when, on the 21st of October, in consideration of the good services of George, Duke of Buckingham, and the sum of three thousand pounds, it was granted in trust, for the use of that duke, to Sir Robert Pie, Knight, and Thomas Fotherby, Esq., rendering yearly a rent of one hundred and twelve pounds, fourteen shillings, and ninepence-halfpenny, in lieu of all services. In the year 1663, this reserved rent was granted by Charles II., among many other profuse donations, to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, whose descendant, by the mother's side, John, Duke of Montague, purchased the manor from the trustees of the Duke of Buckingham, about the year 1730. From the Montague family it passed, with the honour of Clitheroe, and other large estates, to the late Duke of Buccleugh, of whom it was purchased by James Farrer, of Clapham, Esq., the present lord. By the ancient custom of this manor, in failure of male issue, the eldest daughter succeeded to the tenant-right; and if a child were found by jury disobedient to his parents, he was not admitted to his ancestor's estate. To enforce an indeterminate duty, by such a penalty as that of disinherison, was surely to lodge too great a power in the hands of a jury; but it would scarcely be exerted, excepting when the acts of disobedience amounted to the breach of some perfect obligation.

Austwick (the Oustwick of Domesday) is so called from its eastern position with respect to Clapham. How or when this village, which at that time was the head of the barony, lost its pre-eminence, nowhere appears. It stands, like most of the other villages in Ewecross, sheltered to the north-east by the great line of fells which separates this county from Richmondshire: but Austwick is at the immediate foot of one of those rocky projections which form the great buttresses of Ingleborough, and not only shield the villages beneath from the cutting winds, but warm them by the reflection of the sunbeams from their bleached and rocky sides.

What I have learned of the manor of Austwick is this. In 1539 it belonged to Sir George Darcy, who levied a fine of it to Sir Arthur Darcy at that time. In 1547, Sir Arthur Darcy sold this manor for three hundred and seventy-four pounds, ten shillings, and two-pence; it was resold soon after, with the reservation of fourteen tenements, to John Redmayne (qu. of Thornton) for two hundred and thirty pounds, fourteen shillings, and eleven-pence. In 1551, this manor is found, by what means I know not, in the hands of the Duke of Suffolk, who, in that year, conveyed it to Sir John Yorke for the sum of eleven hundred pounds; but this was rather in the nature of a mortgage; for Sir John covenants that, on failure of repayment, on a certain day, the purchase made by him should become absolute, on the additional payment of three hundred and forty pounds. It seems probable that this purchaser resided some time at Austwick; for, in the possession of Major Ingleby, of that place, I saw his drinking-cup, an earthen stoop, tipped with silver, exactly resembling those formerly used in St. John's College, Cambridge. It is inscribed,

I. A. } 1562.
Y. }

However, in 1599, John Yorke once more sold Austwick to Sir Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, in Lancashire, chief justice of Chester, for twelve hundred pounds. In this family it continued till the year 1782, when it was purchased of the late Mr. Shuttleworth by James Farrer, Esq. But, in 1573, John Yorke sold the manor-house and demesne to..... Ingleby, whose descendant, John Ingleby, serjeant at law, a Catholic, was appointed baron of the Exchequer by James I.; after whose abdication he either resigned, or was displaced; and dying shortly after at Austwick Hall, was interred at Clapham, without any memorial.

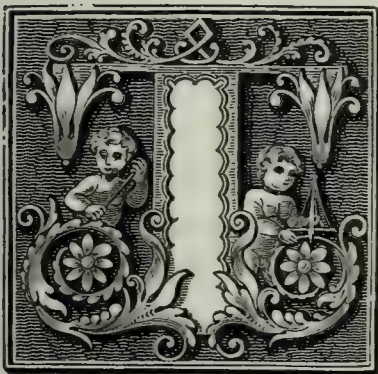
In this township is Lawkland Hall, which, from the year 1574, when it was purchased by

. . . . Ingleby, from John Yorke, has been the property and residence of the former family, a branch from the very ancient and respectable stock of Ripley. The consideration was 500*l*.

This is a spacious and respectable hall-house, of which part may seem to be as old as the purchase of the estate by the Inglebies, and the rest about the time of James I. In the drawing-room, among other portraits, is a half-length of an Ingleby, with laced night-cap, and turn-over, inscribed A.D. 1633, æt. 34; which must, I think, belong to John Ingleby, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Townley of Royle, Esq.: his third brother was Charles Ingleby, the judge. In the house was a small Catholic chapel, which, since the family became protestant, has been removed to a detached building in the neighbourhood.

Twistleton is understood to be part of the manor of Ingleton.

PARISH OF THORNTON IN LONSDALE.



THIS parish is divided from its parent Bentham by the Greta on the east, and by the common but almost imperceptible boundary of Yorkshire and Lancashire, which is also that of the parish of Tunstall, on the north and west. There can, I think, be little doubt that the church was erected under the influence of the Mowbrays; and it is some proof of their disinterestedness, that they allowed the common place of worship for several villages to be placed at a distance from their own castle, and on a site, though more elevated, yet more generally accessible to the parishioners.

The interior of this church, so far as any part of the first fabric remains, bears the same marks of early Norman architecture with its neighbours in the same wapentake. At the western end of the north side it has three circular arches with some enrichments, an appearance not often seen in the churches of this neighbourhood, where both arches and capitals are quite plain. Two arches eastward from these, as well as those on the south side, are evidently of later date, but with cylindrical columns: some of the arches, however, of this later part, are pointed. The tower is probably of the fifteenth century, and the rest of the fabric appears to have been modernized about the same time. The church must have been rather dark till of late years, when a profusion of light was admitted, by removing half the south wall, and glazing it in a style which has no more grace or symmetry than the front of a hot-house: so fatal is almost every touch of modern hands to our ancient buildings. This church is in a pleasing solitary situation, near the road from Ingleton to Kirkby Lonsdale.

The epitaphs which merit preservation are these:

Here lies the Body of Major John Redmayne, eldest Son to Sir John Redmayne, who departed this Life the 5th of April, A.D. 1680, in the 50th year of his age.

Here lieth a Mirror matchless in his Time
 For human Learning, and a great Divine;
 Firme in his Faith, and valiant for his King,
 Stout as an Ajax, just in every Thing;
 Well armed for death, he did for Mercy call;
 To be with Christ he knew was best of all.
 By his Example, therefore, spend your Hours,
 His bitter Cup is past—the next Turn's yours.

Here lieth the Body of Margaret Redmayne, Wife to Ralph Redmayne, Esq., who departed this Life the eleventh of January, A.D. 1701, in the 51st year of her age. She was a woman of a generous Disposition, courteous to all, kind to the poor.

Here lieth the Body of Ralph Redmayne, Esq., who departed this Life the 3rd day of March, Anno Domini 1703, in the 63rd yeare of his age.

Speake Tomb! can Brass, can Marble die?
They may, my sweaty Fears reply.
What then endures? Goodnesse alone
Survives the Brass—the Marble stone.
That, warms his Ashes here enshrined,
That, beams the Lustre of his Mind,
By this, his Name, his Coat doth stand
More famed than by the bloody Hand.
Let his last Generosity
To Altar, School, and Poverty,
For ever witness this; and dead,
With deathlesse Lawrels crowne his Head.
Thus will the Actions of the just
'Smell sweete, and blossome in the Dust.'

The arms of Redmayne are gules three cushions ermine. Crest a dexter hand couped at the wrist gules. Motto, SANS SANG NUL VICTORIE.

To the Memory of Edward Foxcroft, Esq. of Halsteads, in this Parish, who departed this Life, Oct. 31, 1784, aged 56; also of Margaret Foxcroft, his Widow, who departed this Life, July 12, 1812, aged 91.

This Monument was erected by their only surviving Son,
Thomas Hammond Foxcroft, Esq.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1735.

Thornton in Lonsdale Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF THORNTON LONSDALE.			
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
29 Sept. 1365	D'ns. Joh. Cauchon, Pbr.	A'd. Richm. p' lapsu'	p' resig.
29 Jan. 1377	Mr. Ric. de Grymesby, Cl.	Inglelard. Com. Bedford	p' resig.
10 Nov. 1382	D'ns. Will. de Sandesford, Cap.	Rex	p' resig.
26 Apr. 1391	D'ns. Robt. de Louthyr	{ Feoffat. Rob ^t . de Veer, Ducis }	p' resig.
3 Febr. 1392	D'ns. Joh. Foxe, Pbr.	Hibern.	
	D'ns. Will. Houke	idem	
26 July 1419	Mr. Ric. Stear	Joh. Dux Bedford	p' resig.
13 Febr. 1422	D'ns. Tho. Bradshawe, Cl.	idem	
		A'd. Richm. p' lapsum	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
32 Eliz. 27 Jany.	William Seaburne		
19 Nov. 1635	Thos. Bateson	Dean and Chapter of Worcester.	Death of T. B.
19 May, 1709	John Wargent, B. A.		
	John Ayerigg	ditto	Death of J. A.
	John Cock, A. M.		
5 May, 1724	John Clark	ditto	Death of J. C.
5 Feb. 1763	Isaac Le Tousey, A. M.	ditto	Death of I. Le T.
20 Aug. 1800	Robt. Hodgson	ditto	Death of R. H.
	Thomas Pooley		

Like all the lower parts of Ewecross, the surface about this place has much of the verdure of Craven, contrasted with the solemn colouring of Ingleborough, and the white scabrous front of Graygrath; but it is too near the skirts of these immense and attractive masses of matter

to be free from late frosts in spring, and early fogs in autumn. Where these circumstances are united, as here, with a fertile soil, the skies and the earth combine to point out a country for pasturage, and the fells above supply a hardy and excellent breed of sheep, which have only to change their quarters for about two miles, and as many months, in order to be fattened for the market.

I have already mentioned the name of Graygrath, derived from the Saxon *Græz* gray, and *Græot* soil; along the skirts of which, a wild and desolate, but interesting, road is carried from Ingleton to Dent, among fragments of rock tossed and dislocated in every direction, and inspiring the mind with those feelings of desolation and seclusion, so pleasing when united with the idea of help and comfort at hand; so terrific, where no limit is perceived or known.

Near the source of the mountain torrent, which descends along the skirt of Graygrath, is the well-known cavern of Yordas, which appears to be nothing more than the genitive case of *Yordas*, the name of a Saxon; perhaps the first person who discovered, or took shelter within it. This cavern is more striking when seen without than within; the unfeathered desolation and gloom around, the wide yawn of its mouth, and the instantaneous darkness which takes place immediately beyond, especially if contrasted by strong sunshine, have a powerful effect upon the mind. But, though winding far into the mountain, Yordas never expands into a lofty or spacious cave; and he who takes the pains to explore it with lights will not be much better rewarded than if he pursued, for the purposes of amusement, the windings of an abandoned lead mine.

The church of Thornton is dedicated to St. Oswald, and it is appropriated to the dean and chapter of Worcester; but the rectory continues to be charged in the king's books, while the vicarage is not, which induces me to believe that the appropriation is later than the general valuation under Henry VIII. The rectory is valued at 28*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; and the clear yearly value of the vicarage, as certified to the commissioners of Queen Anne, was 66*l.* 10*s.* The principal family which can be traced in this parish were the Redmaynes, whose epitaphs are already given; and in defect of any other eminent native of the place, I should be glad to assign to this branch of the family Dr. Richard Redmayne, the first master of Trinity College, Cambridge, a timid and temporizing man, who secretly lived a protestant, and openly died one. On the whole, as he was certainly a northern man, and as his name does not appear in the well-traced pedigree of the Redmaynes of Levens, I think the probability that he was born at Thornton very considerable.

TOWNSHIP OF BURTON, OTHERWISE CALLED BLACK BURTON, AND BURTON IN LONSDALE.

The word Burton, qu. Burgh town, always puts an antiquary upon inquiring for a Saxon fortification, of so ancient date as to have given name to the village. The remains of such a fortress are here very conspicuous, though it may be doubted whether they are the work of that early period. For all which we certainly know on the subject is, that at this Burton was the seat and capital of the honour of the Mowbrays. The remains of their castle consist in nothing more than vast earthworks (a lofty keep, with the usual rampart surrounding a bailey), which may belong either to the Saxon or Norman period. The situation is very commanding, and very judiciously selected.

The summit of Ingleborough would, indeed, have commanded views infinitely more expanded, but the greater part of them commanded not the territories of Mowbray; and the warm bottom of Bentham would have afforded more warmth and shelter, but it would have commanded no views whatever. The object, however, of a baron, was to discover on a

habitable level a site which would overlook his domains, and this object was completely attained at Burton.

Immediately to the south of the castle, in a deep and woody bottom, is the Greta, hid in overhanging wood; to the north-east, the enormous mass of Ingleborough, with Ingleton and Clapham skirting along its sides; to the west, considerable portions of Lonsdale; and to the south, the part of the Mowbray Fee which touches on the boundaries of Bowland.

The earliest record which I have met with of the Mowbrays, as lords of this extensive district, is a fine of the reign of King John, but without date of the year, between William de Mowbray and Adam de Staveley.

“Hæc est finalis concordia inter Wil. de Mowbray et Adamum de Staveley; nempe quod prædictus Adam recognovit prædicto Wilhelmo totam forestam suam in Lonsdale, cum pertinentus, liberam et quietam, adeo ut omnes feræ silvestres & aves alias capientes remaneant prædicto Wilhelmo in perpetuum. Secundum autem quod prædictus Wilhelmus de Mowbray concessit prædicto Adamo & hæredibus ejus, de dono suo, quod capere possit leporem & lupum cum canibus in prædicta foresta.”

This seems to have been a kind of partition of the rights of free chase, between these two chieftains, by which Mowbray, the chief lord, reserved to himself the stag (which, I suppose, is meant by *fera silvestris*) and the hawk, while the mesne lord was contented to chase the hare, and, what was then accounted a privilege, to destroy the wolf. At so late a period was that formidable animal found in the wapentake of Ewecross.

At Burton it is proved by records that the Mowbrays occasionally resided; and in the reign of Edward II. the castle was in sufficient repair to require the appointment of a governor. But in the 43d Edw. III. Burton castle seems to have been abandoned, and to have been in a state of ruin, from which it never recovered. For by an *Inq. P. M. Jo. de Mowbray*, it appears that on the day of his death he held the site of the manor of Burton, in Lonsdale, called *le Motehall*, and *Castlehowe*, and a certain place called *Lyndholme*, and another place called *Renshalls*, all which were holden of the king in capite.

In the 35 of Edw. I., a charter for a market and fair at this place was obtained by John de Mowbray.

“Rex, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse, et hac carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et fideli nostro, Johanni de Mowbray, quod ipse et hæredes sui in perpetuum habeant unum mercatum singulis septimanis, apud manerium suum de Burton in Lonsdale, et unam feriam ibidem per singulis annis, in tres dies duraturam;—videlicet, in die Pentecostes et per duos dies proxime sequentes, et unam aliam feriam ibidem singulis annis per tres dies duraturam; viz. in vigilia, et in die, et crastino Sancti Jacobi Apostoli. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus W. Eboracensi Archiepiscopo, Angliæ Primate; W. Coventrensi et Lichfeldiensi, W. Wigornensi, et J. Carleolensi, Episcopis; Henrico de Lacy Comite, Guidone de Bello Campo, Comite Warwicæ, Hugone le Despenser, &c.

“Dat. per manum nostram apud Karleolum, xx die Martii, per ipsum Regem.”

Among the escheat rolls, 35th of Edw. III., is the following curious survey of Burton Chase.

“The jurors say that the miles and bounds of the Chase of Burton in Lonsdale begin at Langbrigs, towards the west, between the county of Lancaster and the county of York; from Langbriggs to Donnigill, and so from the heads of Donnigill usque le Pykes de Graygreth, and so by Ulfcockwald and the bounders of Dent, between the lands of John de Mowbray, and Henry, son of Hugh; then to Crichstanes, to Gemesike, and from Gemesike to Caldeld super Camb, and so from Caldeld super Camb to the top of Penigent, between the fee of the aforesaid John de Mowbray, and Henry de Percy, and from Penigent to Durelakehege, and so by the bounders between the fee of the said John and Henry de Percy to Youcrosse, and from Youcrosse to Whethingstan, to a certain place called Laryeman Grave, between the fee of the aforesaid John de Mowbray and Henry de Percy; and so by Knotterount to Caldeston, between the fee of the aforesaid John and the Earl of Lincolne, and from Caldeston to a certain place, which is called Harlaw, and le Longs de Brownmode, between the county of Lancaster and the county of York, and so by Fourstanes unto Kirkbeks, and from Kirkbeks to the water called Whenig, and so to Little Wath, and from Little Wath by Ravencrosse, to Wenyngton and Grythawe, and from Grythawe to Langebrigs.”

This survey evidently includes, under the style of Burton Chase, all the wapentake of Ewecross, with the exception of the parish of Sedbergh. Many of the names which mark the boundaries are to me, and probably to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, at present

unknown; but Ewecross, which is one of them, evidently gave name to the wapentake, and as it was the boundary of the Percy Fee in Craven, and that of Mowbray in Lonsdale, was probably at the point of separation in the line of the road from Giggleswick to Clapham, a very convenient site for holding the wapentake courts.

I greatly distrust the accuracy of my copy, as to the orthography of proper names, and it may not, perhaps, be thought a very improbable conjecture, that Knotterount, which is one of the meres between the fee of Lacy Earl of Lincoln in Bowland and that of Mowbray, may have been originally written Knotboland, or Bowland Knotts, a very conspicuous and well-known chain of rocks in that precise situation.

In the last returns of population, A. D. 1811, Thornton and Black Burton, the only townships in the parish, were numbered together, and found to consist of 1,152 souls.

PARISH OF SEDBERG.



THIS is a very extensive, though neither very populous nor fertile tract, commencing where the Lune turns to the north-west, and running far up in the hills to the source of the Rothay. From the warmth, the softness, and fertility, even of Upper Lunesdale, the transition to the vale of Rothay is certainly very unfavourable; the land rises rapidly, and the soft features of the former are not compensated by any very bold or striking appearances in the latter, with the exception of Howgill, which is certainly a noble object.

But this is the fate of all the northern vales, that as the level rises and the streams diminish, the climate of course grows colder, the mountains in some degree lose their importance, the herbage degenerates into brown and cheerless bent grass, while the villages assume a meaner appearance, are worse built, and kept with less attention to neatness. Yet the immediate neighbourhood of Sedberg is far from being unfruitful; and the situation of the church, though, as usual, near the lower extremity of the parish, was, in this respect, very judiciously chosen. One feature about the place seems to point out the etymology of the name. This is a lofty conical hill rising immediately above the town, and on the skirt of Howgill; but evidently artificial, and the keep of a Saxon fortification. This, therefore, was the berg, and its founder Sadda, a true Saxon personal name, must have furnished the first syllable. Sedberg, therefore, is the berg or fortified hill of Sadda. But as all local names thus compounded refer to the first colonization of the country by the Saxons, it is no matter of wonder, if, while the name remains, all memory of the person has long since perished. I have already assigned my reasons for believing that this parish was taken out of that of Kirkby Lonsdale, to the rural deanery of which it still belongs. At the time of Domesday, it was dependent on the superior manor of Whittington; was surveyed as containing four carucates, and like all the rest of this country, was part of the Terra Regis. But according to a pedigree, on which Thoresby, on account of his personal interest in it, placed a high value,

“Aykrith, a noble baron, was lord of Dent, Sedberg, &c. in the time of Kneut, the Dane, and he had a son Arkill, lord of Dent, Sedbergh, &c. in the tyme of Saint Edward the Confessor, as appears by Domesday book *.”

* Duc. Leod. p. 71.

I have not been so fortunate as to discover any confirmation of this statement in Domesday, but in the annotations to the ancient genealogical roll of the reign of Henry VI., printed by Gale, it is said there was an Aykfrith *qe fut seignor de Askrig, &c. ; les queux seignouries, apres son descesse descende Arkyl sicome plus plainement appeint par le livre de Domesday.* Now from these two persons appear to have descended two lines; the first of whom, from the place of their abode, assumed the name of Thoresby, and the second that of Staveley; and of this latter was Adam de Staveley, who lived in the earlier part of Henry III.; for, according to the same authority, *Il estoit seignor & baron de Stavelay, Dent, & de Sadberg, & morust l'an de grace, Mil. CCXXV. & de regne le Roi Henry teirce disme.* There is also collateral evidence abundantly sufficient to prove that the Staveleys, at this period, were possessed of large property in the wapentake of Ewecross. In 35th Henry III., free-warren was granted to Henry Fitz Ranulph, amongst other manors in Sadberg, Denet, and Garsdale. Now this Henry certainly married Alice, daughter and heir of Adam de Staveley. In this line, afterwards denominated Fitz Hugh, these manors continued down to Henry, lord Fitz Hugh, who died A. D. 1424; and in the inquisitio post mortem of his son, William, lord Fitz Hugh, who died 31st Henry, the manors of Dent and Sedberg are for the first time omitted. The chain is now broken, and all that I know farther on the subject is, that in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII., Edward Stanley, afterwards Lord Monteagle, was lord of one moiety of the manor of Sedberg.

The account of the early property of the Thoresby family in this valley is farther confirmed by the circumstance, that Denton (by which is to be understood the modern Dent), though in another valley than either Reethe or Askrig, between which it is interposed, is surveyed as the property of Thorphin; and by Thorphin can scarcely be meant any other person than he who, in the genealogy already cited, is named Thorphin de Thoresby, the son of Dolphin, the son of Gospatric, the son of Arkyl, the son of Aykfrith.

Incredulous as long experience has taught me to be with respect to the first steps in descents of this antiquity, yet as there is no internal improbability to rebut the external evidence, though there may be some inaccuracies about it, I am inclined to believe the general story. That Sedberg and Dent therefore remained from the time at which they were granted out by the crown, to the third century after, in the posterity of Aykfrith, being admitted, we may be allowed, in the next place, to conjecture, with the highest degree of confidence, that the church, which was not founded in the time of Domesday, was the work of one of these early lords. But as it is a counterpart of the other churches of Ewecross wapentake, which remain in their pristine state, as Horton, Ingleton, Thornton, and is marked by the same peculiarity of cylindrical, though not massy columns, and semicircular arches, which belong to the æra of Roger de Mowbray, the first, one of the most devout and munificent men of his age; it is scarcely to be supposed that any of them were built without his countenance and help. In the next century, if any presumption can be raised on the circumstance of being seized of the advowson, this manor must have been vested in Geoffry le Scrope, founder of the Scropes, of Masham; for in the year 1330, A. 3rd Edward III., is a letter to P. bishop of Præneste, and vice-chancellor of the Papal court, from the king himself, praying his interest with the Pope, to confirm the appropriation of this church to the abbey of Coverham, which had been almost ruined in the late incursions of the Scots.

Edwardus, &c.

Compatientes paupertati dilectorum nobis in Christo, abbatis & conventus de Coverham, Ordinis Præmonstratens. Eborum diocesis, qui per frequentes Scotorum hostiles aggressus in possessionibus et rebus ad eandem abbatiam spectantibus, aliosque adversantis fortunæ eventus in tantum vastati sunt et destructi, ærique suppositi alieno, quod de dispersione canonicorum, ibidem Deo servientium verisimiliter formidatur, nisi in celerius per fidelium præsidia subveniatur, remedio opportuno. Verum quia dilectus et fidelis noster, Galfridus le Scrope, eorundem abbatis et conventus depressionem considerans, eis advocationem ecclesiæ de Sadberg, dictæ diocesis (quæ per duos rectores solita est gubernari) sua liberalitate donavit, et discretus vir archidiaconus Richemundiæ in ecclesia Eborum, loci ordinarius, ad quem institutio et destitutio pertinet, infra archidiaconatum prædictum, et uniandi et appropriandi, ut

dicitur potestas; eandem ecclesiam eisdem abbati et conventui et successoribus suis appropriavit, juris ordine qui in ea parte requiritur observato, ut ex ipsius emolumentis eorum indigentiae providere valeant et incumbentia eis onera supportare paternitatem vestram requirimus et rogamus quatenus petitionem eorundem abbatis et conventus, super aliquibus appropriationem prædictum tangentibus, quam dilectus nobis magister Petrus Vaurelli, vobis si placet, exhibebit, penes Dominum summum Pontificem, (cui super hoc literas nostras deprecatorias destinamus) promovere velitis, &c.

Dat. apud turrin Londoniæ, decimo die Februarii.

The Tower records furnish the following preparatory instruments.

R. &c. omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod pro bono et laudabili servicio quod dilectus et fidelis noster, Galfridus le Scrop, capitalis justic. noster, d'no E. nuper Regi Angl. patri nostro, et nobis hactenus impendit, et nobis indies impendere non desistit, dedimus et concessimus eidem Galfrido, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, advocationem medietatis Ecclesie de Sadberg in Lonesdale, que fuit Andree de Harcla, et que, p forisfact. ejusdem Andree, ad manus dicti patris nostri, tanquam escaeta sua devenit, et sic in manu nostra existit, Habend. et tenend. eidem Galfrido et heredibus suis, de nobis et heredibus nostris, ac aliis capitalibus dominis feodi illius, p eadem servicia, p que dicta advocatio dicte medietatis tenebatur antequam ad manus dicti patris nostri sic devenit imperpetuum. In cujus, &c.

T. R. apud Ebor. xxviii. die Febr. p breve de privato sigillo. Pat. 2 Ed. III.

R. omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod, pro bono et laudabili servicio quod dilectus et fidelis noster, Galfridus le Scrop, capital. justic. noster, d'no E. nuper Regi Angl. patri nostro et nobis hactenus impendit, et nobis indies impendere non desistit, concessimus et licentiam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eidem Galfrido le Scrop, quoad ipsa tres bovatas terre, cum pertinentiis in Sadberg in Lonesdale, et advocacionem ecclesie ejusdem ville, que de nobis tenentur in capite, ut dictus G. dare possit et assignare dilectis nobis in Christo abbati et conventui de Coverham, habend. et tenend. eisdem abbati et conventui, et successoribus suis, p certis cantariis at aliis elemosinis, p animabus antecessorum nostrorum et antecessorum ejusdem Galfridi, faciend. et sustentand. juxta ordinacionem prefati Galfridi in hac parte faciend. Ita tamen quod idem Galfridus et heredes sui faciant nobis et heredibus nostris pro predictis abbati et conventu et successoribus suis, servicia de predictis terra cum pertinentiis et advocacione, debita et consueta. Et eisdem abbati et conventui, quod ipsi predictam terram cum pertinentiis, et advocacionem predictam, a prefato Galfrido recipere et ecclesiam illam appropriare, et eam in proprios usus tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis predictis imperpetuum, tenore presentium. Similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponend. edito non obstante, nolentes quod predictus Galfridus vel heredes sui, aut predicti abbas et conventus, seu successores sui, r'one premissorum, p nos vel heredes nostros, Justic. Esc. Vic. aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros quoscunque, opponent'. molestentur in aliquo seu graventur.

In cujus rei, &c. T. R. apud Ebor. xxviii. die Febr. p breve de privato sigillo. Pat. 2 Edw. III.

In consequence of the king's petition, the appropriation of the church of Sedberg was confirmed almost as a matter of course by the Papal court, and continued a parcel of the possessions of Coverham abbey, to the dissolution, when it was valued as follows :

De Decimus rectoriæ de Sedberwe, viz. Granorum 10^s. Lanæ & Agnorum 30^l. Fœni 40^s. per ann. 41^l. 10^s.

So stands the account in the Registrum Honoris de Richmond, but it is plain, that 9^l. has been omitted before the shillings, under the account of tithe corn; and even this supplement leaves us to infer, that no great quantity of grain was then grown in this extensive parish. Yet about eighty years before, the burgesses of Richmond complained that their market was ruined by the increased cultivation of corn in this parish and neighbourhood; for heretofore they said it ranked among its frequenters

Tam mercatores et artifices, extranei et forinseci et aliæ gentes de partibus, eandam villam, circumstantibus de Comitatibus Lancastriæ, Cumbriæ, et Westmorelandiæ, ductores et vectores granorum et panis de comitatibus Lancastriæ, Cumbriæ, et Westmorelandiæ, ac de partibus de Lonesdale, Craven, Dent, et Sedberg, in quibus frugum copię tunc non crescebat. But that of late the inhabitants of those countries de vastis et moris suis terram fertilem, frumentum et alia blada, plus solito producentem fecerunt.

In opposition to this statement, it will appear, that at the time of the dissolution, when the estimate was made, and estimates of tithes, it must be remembered, are always made upon the actual produce, little more than 200 acres of corn land were in cultivation, throughout a parish containing above a hundred square miles of land. This may be made out as follows: Oats are the cheapest species of grain, and must have been that which was principally cultivated here: but we learn from Fleetwood's Chronicon Preciosum, that at this time the average price of a quarter of oats was 3^s. 4^d. The tithe, therefore, of the parish of Sedberg would amount to sixty quarters; multiply by ten, for the actual produce, and we have six hundred; which, at three-quarters per acre, will leave 200 acres cultivated for grain. The solution of the difficulty appears to be this. The complaint of the burgesses of Richmond was well-founded when made: great quantities of high and barren land had

been thrown into cultivation, and succeeded for a time; but such soils have a perpetual tendency to relapse into a state of nature, and in the interval of eighty years had been permitted so to relapse.

But to return, the present church of Sedberg, though the windows have been modernized, retains within much of the original fabric; but whether by negligence or whim, in the original architect, it is marked by one deformity, peculiar, so far as I know, to itself; which is, that there is one column more on the north side than the south, so that at whatever point the spectator is placed, obliquity and disproportion present themselves.

The following inscriptions appear in various parts.

In the year 1744, Gratitude obliged the Parishioners of Sedbergh to erect this Monument, in Memory of Brathwaite Otway, Esq. their generous Benefactor; whose singular Humanity, Beneficence, and Integrity, ought never to be forgotten. When Bluecaster was inclosed with an intent to take it from them, and many impositions took place, He voluntarily defended their Cause at his own Expense, and with great assiduity recovered their Rights, and firmly established them in their ancient Properties. A judicious and noble Patriot of his Country, a strenuous Defender of the Poor, and an ardent Lover of Justice; a bright and shining Example to the rich and potent, whose amiable Conduct justly merits their Imitation.

This inscription is placed on a monument near the altar.

In pious Memory of the worshipping Sir John Otway, Knight, Vice-Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham, late one of the Readers of Gray's Inn, and one of his Majesty King Charles the Second's Council, learned in the Law, to whom he was very instrumental in his happy Restoration. He lived much beloved, and died much lamented, the 15th of October, 1693, in the 74th year of his age. In Memory of him, his sorrowful Lady hath caused this Monument to be erected.

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend Posthumus Wharton, descended from the Family of Wharton-Hall, and Mary his Wife, daughter of Sir John and Lady Otway. She died at Thorns, Sept. 7, 1690, aged 31. And he, having been Master of the Free School in this Place upwards of thirty years, on y^e 25th day of March, 1714, aged 73.

To the Memory likewise of Margaret their Daughter, Widow of Samuel Saunders, D. D. also Master of the said School for an equal Period of Time, and Vicar of Wheldon and Hutton Bushel, in this County. He died (and lies buried at Westminster), Nov. the 1st. 1741, aged 58, She, June 6th, 1776, aged 86. They had two Daughters, the elder of whom, Margaret, died unmarried, on the 18th of April, 1750, aged 36; the other, who caused this Monument to be erected, married to Wynne Bateman, D. D. also Master for six and thirty Years of the said School; and with what Success and Credit he discharged that Office, let his Scholars, dispersed through the World, say for him. He died, May the 17th, 1782, aged 68.

Rachel, his Widow, younger Daughter of the aforesaid Samuel Saunders, died much lamented, Aug. 20, 1802, aged 86.

Here lieth interred, Margaret, younger Daughter of Wynne Bateman, D. D. and Rachel his Wife, who died unmarried, Nov. 22d, 1805, aged 54.

On a brass plate are the following lines, by Posthumus Wharton, in memory of Mary, his wife.

Mas foris et Matrona domi, non ficta Poetis
 Pandora, at veri numine facta Dei
 Sexus uterque dedit Palmam tibi quæque beatas,
 Dant divisa alias juncta fuere tibi.
 Quam vellem, supplesse vices si fata tulissent
 Credo Maje ast jure, et te placuisse Deo,
 Sed mihi summa Dies, cum lumina clausurit hæres,
 Hac ipsa, jubeo ut conglomerarer humo.

Christopher Hull, B. D. formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Master of the Free Grammar School of Sedbergh, and Rector of Aspiden, in Herts, who died the 3rd of January, 1799, in the 59th year of his age.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1777.

Sedberg Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF SEDBERGE.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
19 Apr. 1399	D'ns. Joh. de Popilton Fr. Elyas de Boghland Fr. Cuth. de Rydmer Fr. Joh. de Lynton	Abb. & Con ^{tus} de Coverham iidem iidem iidem	p' resig. p' mort.
29 March, 1434	Fr. Joh. Wenslawe, (5 ^l . p. f.)	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
1554	Thomas Atkinson	Master of Trin. Coll. Camb.	
3 Sept. 1579	Egid Wigington	ditto	
30 Aug. 1585	Adam Colclough	The Crown	
21 Sept. 1610	Edward Hampson		
1613	George Harrison	Master of Trin. Coll. Camb.	Death of E. H.
1615	Joseph Wigborne	ditto	
1624	Benjamin Hinton	ditto	Death of J. W.
1637	Robert Cademan	ditto	Res. of B. H.
1660	Thomas Briscoe	ditto	Res. of R. C.
1682	Leonard Burton	ditto	Death of T. B.
1727	Jonathan Rose	ditto	Res. of Thomas
1741	Thomas Lambert, A. M.	ditto	Death of J. R.
1746	Joseph Driffield, A. B.	ditto	Cess. of T. L.
1754	Wynne Bateman	ditto	
1754	John Meryett	ditto	{ Deprivation of Joseph Driffield
1764	Marwood Place, B. D.	ditto	Death of J. M.
1766	William Gawthropp	ditto	Cess. of M. P.
1798	Daniel Milford Peacock, A. M.	ditto	Death of W. G.

In the church-yard are the carcasses of two vast yew-trees, now almost in the last period of decay, and in all probability coeval with the church itself.

By a member of St. John's College, in Cambridge, Sedberg can scarcely be visited without an affectionate remembrance of its connexion with that venerable foundation. The grammar-school of this place, in the patronage of that society, and farther connected with it, by proprietary foundation, has long flourished under the erudition of many succeeding masters, and produced many sound and excellent scholars. With the University of Cambridge, since its late declension as a classical seminary, it has formed a temporary and general connexion, in consequence of the superior talents of Mr. Dawson, as a teacher of mathematics. Still I could, for the sake of the college, and for that of the living and of the dead, which this seminary has sent forth to adorn both that and other colleges, be glad to hail this place as classic ground; but in the taste and fashion of education, as well as all other things, there are revolutions, which interest itself cannot control. Forgetting, therefore, what it is, and recalling from more distant times the names of both the Barwicks, let me next commemorate either the living or the recently departed ornaments of this seminary. Dr. George Mason, late Bishop of Man; Dr. Walker King, now Bishop of Rochester; Sir Isaac Pennington, late Professor of Physic at Cambridge; Dr. Thomas Kipling, Dean of Peterborough; Dr. William Cookson, Canon of Windsor; Mr. Thomas Starkie, late Fellow of St. John's, and now Vicar of Blackburn, the Senior Wrangler of his year; the witty and elegant Thomas Wilson, B.D.; and above all, Dr. William Craven, Master of St. John's

College, who to the attainments of a profound scholar added the humility of a saint, and to the manners of a gentleman the simplicity of a child.

The first public notice of this school with which I am acquainted is in an epistle of Ascham, which contains a short and elegant account of the founder, the foundation, and the first master.

Ornatissimo viro Roberto Holgato, Præsuli Landaffensi; pro collegio.

Optime semper hii de rep. merentur ornatissime Præsul, qui ut publicæ juventutis animi atque mores fingerentur nullum aliquem privatum sumptum nimis magnum esse judicant. Ex hujus enim initiis atque fundamentis et remp. florere et privatam sibi laudem excitare rectissime quidem sentiunt. Cujus præclari facti atque instituti laudem cum dominatione tua, quod nos omnes intelligimus, licet non parem, communem tamen ante aliquot annos commeruit piæ memoriæ vir D. Rogerus Luptonus, qui scholam publicam, ubi literis et humanitate juvenus excoleretur apud Sedbarienses instituit, institutam prædiolo quodam ad ludimagistrum sustentandum donavit donatum nostri fidei ac quasi gubernationi commissit ac commendavit. Huic scholæ nos nuper præfecimus honestum moderatum et eruditum virum R. Hebil: Hic, cum sentit, nonnullam injuriam de prædicto isto per Blandum quendam et Couperum homines apud suos et opum et amicorum copia potentes, sibi intentari, perfecit ut nos nostris literis dominationem tuam rogaremus, ne qua vis aut injuria huic scholæ imponatur, sed ita prudentiæ tuæ auctoritas horum hominum libidinem reprimat et coerceat, ut hinc reliqui discant, quid sit in scholas et otia juventutis, quæ sunt ipsa melioris reipublicæ fundamenta impetum facere: id quod si feceris, nos, literas, et remp. uno hoc beneficio multum obligabis. Universam causam fusius enarrabit is qui hos perfert literas, cui ut fidem adhibeas vehementer dominationem tuam rogamus.

This letter is without date; but must, of course, be placed between 1537, the year of Holgate's consecration, and 1544, that of his translation to the see of York. He was then lord president of the North, in which capacity alone he could exercise any jurisdiction at Sedberg. But it is probably to be assigned to one of the last years in that interval, as the admission of Heblethwaite to a fellowship in St. John's is thus recorded in the college books: Rob. Hebylthwaite admissus Socius Coll. Joh. A°. 30 Hen. VIII.: and it is not very likely that he would be appointed to so important a situation very soon after his election.

The Blands were a family of considerable account at Sedberg. Of these I find that Richard de Bland, together with John Todde and John Whitehode, both of Sedberg in Lonsdale, was pardoned for the death of John Stokedale of Middleton in Lonsdale, 5th Rich. II*. I cannot ascertain the person against whose oppressions this complaint was made, nor is it of much importance: but it is the boast of Sedberg to have produced from the same house a learned and pious martyr. This was John Bland, M. A., rector of Adesham in Kent, of whom Fox says,

"That he was a man so little borne for his owne commoditie, that no part of his life was separated from the common and public utilitie of all men. For his first doings were there employed to the bringing up of children in learning and virtue. Under whom were trained divers towardlie young men whiche even at this present doe handsomely flourish. In the number of whom is Doctor Sands, a man of singular learning and worthinesse, as may well beseem a scholler meet for such a schoolmaster, whom I here gladlie name for his singular gifts of vertue and erudition†."

The living of Adesham is a valuable rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and there can be little doubt that Bland was promoted to it by Archbishop Cranmer for his learning and virtue: but under the change which happened after the death of Edward VI., talents and virtues like his were equivalent to the greatest crimes. There is extant in Fox a long narrative of his sufferings, in a letter to his father, who must of course have been of the same religious sentiments with himself, and probably the person complained of by Roger Ascham. This good man, with three others, was burnt at Canterbury, July 12th, A. D. 1555.

From Heblethwaite, the first master, I am compelled to pass over an interval of nearly eighty years, when I find Sedberg school under the care of a man distinguished by wit and talents, but deficient in industry. Of this man, Gilbert Nelson, an original and excellent portrait, as he appeared about the year 1625, has been drawn by Dr. Peter Barwick, in the well written life of his brother, Dr. John Barwick, who was Nelson's pupil.

Cum Johannes multum temporis lusisset sub præceptoribus neque admodum sedulis neque admodum doctis, tandem ad scholam Sedbergensem in Agro Ebor. jam grandior factus concessit. Ibi habuit ingenii formatorem Gilbertum

* Thoresby's Ducatus, App. p. 584, first edition.

† Vol. ii. p. 1512.

Nelsonum virum sane optimum, si satis in docendo gnavus et assiduus fuisset. Verum cum ex scholæ redivitibus vix satis haberet unde uxorem et familiam aleret, sacerdotio insuper operam dedit, cum non levi scholæ detrimento. Latinas literas, quoties discipulis suis adesse potuit bene quidem docuit; Græcas tantum mediocriter. Erat sane homo suavissimis moribus et festivo ingenio, unde quicquid solet esse in discendo tædii aut asperitatis multum ille lepidis commentatiunculis lenivit et difficilioribus studiis gratiam et jucunditatem conciliavit. Miri gestiebant discipuli, quoties institutor quemvis e dramaticis poetis, præsertim vero Terentium aut Plautum sibi in manus interpretandum sumeret. Quicquid enim in illis rudiorum captui difficile aut arduum videbatur illud tot facetiis et salibus condiebat ut in istius doctrinæ studium miro amore omnes raperentur, quibus vel micam bonæ indolis inesse contigit. Et, ut poetarum mentem, sive comici illi erant, sive tragici, penitius et luculentius aperiret, quos ad hoc idoneos noverat, animi oblectandi causa, socco aut cothurno incedere dramaticasque personas sustinere subinde docuit, absque quo studio auditores suos vitæ monasticæ aut eremiticæ institutis se aptos forsitan reddere posse censuit at reipublicæ muniis obeundis minime idoneos aut rerum usui habiles.

The school appears to have been ill endowed during the first century after its foundation: in Ascham's epistle the lands belonging to it are styled prædiolum; and in Nelson's time they were inadequate to the maintenance of a family without the aid of an ecclesiastical cure. Whether it has been increased by subsequent donations, or by an advance of rents disproportioned to the relative prices of the necessaries of life, to such an amount as to afford a temptation to indolence, I do not know.

I must now step over another interval to Posthumus Wharton, A. M., admitted to that degree A. D. 1674, fellow of St. John's College; and said in the inscription on his gravestone to have been of the ducal family of Wharton. He died, and was succeeded by

Samuel Saunders, S. T. P., A. D. 1720; and he by

William Broxholme, fellow of the same college, S. T. B., A. D. 1740. His successor was

Wynne Bateman, S. T. P., A. D. 1764; who was followed by

Christopher Hall, S. T. B.

The present master is Samuel Stephens, A. M.

There was a time when the inhabitants of Sedberg and Dent rendered themselves formidable to their sovereign. This was in the pilgrimage of grace, when, at the first dawn of reformation, these rude mountaineers, with those of Richmondshire, Westmoreland, and Durham, rose in arms to redress the grievances of the day. In answer to their demands, Henry did not disdain to address an answer, composed, as it is reported, by himself. The strain is lofty and indignant, but the insurgents had rendered themselves formidable enough to be reasoned with even by a king.

"And here," said the highly offended but half intimidated monarch, "in this final point which ye our commons of Westmorland, Cumberland, Richmondshire, Craven, Dent, Sedbere, and all other places that have been seduced into this insurrection, do desire, we verily think that the rest of all our whole commons of many countreys, to whom ye be in manner but an handful, will greatly disdain and not bear it, that ye take upon you to set order to us and them, and especially to us, being sovereign lord to you both. And that you (being rebels) would make them as bearers and partakers of your mischief, willing them to take pardon for insurrections which they never minded, but, like true subjects, on the contrary, have both with heart and deed been ready at our call to defend us and themselves. And now, for our part, as to your demands, we let you wit that pardon of such things as you demand lyeth only in the will and pleasure of the prince; but it seemeth by your lewd proclamations and safe conducts, that there be among you which take upon them the parts of kings and counsellors, which neither by us, nor by the general consent of our realm, have been admitted to any such room. What arrogance is then in those wretches (he had before called them brutes and inexpert folk) to presume to raise you our subjects without commission or authority, yea, and against us, under a coloured cloak of our wealth, and in our name. Wherefore we let all you our said subjects again wit, that, were it not that our princely heart cannot reckon this your shameful insurrection and most ingrate and unnatural rebellion to be done of malice or rancour, but rather of a lightness given in manner by a haughty nature, to a commonalty, and a wondrous sudden surreption of gentlemen, we must needs have executed another manner of punishment, than if you will humbly acknowledge your fault, and submit yourselves to our mercy, we intend to do, as by our proclamations we doubt not ye be informed *."

Fortunately for the country, this was on the king's part a war of words; his letters and proclamations, together with two apparently providential interpositions which prevented the royalists and insurgents from coming in contact, terminated the insurrection nearly without bloodshed. Such too was the real purpose, and such the character of this rebellion, that it

* Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. p. 484.

appears to have been conducted with great decorum. No plunder or outrage is complained of as having been committed during its progress; and 40,000 devotees, under the direction of some powerful ecclesiastics, while they besieged a few castles with considerable vigour, seem to have spared the people, and marched through the country, according to their own professions, more like a body of pilgrims than a host of rebels. It is for these reasons, and because the executions which followed were neither very many nor vindictive, that all tradition of the pilgrimage has been obliterated from the minds of those whose ancestors were most deeply involved in it; and neither in Richmondshire, Craven, nor among the natives of Dent and Sedberg, however curious and inquisitive, have I heard a hint on the subject, excepting with a reference to the common histories of the time.

In this parish are two chapelries, both of considerable antiquity, Dent and Garsdale. Of these, Dent is unquestionably the Denton of Domesday, surveyed under the Terra Alani Comititis, though far separated from Teesdale by natural boundaries, as being the property of the same grantee, the ancestor of the Fitzhughs, who retained it at least four centuries after that period. Denton is the town of the dene or valley. Once we have seen it written Denet, which is nothing but a slovenly mode of pronouncing Denehead; and it is not impossible that the upper part of the valley may have been so denominated, while the final syllable was dropped from the name of the village.

In the 35th of Henry III. free warren was granted to Henry Fitz-Ranulph (of the line who, according to the fact, successively styled themselves Fitz-Ranulph, Fitz-Henry, and Fitz-Hugh, till the last became the permanent surname of the family) in Denet, Ingleton, Sedberg, and Garsdale.

GARSDALE.

This is the valley of Garr or Garri, a Saxon personal name, to which I have had frequent occasion to advert, and which is not yet quite extinct in Craven. The highest and wildest part of the parish of Sedberg is within the chapelry of Garsdale.

In this place the abbot and convent of St. Agatha, near Richmond, had estates valued at the dissolution at 20*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* I do not know who was their benefactor; but among re-prizes in the same survey I find them charged with a pension:

“Willielmo Coke, capellano, divina celebranti in capella Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in Garsdale pro anima filii Alani de Garsdale, ad quod tenenter per cartam visam et examinatam 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*”

This family of Garsdale, therefore, must have been the founders of the chantry, and were probably also donors of the lands upon which the annuity appears to have been charged.

In Garsdale also the abbot and convent of Coverham had a small estate, I suppose a part of the rectorial glebe, valued at 11*s.* 4*d.* per ann. They also paid a rent “abbati Sanctæ Agathæ pro villa Garsdale,” which seems to imply that the latter were mesne lords of the town.

From Rymer's *Fœdera* * it appears that the whole wapentake of Ewecross had been burnt and destroyed by the Scots in the disastrous reign of Edward II.; for in the 13th of that king there are writs directed taxatoribus et collectoribus decimæ octavæ in West Rithingo in comitatu Eborum; among which is the following:

Item, Eisdem taxatoribus, &c. pro hominibus de Sedbergh in Lonsdale, Burton, Thornton, Twyselton, Ingleton, Clapham, Austewick, et Bentham.

Before I take leave of the parish of Sedberg and wapentake of Ewecross, I shall add a few notices of a subject which is always curious, the effects of another great national ferment on a remote and solitary district. I have now before me the original returns to the illegal protestation imposed on the kingdom by the sole authority of the House of Commons, in the year 1641-2, as made by the ministers and parish officers of the parishes and townships of

Bentham, Ingleton, Thornton, Sedberg, Dent, and Garsdale. This was an engagement in terms sufficiently harmless, as it purported merely to bind the parties to defend their religion; but the real design of the commons in calling for it with so much noise and trepidation was to infuse into the minds of the people that both were in danger from the machinations of the court. It was only the subsequent conduct of that body which could sufficiently explain their real purpose, and accordingly it was taken throughout these parishes with very few exceptions. But I transcribe with pleasure the refusal of a man who seems to have had more discernment than might have been expected either from his remote situation or from his condition in life.

"Whereas you expect my answer to the protestacon: this is breefly to certifie you, That for the othe of my allegiance, as also to the artickles of christian religion and maintayninge the unitie of the 3 kingdomes, I shall and will, by Gods grace, be alwaies readye to tender my othe. But as for maintainainge the priviledges of parliament and liberty of the subject, (they) are things that I doe not understand. Kings and parliaments, you know, are subject to mutability; and one of the christian artickles that I ame to be sworne unto admonisheth me to the contrary, that is, that I ought not to sweare rashly. Yet never the less, if you can either certify me that they were sett out by the king's maties^{ties} authoritie, or that I may sweare with this exception (viz.) that they be not repugnant to my othe of allegiance to the kinge; I ame and will be redy, God willinge, to take the othe. And this liberty I hope noe good protestant nor true subject will deny me.

"And so I rest yours, George Heber."

On the roll is endorsed:

"The names of those persons who refused to make protestacon within Garsdale, parcell of the township of Dent, viz.

"1. George Heber, Gent.

"2. Abraham Nelson, chapman, who publiquely refused before the whole dale in the church."

From the subscription or non-subscription of the dalesmen to this illegal protestation little can be inferred with respect to their future conduct, or the side which they chose in the quarrel; but Dr. Johnston has preserved an account of a pageant exhibited at Dent on the rushbearing (St. Bartholomew's day) after the Restoration, in which, among other characters, "Oliver and Bradshaw, Rebellion and War, were represented, all decked by times with vizardes on, and strange deformities; and Bradshaw had his tongue run through with a red-hot iron; and Rebellion was hanged on a gibbet in the market-place. Then came Peace and Plenty, and Diana with her Nymphs, all with coronets on their heads, each of which made a several speech in verses of their loyalty to the king."

LONSDALE ULTRA SABULUM.

F U R N E S S.



THE peninsular tract, which is divided from the body of Lancashire by a small portion of the county of Westmoreland, has long been separated into two very unequal portions by the course of the river Leven, and by the lower part of Winandermere, of which that river is the issue. Of these the western division constitutes the parish of Cartmell; and the eastern, a district long denominated Furness, which, according to its natural character, is again subdivided into Low Furness, and Furness Fells. Neither of these

appellations, however, is found in Domesday, where the whole district now before us appears to be denominated Hougun, or the Hill.

But in the year 1138, which is marked by one of the most destructive irruptions ever made by our northern neighbours into the north-western parts of England, the country of Futherness, for so it is named by a contemporary historian, was almost wholly despoiled and laid waste. Futherness has since, by a very natural and easy process, been abbreviated to Furness, and as *nesse* is a promontory, the best account which can be given of the word *further* is, that it is a personal name, and probably that of the first Saxon planter or proprietor of the district. Furness and Cartmell, after the Conquest, were alike the property of the crown, were alike conveyed to Roger of Poitou, as members of his great lordship of Lancaster, and forfeited alike by his rebellion. Both passed, after no long interval, to a lay nobleman, who, almost immediately after the acquisition, devoted it to eleemosynary purposes; and both remained in the church till the general dissolution of religious houses, when they reverted to the crown, and were annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. Cartmell has already been noticed in another work, but Furness, even after a work written specifically on the subject by a well informed and elegant author, still affords ample materials for further investigation.

The whole district, about twenty-five miles in length from north to south, and in width, where broadest, about thirteen miles, is strongly marked by natural boundaries, as a distinct, and, perhaps, independent territory. Rendered difficult and even dangerous of access on the east and west by the intervention of two broad estuaries, one of which cuts it off from Cumberland, and the other from the body of Lancashire; its northern barrier rises into one of the noblest series of conical mountains which South Britain affords. This majestic boundary, as it is now the limit of Lancashire and Cumberland, was once that of England and Scotland; but unfortunately for the poor inhabitants on its southern declivity, and far beyond, a feeble rampart indeed against those torrents of hungry and desolating savages who penetrated at pleasure, and with no resistance, through the narrow defiles of the valleys, and over the tops of the highest crags. It was, in fact, a barrier to the eye, and nothing more. It would now be vain to ask at what period, during the aboriginal population of Britain, the first clan of savages tempted the perils of the sands, or clambered the ridges of the fells, in order to explore and to occupy the fertile region which they descried beyond. As nearly conjectural is all the information which we possess with respect to the occupation of Furness by the Romans. That so active a people would make no attempts to possess themselves of a promising country, which, at the distance of less than twenty miles, they beheld so distinctly from the *Satantiorum Portus*, is not to be supposed; but that they ever planted a station within Furness there are certainly no decisive vestiges to prove.

The anonymous fort, which is confessedly Roman, at the head of Winandermere, is not within Furness but Westmoreland, yet well placed for the protection of this country; and the face of the country in general throughout Furness is remarkably deficient in such situations as the Romans selected for their stationary encampments. That they had tried and overpowered the difficulties of the sands; that they sometimes availed themselves of low tides to take a more compendious route to their stations on the western shore of Cumberland; that they had a few farms, and even villages, in Furness itself, is far from being incredible; but this is all which appearances warrant us in believing, and the Saxon æra must be assumed as the first period of settled population in Furness; and though this population must have been nearly annihilated by the Danes, the sites, the very ruins of the villages, would invite the first efforts of returning industry, and the present villare of the district is perhaps not very remote from that of the heptarchy.

I think, however, that Mr. West has sufficiently established the existence of a Roman road from Lancaster over the Ulverston sands; the first traces of which, on the peninsula of Furness, have been found at the landing-place on Coniston Bank, and have been pursued by our antiquary to Dalton.

“This track,” saith he, “from the Thorn to Dalton is a gravelly soil and limestone rock. On enclosing the lands, the fences in some places have been made with the paving-stones, and part of the road has been encroached upon, and the fence wall reared upon the curve of the Agger. This circumstance has preserved a sufficient specimen of the ancient road in all its form to the present time. In the month of March last the labourers, in forming the new road, uncovered about eight roods of the Roman road. It ran close by the fence opposite to Mountbarrow house; a regular pavement, with coble stones set in gravel, and the outside supported and bound with large boulders. At a small distance from Mountbarrow house appears a tumulus (whence the house itself seems to have derived its name).

“At Dalton a singular circumstance has preserved another vestige of the Roman settlements in Furness, viz. the small remains of a ditch and rampart on the eastern side of the churchyard, notwithstanding all the rest has been defaced, removed, or smoothed down, to make place for the present town and castle or tower of Dalton. The account of Agricola’s second campaign, the Roman road pointing at Dalton, the tumulus at Mountbarrow house, the Roman brass vessel found last summer at Urswick in Furness (now in the museum of Mr. Todhunter at Kendal), and the nature of the situation of the fort at Dalton, are circumstances which warrant a supposition that Agricola, in the summer of his second campaign in 79, had erected a castellum at Dalton.”

The following notices with respect to the rest of the course of this road are material to the observations which follow: “The Roman road proceeds from the Thorn (or Conishead Bank) west through *Street Yate* (an important and decisive name), to the place where it joins the new turnpike road from Ulverston, and forming an obtuse angle to the south-west, points directly by Lindale to Dalton: at the cross it turns up Scale gate, and slanting over the rocks by St. Helen’s, crosses Godmire, and circling a little, takes its direction by Roan Head to Dudden Sands.”

I will now endeavour to give its full weight, and no more, to the evidence adduced by our ingenious author in favour of a Roman settlement in Furness, and particularly at Dalton. That Agricola, who explored all the bays, and traversed the estuaries of the north-western coast of England, should wholly have neglected so fertile and extensive a promontory as that of Furness, is scarcely credible. That the Romans, notwithstanding the dangers and difficulties of the sands, should have been contented with a safe but far circuitous route from Lancaster to their Cumberland stations is not very consonant with the spirit of that brave and enterprising people. Nothing, therefore, was antecedently more probable than that an iter should have been marked out, and should have traversed Low Furness, from the Ulverston to the Dudden Sands. But such is the distance from Lancaster to the nearest of their

settlements beyond the Dudden, that a station on the peninsula of Furness seemed indispensable. A castellum, too, for military purposes, and for the purpose of securing Plain Furness, would seem equally necessary with the anonymous fort at the head of Windermere, which was obviously intended for the protection of Furness Fells, or to defend the valleys eastward from the incursions of the British mountaineers. In the next place, if there existed such a fort at all, Dalton must have been the site of it; for had the object of this iter been solely to establish a communication between Lancaster and the Cumberland stations, it would have passed in a right line from Conishead Bank by Kirkby church, and so directly to Kirkby Pool, or, at least, to the first point where, in that age, the Dudden was passable. Whereas, in fact, it now forms nearly a right angle in order to arrive at Dalton; and having done so, reverts to its apparently original object, the Dudden Sands.

All this, indeed, is hypothetical, but surely strong; and to say the truth, strong external proof was wanting for the occasion; otherwise the absence of all discoveries, except that of the Roman vessel (if it be really Roman, which, after all, I believe it to be), at Urswick; the purely Saxon name of Dalton, without any vestige of the Roman chester, caster or borough; the silence of all the itineraries, and the very equivocal appearances about the churchyard, which to me, I confess, were invisible, must have left every rational antiquary in a very sceptical state of mind on the subject. The name of street is decisive, at least, in proving the existence of a Roman road; otherwise it might have occurred, that as the line from Conishead Bank points directly at Furness Abbey as well as Dalton, it might have been formed by the industry of the monks, with all the skill which would have been employed by a Roman legion. Their own perpetual resort to the south of the great bay on the business of the house, the conflux of strangers, pilgrims, and travellers of every rank, aided by their own activity and spirit, might have occasioned the laying out of a pavement, which even curious and practised eyes might have mistaken for the work of Agricola.

Still I abide by the conclusion arising from the exclusive appellative of street; and since the silence of the itinerary would suggest, that, if this road were really marked out (as seems highly probable) by the first conqueror of the Brigantes, it was abandoned too early to be taken into the account of Antonine's Itinerary, which is to be ascribed to Caracalla, the same hypothesis of early dereliction will account for the absence of Roman remains, with the exception of the very equivocal and evanescent appearances at Dalton, and for that of the characteristic Roman termination in the construction of the name.

The last remains of British population certainly continued to linger in the fastnesses of these fells long after the disappearance of their Roman masters. Nay, under the dominion of a more exterminating enemy, the Saxons, under the countenance of their Celtic neighbours in Cumberland, these mountaineers still occupied, with little disturbance, their native settlements. But the village of Furness, which is purely Saxon, proves that the last remnant of the Celtic and aboriginal tribe gradually gave way to, or was absorbed in, the mass of the later colonists; and the first distinct mention of the district is in the Saxon Hougūn of Domesday, with its dependent villages, which prove, notwithstanding the etymology of the word, that it comprehended Plain Furness as well as the district of the fells.

¶ In þougūn h'b' Comes Tosti iii car. terre ad g'ld'. In Chalcstrewie ii car. Sourebi ii car. þietun iii car. Dalcune ii car. Warte ii c. Neuton vi c. Walltun vi car. Steintun ii c. Clevertun iii c. Ouregrave iii. c. Meretune iii c. Penington ii c. Gerlewurde ii c. Borch vi c. Berretserge iii c. Witingam ii car. Bodele iii car. Santacherche i c. þougūnhai vi c. Om's he ville jacent in Hougūn.

In all this district there was only one manor and no church (for Santa Cherche can only mean Kirk Santon, which is in Cumberland); but though this omission certainly goes far towards proving that no church then remained within it, the inference must not be permitted to lead to a farther conclusion, namely, that none had previously; and the name of Kirkby, though in no central or commodious situation, establishes an indubitable claim to a church at that place during the Saxon æra. Next to this, and perhaps severed from it, was Dalton, which I consider as the parent church of Low Furness, an opinion for which satisfactory reasons will

be assigned hereafter. The number of carucates was sixty-five. I have never met with an instance in which the villare of Domesday varied so widely from that of modern times. Dalton, indeed, Sourby, Newton, Oregrove, Stainton, Penington, are ascertained, and all these are in Low Furness. Borch may possibly be meant for Broughton, but there is not a name which appears to belong to Furness Fells; so that we are warranted in believing that that wild, but beautiful and romantic district, was either wholly unpeopled, or wanting corn-lands, was omitted in the survey, because it could not be surveyed by carucates.

A few names, besides that of Santa Cherce, must be sought in the southern peninsula of Cumberland, as Whitingham, Bodele (Bootle); but of the situation of Meretune, Warte, Cleverton*, Gerleworde, Berretserghe, and Hougenai, I can form no conjecture.

Perhaps the following hypothesis, with respect to the disappearance of so many local names in the Domesday catalogue of Low Furness, may not, when duly weighed, be thought extravagant.

The word Hougun, the centre of the ancient manor and capital of the peninsula, evidently does not apply to the fells. On the contrary, it appears that the commissioners of survey began their work at the lowest point of Low Furness. Here they found a place which the transcribers of the local surveys have called Hougun; but they were Normans, and shamefully inattentive to the orthography of English names. There is also another place among the dependences of Hougun called Hougunai. The oldest orthography of Walney was Wawney or Wawghney. If therefore it be admitted that the first syllable *hou* has been mistaken for *wou* or *wau*, we have in Hougenai, Wawney, whether at that time an island or not is important to the present question.

It has already been shown that the coast of Low Furness has suffered at different periods great detriments by the encroachments of the sea. Crebleton we know is gone; and at a later period almost one half of Aldingham was swept away. It is therefore no improbable conjecture, that several of these villages, as for example, Morton, Gerleworde, Berretserge, and Warte, were destroyed between the æra of Domesday, and that of the next records concerning Furness. It is equally extraordinary that several names, confessedly Saxon, are omitted, as Kirkby, Ulverston, Urswick, and Aldingham. But these perhaps were then lying waste, and revived under their old names, after no long interval of time, under the vigour of Norman or monastic cultivation. It is very certain that several names, and names undoubtedly ancient, omitted in this survey, occur little more than sixty years after, and immediately subsequent to the foundation of Furness Abbey. It is farther observable, that as all these places appear to have lain in the low country, which had been immemorially in cultivation, not one of them terminated in *thwaite*, which signifies a recent *essart*.

Are we then to suppose that all the vills and townships so denominated were absolutely uninhabited, and that the fells were abandoned to the hunter and his prey; to the hart, the hind, and the segh deer? Scarcely. For surely the shepherd and herdsman would have penetrated into the open valleys, and lower slopes of the fells, and wanting permanent abodes, in order to superintend their respective charges, would, in no long period, discover, that corn could not easily be conveyed where there were no roads, and would therefore begin, with much toil and perseverance, to grub and clear the native woods. The lands, therefore, so *essarted*, around the dwellings of the first herdsmen and shepherds, were the original *thwaits*, now diversified by so many combinations descriptive either of the nature of the place, or the name of the first improver.

We are next to trace, on the best grounds we are able, grounds of mere probability, the origin of the parishes and churches in Furness; and here we must have recourse to the general principle of activity and religion which operated so universally on the Norman lords, after they had acquired a secure possession of their estates, either under the crown, or the great lords who held in *capite* of it.

* Perhaps Cleverton may be Crebleton, long since swallowed up by the sea.

Down to the year 1086, or thereabouts, it appears that there was not a place of worship, at least, not a parish church, in Furness, for it is scarcely credible that there were no chapels for christian worship in so wide and insulated a district. Dalton, in the first place, never appears to have passed out of the crown, or of the lord paramount holding under the crown, till the foundation of Furness; and as it seems to have been the Norman capital of the barony, the church must have been erected, and the parish laid out, under the immediate influence, and by the immediate bounty, of the king, or the lord of Lancaster.

In the next place, the church and parish of Aldingham must be assigned to the first and long-lived Michael le Fleming, as its founder. Thirdly, Urswick had, from the earliest period of local surnames, a family of mesne lords so called. Bardsey and Penington had the same; and Ulverston, though without a church, rose very early to a considerable town.

Now the lords or inhabitants of all these must have been contributors to the erection of Urswick church, to which it is well known that Ulverston and Penington were originally chapels.

On the western side of Furness, Broughton and Kirkby remained to be accommodated with places of worship. Both these places had their resident lords, men of great power and opulence. The tradition, if not the remains, of an ancient church, would then remain at Kirkby, and a principle which deserves better than to be called superstition would determine the intended erection of a new place of worship to the same site.

In the assignment of these parishes, it is farther to be observed, that each had a convenient allotment of the fells, perhaps for the purposes of common right and pasturage. Thus Urswick first, and Ulverston afterwards, included the whole of Furness' fells, that is, the modern parishes of Hawkshead and Colton; and that of Kirkby, the wild and extensive fell districts, known by the names of Seathwaite and Broughton manors, together with Kirkby, Woodlands, and some others, the general boundary of which was Coniston Water to the east, and Dudden Water on the west. But as population increased among the fells, the inconvenience of attending divine worship, and conveying the bodies of the dead for burial, from many of the remoter villages to Ulverston or Kirkby, would prompt the erection of chapels; among which, Hawkshead, since advanced to the dignity of a parish church, appears, from the remains of its original architecture, to have taken the lead both in antiquity and dimensions. In short, though merely a chapel, it deserved to be regarded as the parent church of Furness Fells. The assertions and the conjectures contained in this general view of the origin of parishes, and the erection of churches in Furness, will be confirmed in a great measure by indubitable authorities, under the survey of each particular parish.

The boundaries of Furness and the barony of Kendale were thus ascertained, by an agreement between the monks of Furness and Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, in the reign of Richard I. Of this the original, beautifully written, now remains, and is bound up in the coucher book of the abbey, from which the following abstract was made:

"Montana de Furnese dividuntur a Kendala, hiis terminis. Sicut aqua descendit de Wrenescales in Langdene Little, & inde in Heltewatra, & inde, per Braiza, in Winandermer, & inde in Levenam, & inde usque in mare.

"Hanc vero terram partitus est Abbas Furnesie per divisas subscriptas. Ab Heltewatra ad Tillesbure, & inde ad Conigston, & inde ad caput de Thurstin Watra, & per ripam ipsius Aque, usque Crek, & inde ad Levenam. Wilhelmes vero, filius Reinfred, elegit sibi eam partem que adjacet istis terminis a parte occidentali, tenendam de Abbate de Furnese, reddendo eidem Abbati annuatim xx^s."

But in the time of Gilbert Fitz Roger, Fitz Reinfred, an exchange took place, by which the abbot and convent granted all the lands

"Ab Elterwatra, per vallem de Tildeburghthwaite, inde per Ywedale bec ad Conigton, & sic in Thurstin Water, & inde per ripam de Thurstin Watra, usque in illam ripam, quæ se extendit subtus Rig usque Craik, & inde per Craik usque Levenam. Item, ab Elterwatra, contra montes, per ductum qui cadit de Wreneshales usque ad Wrene, & sic per Wreneshales descendendo in Boighera, in Duthen, & inde per Duthen descendendo quantum Divise de Brocton se extendunt, tenend. de prædicto Abbate pro xx^s. annuatim.

“ Predicti vero Abbas & Monachi concedunt predicto Gilberto & Helewise uxori ejus Olveston—Gilbertus vero & Helewise concesserunt & quietum clamârunt prædictis Abbati & Monachis cervum, & cervam, & accipitrem, & omnem omnino libertatem quam habent in illa parte montanorum que ad ipsos monachos pertinet.

“ Iste fuit primus Wilhelmus qui se fecit vocari, per licentiam regiam, Wil. de Lancaster, Baronem de Kendal, qui prius vocabatur de Tailbois.”

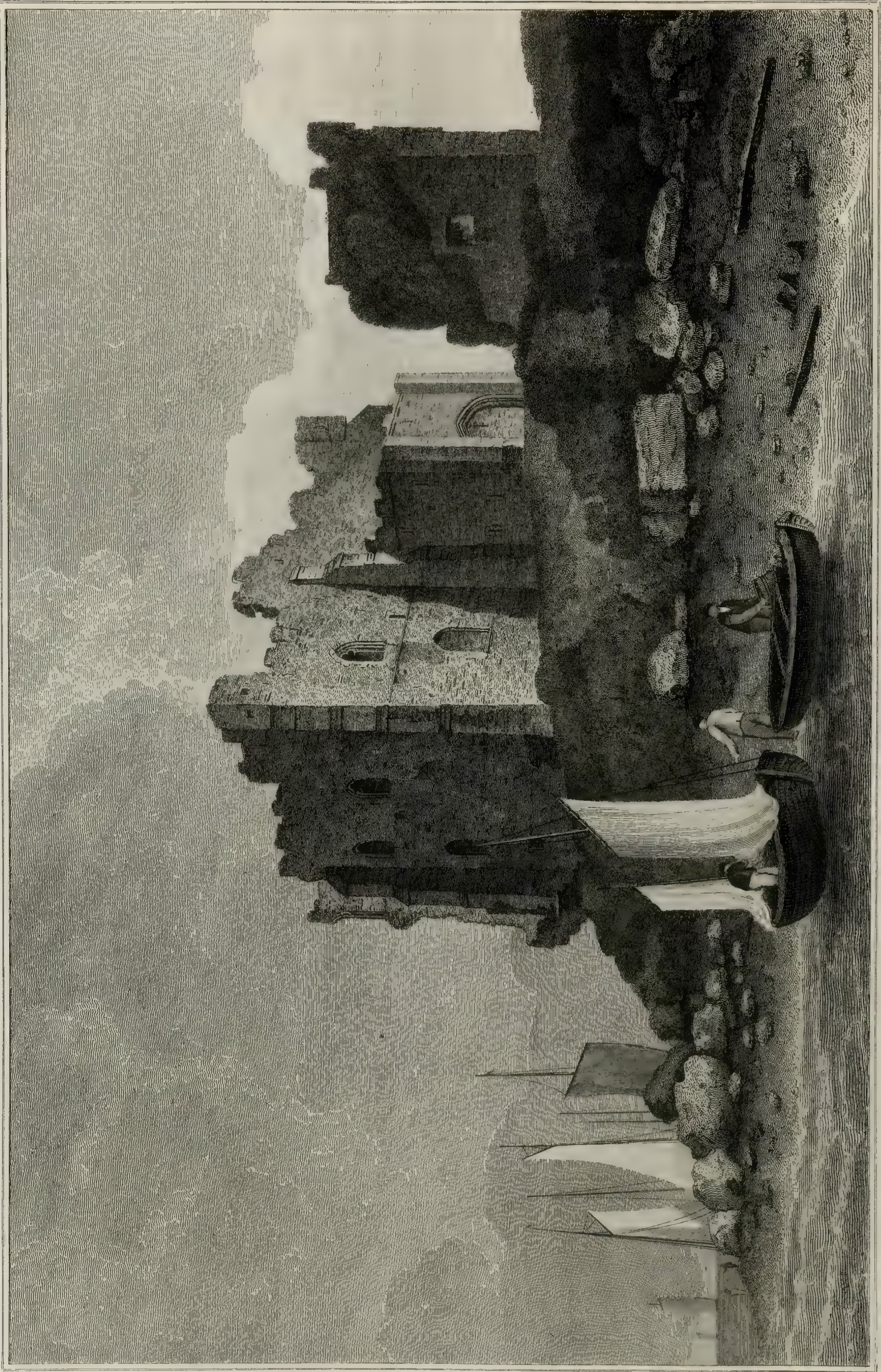
And the grandson of the same William also

“ Dedit et concessit Monachis Furnesei duo batella (boats) competentia; unum videlicet in Winandermere, & alium in Thurstin Water, & quod habeant duo minora batella; unum scilicet in Winandermere, & alium in Thurstin Watre, cum xx retibus ad piscandam assignand.—Quapropter volo & præcipio quod corpus meum ibi sepeliatur in loco quem elegi in eodem monasterio testamentaliter; videlicet, juxta sepulturam bone memorie Wilhelmi de Lancaster, avi mei. Testibus, D^{na} Agneta, sponsa mea. D^{no} Henrico, Abbate Kockersand. D^{no} Johanne, Priore de Konigshead.”

As this is probably the last act of William de Lancaster, the younger, it must be placed after another of his charters, which I have seen dated apud Kirkby in Kendal, A. D. MCCXLV., and attested by Gilbert de Lancaster, constable of Kirkby (that is Kendal) Castle.

One of the abbots of Furness fairly calls his territory an island; and though some latitude might be allowed to the expression, yet, in fact, little or none is required; for, according to these boundaries, a diminutive stream, having its source at the Shirestones, descends into Langdale tarn, and thence into Helter water, and falls into Winandermere, at Brathay bridge. This noble lake becomes the next limit, and from its outlet at Newby bridge, the Leven. Next, the long and variegated line of the Leven sands defines the peninsula of Low Furness, to Peel castle and Walney; beyond which, and turning suddenly to the north-east, it is separated from Cumberland, first by the estuary of Dudden, and afterwards by the river itself, which, first under the name of Dudden, and then of Cockley Beck, traces an ascending line to Shirestones, whence the tour commenced. The extreme filaments of these two opposite streams may fairly be supposed, though like that of the veins and arteries, by a connexion scarcely perceptible, at this remarkable and highly elevated point, the common boundary of Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; and thus, without any considerable stretch of imagination, Furness is, in fact, an island. But a subdivision took place, namely, from Helterwater to Tilburthwaite, then to Coniston and the head of Thurstin Water; from the bottom of which, it pursued the course of Craik, into the Leven sands. This division is properly that of Furness Fells. Another division took its course from Helterwater, along the valley of Tilburthwaite, and by Ewedale Beck to Coniston, along the west bank of Coniston (Thurstin) water, and from the west bank of Craik to Leven; besides which, another subdivision is described by boundaries, which have now become partially unintelligible; namely, from Helterwater, opposite to the mountains, through the watercourse which falls from Wreneshales to Wrene, and thence to Boighera, and descending from Boighera to Dudden, and thence as far as the boundaries of Broughton extend themselves. The names of Boighera, Wrene, and Wreneshales, are now forgotten.

No two contiguous districts can be conceived of characters more distinct than High and Low Furness. Let a line be drawn somewhat obliquely, from north-east to south-west, between Broughton and Ulverston; and though it will not exactly define the boundary between these two tracts of the peninsula, it will nearly coincide with the change of appearance which marks their natural character. To the south is an inclosed and fruitful country, rapidly contracting itself to the point of the promontory, and therefore much exposed to sea winds, but unequal and diversified in its surface; with many warm and sheltered bottoms, in which, for the most part, early population sought for comfort. Wanting rocks and even high grounds, the springs are rare, and the rivulets meagre; but there are two pretty pools, the ornament of their respective villages: there is a castle too, which, in defiance of the general principle of such structures, a lordly and domineering inspection over the subjected country, has sought the seclusion of a retired valley; and there are many corners never exposed to the saline blasts of the channel or the bay, where fruit trees flourish with a luxuriance which almost rivals that of Devonshire. Among these a single vale, which, from an indigenous and



East View of Peel Castle.

mortal fruit once abounding within it, had early acquired the name of Bekansgill, or the Vale of Nightshade, seems to have been excavated almost for the purpose of monastic seclusion. This will receive merited attention in its proper place.

PARISH OF DALTON.



island, salt and bare,

HETHER this were the parent church of all Furness, or must share the honour with Kirkby, has long since become matter of conjecture only; but its recorded extent, as it existed till Hawkshead became parochial, stretched, with the intervention of one or two small parishes, from one extremity of Furness to the other, from the southern point of the Isle of Walney to the bottom of Helterwater, a line of at least thirty miles. The character of the parish is in consequence extremely diversified. Commencing on the south with an

“The haunt of seals, and orks and seamews’ clang,”

it suddenly widens from the lowest continental point to a fertile tract of plain country, rich in grain, but too much exposed to the saline particles which sweep over it from three quarters to be propitious to the growth of wood, or even the production of fruit, save where the little depressions, which abound on the surface, at once escape the malignant influence of the sea, and partake of that peculiar warmth which its vicinity produces.

Diametrically opposite to this is the character of its former appendage, the chapelry of Hawkshead, than which this island, in lake, rock, native woods, and infinitely diversified scenery, exhibits nothing more beautiful or romantic. But the low tract to which the parish is now confined, defective as it is in natural scenery, has two features which amply compensate for that—an abbey and a castle, both magnificent in decay. The first of these will be the subject of a distinct examination, the second may properly be introduced in this place.

The ravages of the Scots, the calamity during several centuries of the northern counties of England, rarely failed to reach the peninsula of Furness. Scarcely had the monks settled themselves in the vale of Nightshade (and in the reign of their founder, while they were quietly pursuing the building of their intended house) when a host of these barbarians, under their king himself, carried devastation and ruin through their territories. And even when their monastery was completed, though strongly and durably built, the arrangement of monastic apartments was so little calculated for defence, that they remained almost equally exposed to every succeeding irruption. Many of these calamities, no doubt, were endured, repaired, and forgotten. But in the feeble reign of Edward II. a regular invasion took place, which, as it extended itself on the western coast of England as far as the northern bank of Ribble, must have been felt with peculiar force in Furness, where, as well as in the adjoining parts of Yorkshire and north Lancashire, a reduced taxation of all the parish churches bears witness to the extent, and at the same time to the magnitude of the evil.

Causality and succession, though not to be confounded, are often very nearly connected; and when we find that almost immediately after this calamity the monks of Furness undertook to provide a secure retreat for themselves and their vassals, there can be little doubt of the cause which prompted such a resolution. A naked island, of a very few acres, separated by a narrow but deep and dangerous channel from the southern point of Furness, was chosen for the site of a castle, which from its extent might shelter, till the storm was past, almost all the inhabitants of Low Furness at least; and, from the strength of its outworks, might appear

to be designed for resisting a storm, if the enemy should effect a landing. But, unfortunately, the same cause which rendered it difficult of access to an enemy operated equally on the proprietors themselves; and when the sea ran high, the poor monks might have been driven into the channel by their enemies, or drowned in desperately attempting a passage. In the next place, it must have been intended almost exclusively for the security of their persons, their plate, and other portable and precious effects. For cattle the island afforded no pasture, and the passage perhaps, no boats fitted to transport them. Still, when the alarm of such an irruption was given by beacons from the north, when the beacons of Langdale and Coniston Fells began to blaze, several hours of preparation and removal might intervene before the tempest descended.

The strength and extent of this castle prove the magnificence of the house by which it was erected. The Scotch, even under David their saint, the founder of Dunfermline, Melrose, and other the most wealthy monasteries of his own kingdom, rarely spared the religious houses of England. The unprotected monks of the north, therefore, had recourse to various expedients for security in the hour of distress. The monks of Wetherhall had their "safeguards" hewn out of the rock. Their neighbours of Lanercost had their patron's castle of Naworth to fly to. The canons of Bolton, we know, fled to Skipton. Some fortified their closes, and stood upon the defensive. But the monks of Furness alone, despairing of their abbey walls, took the spirited resolution of building a strong and spacious castle for their defence and that of their vassals. It would be amusing to learn how often, and under what circumstances, they had actual recourse to Peel Castle, their own fortress.

Dalton, notwithstanding its present inferiority to Ulverston, has a right to be considered as the capital of Furness. Though not distinguished in Domesday, it appears to have been the feudal head of the peninsula, under the lords of Lancaster, before the foundation of Furness Abbey; but whether Dalton Castle was erected by the lords or the abbots it would be difficult to prove. The inhabitants of the town, however, were styled burgesses.

The present castle is a plain square tower, in the centre of the town, which bears no higher marks of antiquity than the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Here the abbots held their courts, and here their prisoners were confined.

The church stands at the south-eastern extremity of the town, on the margin of a steep brow, overlooking the deep glen of Beckansgill, where Mr. West persuaded himself that he had discovered the vestiges of a Roman encampment. The situation is favourable to such an hypothesis; and I have shown, in another work, how frequently, and for what reasons, the Saxons placed their churches on the sites of Roman fortresses. The Norman building which, after the Christian æra, first occupied the site, has been wholly swept away, and the present fabric, a respectable building, perhaps of the fifteenth century, affords little for observation. The font alone has been curious. It consists of *sixteen?* angles, and is surrounded by an inscription in two lines in the late black letter, which the loose and crumbling texture of the stone has unfortunately rendered illegible. The arms of Furness Abbey, however, which it bears, sufficiently prove at whose expense it was erected.

The foundation charter of Stephen, in which some mention of a church at Dalton might have been expected, is unfortunately silent on the subject. It does indeed specify the town, which as it is combined with Olveston (Ulverston) alone must have been considerable, but nothing more. Still, a church must have been in existence; for it is incredible that these men, so attentive to their own interests in general, so anxious for the possession of tithes in particular, should have alienated those of their own domains for the endowment of a new parish. On the contrary, that they obtained this church under the original charter is as evident as that they retained the rectory to the dissolution. Yet we hear nothing on the subject during an entire century, when we are left to suppose that the cure of souls was in vicars presentative by the abbot and convent, and removable at pleasure. This was a state of things which the ordinaries never long or willingly endured. But in the month of May,

in the year 1228, the church of Dalton was appropriated by Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York, to the monastery of Furness, when it was ordained that the said house should have the whole church, saving the right of William, the vicar, (whatever it may have been), and that after his decease, a portion of forty marks per annum should be reserved for the vicar. This was a liberal assignment, which appears to have continued till the beginning of the reign of Henry VI., when a new ordinance was made by Henry Bowett, Archdeacon of Richmond, and afterwards Archbishop of York, to this effect :

After reciting certain dissensions, quarrels, and controversies between Robert, abbot of Furness, together with his convent, on the one part, and Richard Spofforth, perpetual vicar of Dalton, on the other, the archdeacon, in quality of ordinary, which he really was, ordains and assigns that the abbot, for himself and his successors, shall have all manner of tithes, personal, prædial and mixt, even those which the said vicar, his predecessors or successors, might or were used to have, excepting personal legacies; reserving to the vicar the mansion house, together with the churchyard, reserving also to the vicar the tithes of bread and ale within the town of Dalton, and the candles to be offered at the purification of the blessed Virgin in the church of Dalton, together with twenty-six marks per annum. This agreement was executed by the proper parties, in the chapter-house of Furness, Oct. 10, A. D. 1423. This stipend, once an ample provision, and now a wretched pittance, for the incumbent, is still paid out of the rectory of Dalton.

Of the assignment of this rectory for the support of Roger Pyle, the last abbot, I shall speak in its proper place; and in the mean time shall produce a few gleanings relating to Dalton from the Coucher Book of Furness, which have escaped the industry of Mr. West.

“*Omnibus, &c. Ranulphus Clericus, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me fideliter præstitisse tactu sacrosanctis, Wilhelmo, abbati & conventui de Furnesse, sicut advocatis quod de cætero solvam eis annuatim caritative duas marcas argenti, unam ad festum S̄ci Johannis Baptiste, & unam ad natalem Domini, & cum perquisierint auctoritate majoris (here a word is illegible) Domini Pape vel Ebor. Archiepiscopi, easdem ii. marcas reddam deinceps sub nomine pensionis de ecclesia de Daltona.*”

This engagement was entered into before Archbishop Walter Gray, who confirmed the several appropriations to the Abbey of Furness of Dalton, Urswick, and Mallum.

Afterwards I meet with the institution, but without date, of Robert de Wath to the vicarage of Dalton, by John Romaine, then Archdeacon of Richmond, and finally Archbishop of York. The following demise must be very early, and the initial H. must be meant for Honorius, Archdeacon of Richmond: it is the earliest notice of the church of Dalton.

“*Abbas & conventus de Furnesia d. &c. Will'mo de Horhampt vicariam ecclesie de Dalton excepta capella de Hawkset, et unam bovatom in Dalton quam Magister H. Archidiaconus Richmondie nobis assignavit, ita tamen quod ipse Wil'mus persolvat H. persone de Aldingham c solidos, ad ii terminos annuatim.*”

Honorius was made Archdeacon of Richmond in March, 1198, and his successor, Roger de St. Edmund, was confirmed in the same dignity March 2, A.D. 1200, which brings the date of this presentation within the narrow compass of two years. I shall for the present take no notice of the important conclusion, which will follow from this transaction, with respect to the antiquity of Hawkshead, as a chapel, and its ancient dependence upon Dalton. It must also be observed that this is the first mention which occurs of the church of Aldingham.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1879.

Dalton in Fourness.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF DALTON.			
Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
12 Jan. 1369	D'ns Tho. Hanepe, Cl.	Abb. & Con ^{tus} . de Furness.	p' resig.
5 Oct. 1376	D'ns Will. Goldyng	iidem	
	D'ns Joh. Sharp	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

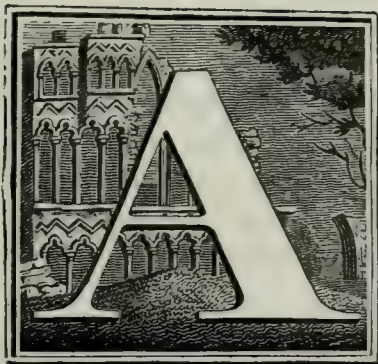
Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
Dec. 1558 16th Eliz.	Roland Wright Thos. Besbrowne James Leis Rich. Gardiner	Queen, in right of the duchy of Lanc. ditto	D. of R. W. D. of T. B.
9 June, 1617 26 Sept. 1631	William Bowett Richard Tomlinson Wm. Lodge	ditto ditto	D. of R. G. D. of W. B.
23 June, 1756 2 Aug. 1772	John Walker Christ ^r . Couperthwaite	The King ditto	D. of W. L. D. of J. W.

The peninsula of Furness has not been very propitious to the birth of distinguished men. But this little town, in the last generation, has had the honour of producing one man of genius and another of learning, of whose names it would be unjust to the place were posterity to be deprived. The first was George Romney, whose original talents for painting, with little assistance from the great men of his own profession, and as little countenance from the great men of the world, raised him to the first class of modern artists; and the second was Dr. Thomas Postlethwaite, late master of Trinity college, Cambridge, whose erudition and integrity were equal. The memoirs of the one have been diffusely written by Mr. Hayley; the life of the other, which, though active and useful, was spent in the retirement of a college, and in the uniformity of its duties, afforded much fewer materials for biography. It ought, however, to be added, that the hand of Romney, in its best days, those of care and correctness, has left many memorials of excellence among the families of this country, whose portraits he painted with a power of which perhaps the painter himself was at that time scarcely conscious. He was interred at the place of his birth, but has a monument in the church of Kendal, where he died.

The modern parish of Dalton consists of the following townships:

Dalton, consisting of 643 inhabitants.	
Hawcoat	583
Ireleth	445
Yarlaside	403
<hr/>	
2074	

FURNESS ABBEY.



NNO MC. bis duodeno

Furneys fundatum primo fuit & situatum.
 Primus ei fundus Tulket fuit, haud dubitatur,
 Quo jam fundatur est Beckansgelsque secundus.
 Annis namque iii^s. transactis, totque diebus,
 Tollitur a fundo i^o. struiturque secundo
 Angmundernesiam qua primo floruit ædes
 Hec teneat propriam, qua Tulket erat sibi sedes,
 Annos a fundo, si vis numerare secundo
 Illius ætatis cape versibus hic subaratis.

Anno MC. terque noveno

A Julii primo Furnes fundatur ab imo.
 Sedit Honorius hoc sub tempore Papa secundus.
 Ewanus primus abbas fuit, hicque facundus
 In Tulket fuimus grisei monachi situati.
 Hic sumus albatu præsentis tegmine scimus;
 Hanc hac valle domum Stephanus comes ædificavit,
 Quem gens Anglorum regem sibi post titulavit.

Anno MC. ter quoque deno

Necnon septeno rex hic fit in ordine pleno
 Stephanus iste stetit comes, ad tunc Boloniensis
 Et Moretonensis, hanc ædem cum fore fecit,
 Henrici regno primi, currente sub anno,
 Viceno sexto fundi jactamine sexto.
 Sicque decenne fuit hoc cænobium statione,
 Cum primo micuit comes iste decore coronæ.
 Hinc sed sex menses sex atque dies remove
 De numero penses, patet ætas postea vere,
 Quo post conquestum domus anno cœpit oriri,
 In sexageno primo noscas reperiri.

Anno MC. sexageno quoque seno

Will. Norman. ducem sibi protulit Anglia regem.
 Hæc vallis tenuit olim sibi nomen ab herba
 Bekan, qua viruit, dulcis nunc, tunc sed acerba:
 Inde domus nomen, Beckansgill, claruit ante.
 Jam patrie * tante nomen sortitur & omen,
 Prædicti comitis regisque rescripta docent hæc,
 Testis præteritis quæ chronographi reticent nec
 Gracia divina sit domui, sit huic pia natrix
 Auctrix & Tutrix ut gaudeat absque mina.
 Ejus cultores ditet Deus, arte polorum;
 Ejus amatores ornet mercede bonorum;
 Si quis eum turbet dampno lædenteve lite,
 Hunc Deus emendet, breviat vel tempora vite.
 Mater, virgo pia, titulo domus ista Maria,
 Est tua dos propria, sua sis rectrix ope dia:
 Nomen des isti libro pars prima registri,
 Hujus cænobii nomine Furnesii.
 Cartas terrarum tenet in se quod variarum,
 Quas dederant procures confirmavereque reges,
 Isti cænobio pietatis munere firmo
 Ames, & placita retinet, quoque per loca mixta
 Per tabulam cuncta reperire potes sine vincla

* Furness.

Ordine scriptorum, possessorum foliorum,
 Ameque nectuntur quæ per papas tribuuntur.
 Ordinis indulta communia nostraque multa
 Wilhelmus Dalton Abbas hunc condere librum
 Fecit, eo crebrum Sathane tal & petat altum,
 Sicque liber plenum finem sortitur amenum,
 Anno MC. quaterno ac duodeno,
 Quem John Stell digitis monachus scripsit sine penna,
 Cum squã volucris, careat sine fine gehenna
 Istorum capita dant arbor, genteque tumba,
 Quo scripsit calamum per paradeigma suum.
 Quisquis amore libros preciosos nescit hẽre
 Illius e manibus hunc librum X̃fe tuere,
 riche hard k t
 Est dives durus cape denam pro decanona,
 in est & fit Esk
 Hec metra dictantis sit nomen heñs vice prona.
 Is studioque sui tabulam dedit esse sequentem,
 Cui pietate tui vitam des X̃fe manentem,
 Ut patet in capite quo scripto quo folioque,
 Post repĩre potes quod in illis noscere queas.

When a man, like John Stell, the monk, writes perversely and affectedly, in order to be unintelligible, his sense when caught is not always worth the pursuit. However, it is worth while to record in plain words, and on authority so original, that this celebrated house was first planted at Talket, in Amunderness, in the year 1124, by whom it is not said, but not by Stephen, for he was yet a minor, and without any interest in this country; that, after three years and three days, a translation to Bekangsgill took place; and that on the first day of July, A.D. 1127, the second foundation, or rather translation, took place; also that in the year 1130 Stephen, Earl of Bologne and Morton, began to erect the present house.

After this information, the writer proceeds to an abundant profusion of prayers for spiritual blessings on his houses, and of curses (to which the monks were grievously addicted) on all who should injure or oppress its members. He then goes on to state the contents of his magnificent volume, and the manner in which it was written, in a strain almost unintelligible to me; and grateful should I be to any one who would give a satisfactory account of the following lines:

" Ames & placita retinet quoque per loca mixta;
 Per tabulam cuncta reperire potes sine *vincta*."—
 " Ameque* nectuntur que per papas tribuuntur."—
 " Istorum capita dant arbor genteque tumba."

But the most enigmatical passage is that in which this strange man asserts that he wrote the whole volume without a pen, cum squama volucris. Now what may be meant by the scale of a bird I leave to some better decypherer of such riddles. The next, which is meant to disguise the name of some friend, and has been partly explained by a few interlineary words, must be understood to mean one Richard Esk—probably a brother monk.

 riche hard k t
 " Est dives, durus, cape denam pro decanona.
 in est & fit Esk.
 Hec metra dictantis sit nomen hẽns vice prona."

The volume, which begins with this strange and half unintelligible jargon, is, in point of execution, truly magnificent—a large folio, containing transcripts of all the charters belonging to the house, papal, regal, and private, down to the date, and abounding with initials richly illuminated. Many of these, towards the latter end, have been cut out by some rude and rapacious hand; but on the whole, it is a fine, though imperfect, monument of monastic taste and perseverance.

* Perhaps some approach to sense may be made by reading this word as well as that in the first line "A meque."

The following is an abstract of the foundation charter of Furness, transcribed from the Coucher Book :

“ Stephanus Comes Bolonii & Morton.

“ Providens & in Deo consulens saluti anime mee; & uxoris mee, Matildis comitis, & pro anima Domini mei, & avunculi Henrici Regis Anglie, & pro animabus omnium fidelium tam pro solutis debitum mortis, anno ab incarnatione MCXXVII.

“ Cur metas cotidie etiam etiam videns ad occasum ruere pompas hujus seculi, & flores roseasque vernantes regum, imperatorum ducum & omnium coronas & palmas marcessere, & omnia concreta simul in unum redigere & ad mortem prepeti cursu cuncta properare, dono & concedo Deo Omnipotenti, & Sancte Trinitati, de Savigni, et Abbati ejus loci, totam forestam meam de Furnes & Wagnea, cum omni venatione que in eis est, & Dalton, & omne dominium meum infra Furnes; cum hominibus & omnibus ei pertinentibus, in Bosco & in plano, et Olveston, & Roger. Bristolden. cum suis, & piscariam meam de Lancaster, & Warin Parvum, cum omni terra sua, preter terram Michaelis Flameng, eo nimirum intuitu, quatenus per dispositionem & preceptum Abbatis Savign. Monasterii in eo loco predicto ordo monasticus & regularis per divinam gratiam habeatur.”

Such was the provision made, by the bounty of their founder, for the first establishment of this great house; the superiority over the whole peninsula of Furness, with the exception of the lands of Michael le Fleming, since called Michel, and now Much-Land; and even of these, in after times, the abbot and convent, whether authorised by this charter or not, claimed to be chief lords. But such was the ascendancy which these wise men acquired over all around them, that it was not long before they wrought on this independent neighbour so far as to procure from him several valuable estates in the immediate vicinity of their house. This appears from the following charter :

“ In Nomine Patris, Filii, & Spiritus Sancti,

“ Ego Michael Flameng, providens, & in Deo consulens saluti anime mee, patris, & matris, & uxoris, & filiorum meorum, anno ab incarnatione 1151, dono & concedo Deo & Sancte Marie de Furnese, & Abbati ejus loci, totque conventui ibi Deo servienti, Fordbotle cum.....

“ Quam donacionem ab omni Calumpnia omnium mortalium quiete & libere dono, sicut oblationem Domino, in odorem suavitatis, & sicut sacrificum quod Deo offerimus, saltem vespertinum.

“ Signum ipsius Michaelis, concedente Wil'mo filio meo & herede, & omnibus filius meis. Signum Gregorii nepotis, signum Hugonis filii le Dred? Signum Lamberti filii ejus.”

This appears to have been a free donation; but no place, bearing any name resembling Fordbotle, is now remaining in Furness; and the probability is, that it was on some part of that soft and mouldering stone, towards the point of the promontory, which has long since been swept away by the tides. The same is Mr. West's conjecture with respect to their next acquisition, which, for the sake of accommodation, they obtained in exchange for Urswick and Bardsey, namely, Ros and Crimleton. With respect to the latter, indeed, which is wholly lost, I would even venture to guess that it had received its name from the crumbling detriments which were gradually wearing away; and at length wholly destroyed. But with respect to the former, it is an instance of the oversights to which sensible and observing men are exposed, that the antiquary of Furness, an inhabitant, for many years, of the next parish, did not recognize Ros in Roose, Roosecoat, and Roosebeck, all within two or three miles of the abbey.

Our account of the several parishes in Furness will show by what diligent and persevering steps the monks of Furness increased their territorial possessions within this great lordship. I shall, therefore, content myself with exhibiting the earliest taxation which I have seen, and which will prove, with sufficient exactness, the state of their temporal possessions in the year 1292.

“ Taxatio facta per sacramenta Rectorum & Vicariorum Ecclesiarum & aliorum, laicorum, de bonis temporalibus Abbatie de Furnese.”

Here is some defect, which is probably to be supplied :

[De situ domus, &c.] LX^s.

“ Item habent in manibus suis xi grangias, viz. Bigger Northseale, Bigger Barray, Soler, Roos, Newton, Killerwick, Linsdale, Ramshead, Irelith, Sandscale; in quibus grangiis sunt x carucate, & valet carucata terre v^s. & deductis necessariis & expensis iii^s vi^d.

Item de pasturis, boscis, stagnis, piscariis

nihil.

Item de firma molendini, deduct. exp ^s .	-	-	-	-	-	-	nihil.
Item de placitis curie, nundinis; & aliis obventionibus omnimodis	-	-	-	-	-	-	xx ^s . vi ^d .
Item nullam manerium extra mansiones suas habent	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Item fructus gregum & aliorum infra Fournese, valent per an. salva custodie	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii ^l . xi ^s . iv ^d . ob.
Item mora, bruera, turbaria, & vast. non venduntur	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Item exitus iumentorum per ann. deduct. expensis	-	-	-	-	-	-	xx ^s .
Item de heriotis & regalibus, finibus, & relievis, & aliis casualibus	-	-	-	-	-	-	nihil.
De minera plumbi & stanni	-	-	-	-	-	-	nihil.
De minera ferri, deductis expensis	-	-	-	-	-	-	vi ^l . xiii ^s . iv ^d .

Taxatio de Cowpland.

In quadam salaria *	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii ^s . ii ^d .
De terra apud Arnolby recipiunt per an.	-	-	-	-	-	-	x ^s .
Bercaria apud Miles	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxx ^s .
Vaccaria apud Bothernkull	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxxiv ^s .
Apud Bootil de firma	-	-	-	-	-	-	viii ^d .

Aumunderness.

Apud Stalmyne habent car. terre que valet	-	-	-	-	-	-	x ^s .
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------------------

Lonsdale.

Apud Bellum montem i car. deduct. exp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	xl ^d .
De fructu gregis	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxxviii ^s . iv ^d .
Apud Newby in Lonsdale de annuo redditu	-	-	-	-	-	-	x ^s .
Ib'm i carucata	-	-	-	-	-	-	xl ^d .
De fructibus gregum, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxii ^s . vi ^d .
De fructibus jumentorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	v ^s .
Item de Tannaria, quia expenditur in proprios usus	-	-	-	-	-	-	nihil.
Apud Stakhous de annuo redditu	-	-	-	-	-	-	ii ^{mk} .
Item habent duas vaccarias, Winterscale & Souterscale, que proprie adsignantur ad pitanciam conventus	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxx ^s .
Item de fructibus gregum	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Item habent i vaccariam, que vocatur Sclesith, ad pitanciam conventus, per cartam	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii ^l .
It ^m . de fructu gregum	-	-	-	-	-	-	x ^s .
Wynterburne in Crawen, de annuo redditu	-	-	-	-	-	-	vi ^d .
It ^s . i lib. piper & cumen	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii ^s . viii ^d .
It ^m . habent ibm. iiii car. terr. que val. per ann. quelibet car.	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxii ^d .
It ^m . habent apud Flaseby di. car. ter. que valet	-	-	-	-	-	-	xiii ^s . iv ^d .
It ^m . ex fructu vaccarum & jumentor.	-	-	-	-	-	-	v ^s .
It ^m . exitus gregum, val.	-	-	-	-	-	-	iv ^s .
It ^m . i car. extra Episcopatum que vocatur Borthredale (Borrowdale) ibm. taxata	-	-	-	-	-	-	iii ^s . vi ^d .
It ^m . i vac. in Episcopat. Karl	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxxvii ^s . iv ^d .
It ^m . de herbag. pastur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
De fructu animalium	-	-	-	-	-	-	

These valuations are at such a vast distance beneath the real value even of that time, that it is difficult to reconcile them with the idea of a conscientious return upon oath; for, in the first place, the vast domains in the immediate occupation of the house are valued at nothing, with the exception of the corn-lands, which are estimated at 3s. 4d. per carucate; that is, less than a halfpenny per acre. Their profits of courts, mills, fisheries, and woods, are passed over with the same lenity; and, with respect to their more distant estates, Newby, which will afford pasturage to ten thousand sheep, besides much pasture for cattle, is estimated altogether at 1l. 10s. 10d. But, after all, I am not quite sure whether these sums are not intended as the tenths actually to be levied upon the valuation; in which case the consciences of the commissioners will stand acquitted. It is difficult, however, to reconcile that opinion with the valuation of their spiritualities, which follows, and which cannot but be taken to amount to the whole value of each benefice.

The taxation of their spiritualities was this:

* A salt-work.

Taxatio facta per magistrum W. de Pickering, de bonis Spiritualibus. Ecclesia de Millum									xii ^m .
							Dec.	-	xvi ^s .
Portio custodis altaris S'ci Mich. in Ecc. Ebor.	-	-	-	-	-	-			xx ^m .
							Dec.	-	xxiii ^s .
Vicaria ejusdem	-	-	-	-	-	-			x ^m .
							Decasus	-	i ^m .
Urswick	-	-	-	-	-	-			viii ^m .
							Dec.	-	x ^s . viii ^d .
Ecclesia de Dalton	-	-	-	-	-	-			x ^m .
							Decasus	-	xvi ^s .
Vicaria ejusdem	-	-	-	-	-	-			x ^l .
							Dec.	-	xvi ^s .
Summa bonorum nostrorum temporalium, secundum antiquam taxationem							-	-	clxxvi ^l .
							Dec.	-	xvii ^l . xii ^s .
Summa bonorum spiritualium	-	-	-	-	-	-			xxi ^l . vi ^s . viii ^d .
							Dec.	-	ii ^l . ii ^s . viii ^d .
Pensio nostra in Ecclesia de Ulverston taxatur ad	-	-	-	-	-	-			vi ^l .
							Dec.	-	xii ^s .
A. D. mccccxvii destructa patria anno precedente, concessit rex novam taxationem fieri per Mag ^{rum} Mich. de Harcla, tunc officialem Richmondie, & taxata fuerunt temporalia nostra universa ad	-	-	-	-	-	-			xx ^m .
							Dec.	-	ii ^m .
Ecclesia de Millum	-	-	-	-	-	-			xl ^s .
							Dec.	-	iv ^s .
Ecclesia de Dalton	-	-	-	-	-	-			xl ^s .
							Dec.	-	iv ^s .
Ecclesia de Urswic	-	-	-	-	-	-			xl ^s .
							Dec.	-	iv ^s .
Pensio nostra in Ecclesia de Ulverston	-	-	-	-	-	-			vi ^l .
							Dec.	-	xii ^s .
Pensio Custodis Altaris S'ci Mich. Ebor in Eccl. de Millom	-	-	-	-	-	-			lx ^s .
							Dec.	-	vi ^s .
Summa bonorum tam spiritualium quam temporalium secundum novam taxationem							-		

This immense reduction of their temporalities, from one hundred and seventy-six pounds to twenty marks, proves how dreadful and how universal, throughout all their domains, had been the devastation committed in that fatal year by the Scots; and it also accounts for the erection of Peel Castle, as a place of refuge, so immediately afterwards.

Much of the wealth of the religious houses is known to have been acquired by bequests of lands, along with the bodies of the testators, in order to procure interment according to the rank and bounty of the parties, within the chapter-houses, the choirs, the naves, or the cemeteries of these sacred retirements. The veneration in which Furness was held accounts for the absence of almost all ancient memorials in the parish-churches within and around that district: so that, besides the Flemings and the barons of Kendal, who would have accounted themselves to have slept "in marle unexorcised" had they slept within an ordinary parish-church, most of the subordinate lords had the same ambition. I shall select a few specimens of this spirit.

"Hoc est testamentum Wilm' de Skelmerisk, actum apud Furnese anno Domini mcccxv.—vii die dominica ante ascensionem, coram conventu in pleno capitulo. Imprimis attendens & sciens quod extrema gaudia luctus occupat, legavit animam suam Domino universorum, corpus suum Abbacie de Furnese, ibidem sepeliendum, & equum suum, cum Hernas, cum corpore suo, & portiones terre quæ vocatur Lawletnemire, &c. & leprosis juxta Ulverston vi^l. & leprosis juxta Conyngshed." (Sum omitted.)

This legacy of the testator's soul to the Creator alone, without mention of the Virgin Mary and the saints, would, in the sixteenth century, have been accounted heretical; and the body of a Mr. Tracy was, on the eve of the Reformation, actually disinterred for this imagined offence. It is curious to observe the progress of superstition:

"Rogerus de Berdesay legat partem terre cum corpore suo, videlicet i acram apud Colepits in Oldefeld. A. D. mccccxviii."

Also, by will, S. D. Gilbert de Berdesay leaves totam terram in Berdesay.

It is a very unfortunate circumstance for the late curiosity of the present day, that all the computuses of this great house, the genuine records of their domestic manners, are lost: neither is much known of its history, or of the personal characters of its members. At the eve of the dissolution, however, it appears that the monks of Furness were extremely dissatisfied with the king's measures, and secretly fomented the pilgrimage of grace. They had, indeed, committed no overt acts of treason; but nothing else can account for the very inadequate provision made for the last abbot, than an opinion of his disaffected principles; for the rectory of Dalton, which was assigned to him, valued only at thirty-three pounds per annum, was scarcely a third part of the sum allotted to the more obsequious abbots of houses not so wealthy as Furness. Not an abbot in the kingdom was so much a monarch as that of Furness: his territory was marked by boundaries so nearly impassable; by the sea, with its ever-varying sands, on more than two sides; and by mountains, almost insuperable, on the remainder, that Furness was a little nation within itself. In point of extent it was equal to the kingdom of Man. Within these limits the abbot was lord paramount, and exacted the same oath of fealty which was paid to the king. He had the patronage of all the churches, excepting one; had free warren over the whole district; and was immediate owner and occupant of almost half the low country. Under such circumstances, his power would be almost unlimited: but when to these we add the opinion of superior sanctity, upheld in general by great propriety and decorum of manners; the dignified hospitality of the house; the friendly intercourse maintained with all the neighbouring gentry; the gratuitous education afforded to the youth of the country, of every rank; the lodging and tender protection extended to their own wards; the vast number of shepherds and husbandmen employed upon their domains; the despondency and dejection, the depopulation and decay, which must have followed upon the instantaneous cessation of all these, may be more easily conceived than expressed. A few melancholy retrospects on the flourishing days of the abbey, while some aged persons survived who had seen it in its glory, have been preserved by Mr. West. Curious information of this kind not unfrequently comes out in the shape of depositions, which is the case in the present instance. In the year 1582, a dispute arose between the tenants of Low Furness, late holding under the abbot and convent, and John Brograve, Esq., attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster; the depositions taken in the course of which exhibited the following facts:

"Robert Wayles, of Kirkby Irellith, of the age of three score and eighteen years, deposeth and saith, that he knoweth the manor of Low Furneis, or Plain Furneis, and that he knew the same twenty years before the dissolution of the late monastery there.

"I^m. This deponent saith, that before the dissolution of the said late monastery, he had a kinsman in the house there, being a yeoman of the convent kitchen; did resort divers and sundry times to him, on divers occasions, where he hath many times seen the tenants thereabouts resort unto the said monastery on the tunning-days; sometimes with twenty horses, sometimes with thirty horses, and had delivered unto every of them firkins or barrels of beer or ale; every barrel or firkin containing, as he then heard reported, ten or twelve gallons apiece, which they carried away with them upon their carrs or carrages; and that the same, as he thinketh, was worth about tenpence or twelpence a barrel or firkin, at that time."

This was about a farthing for every quart, which multiplied by ten, the proper ratio between that time and the present, would be twopence halfpenny the quart,—a price for which very good beer might be afforded, when there was neither malt-duty nor excise.

"I^m. This deponent saith, that, at his being at the said monastery, he hath divers times seen certain bread delivered to the said tenants, out of the said abbey; and that he then heard report, that a dozen of loaves of bread was then delivered to every one that had a barrel or firkin of beer or ale; which bread and beer, or ale, as he heard, was delivered weekly; and that every dozen loaves was worth, at that time, as he verily thinketh, sixpence.

"I^m. This deponent saith, that, in resorting to the said monastery, he hath divers times seen thirty or forty carriages, called cowps, of the tenants of the said manor, at one time, in which they did take and carry certain worthing, or dung, from the said monastery, and bestowed it upon their own farmholds."

This is a singular piece of economy, but easy to be accounted for. The prodigious resort

of strangers to the house of the monastery would produce a greater quantity of litter and manure than was wanted for the tillage of the lands in their immediate occupation; in consequence of which the tenants were permitted to carry away and employ the surplus.

“ Itⁿ. The said deponent saith, that he hath seen divers tenants of the said mannor come to a smithy of his father’s-in-law, at Kirkby, bringing with them certain clot iron, which, they said, was their livery iron, received out of the said monastery for the maintenance of their plows and husbandry; and hath heard that the tenants of the said monastery received yerely of the said livery iron, to the value of eleven or twelve bands, every band weighing fourteen stone, and every stone fourteen pound; which, at that time, was worth eightpence a stone.”

Hence it is plain that the abbey availed themselves of their situation in working the iron mines upon their estates. The clot iron, as it is called, thus delivered, must have been in a malleable state.

“ I^m. This deponent saith, that he hath credibly heard that the tenants aforesaid, which paid provisions, paid only, when they were admitted tenants, one penny, called a God’s penny, and no other fine; and thereupon they were sworn to be true to the king, and to the said monastery.

“ Miles Mount deposeth and saith, that he hath known divers children of the said tenants, and their servants, have come from the plow or other work, into the said abbey, where they had dinner or supper; and the children of the said tenants came divers times to the said abbey, and were suffered to come to school and learning within the said monastery.

“ Richard Bankes deposeth, that, as he verily thinketh, the said tenants, their families, and children, did weekly have and receive, att and out of the said monastery, of charity and devocion, over and besides the relief and commodities afore rehearsed, to the value of fourty shillings sterling.”

At least twenty pounds in form of modern money. There is nowhere, perhaps, so distinct an account extant of the alms dispensed by a religious house to the immediate dependants of the convent. But this was, probably, not a third, or even a fourth part of their bounty to the conflux of mendicants and strangers who resorted thither for entertainment or relief.

“ John Richardson deposeth and saith, that there was both a grammar-school and song-school within the said monastery, which the children of the tenants, that paid provisions, was free at, to come and resort to; that he, the examinant, was at the said school.”

After this account of the foundation, our attention is naturally directed to the site and structure of Furness Abbey. Towards the extremity of the ness, or promontory, from whence this peninsula derived its name, a narrow glen, commencing near Kirkby Irelith, gradually widening and growing deeper in its course, after leaving Dalton on the right, becomes so completely sheltered from the saline impregnations which sweep over the plain, on either side, as to encourage the growth of the finest timber. All at once the steep but verdant sides of the glen are changed to perpendicular rocks, of a red sand-stone; while an expanse of a few acres, warm and fertile, pointed out to the judicious eye of the first monks the proper site of that magnificent house, which, during more than four centuries, was to be occupied by the ecclesiastical sovereigns of Furness. Economy as well as taste dictated their choice; the silence, the warmth, the seclusion of the place, were, indeed, objects of great importance: but so plentiful and near at hand were the materials for a great edifice, that it may fairly be doubted whether a single stone about it had ever been placed upon wheels. Scarcely at a greater distance, at a time when every glen was crowded with ancient oak, would the timber be sought. Iron was produced and wrought on their own demesne; and lead would be obtained, at no other expense than that of smelting, in the fells, and conveyed partly in boats along the lake, and partly in their own wains, from thence. With these advantages, and with all the fervour of early profession, Ewan, the first abbot, and his monks, set about the work in the year 1130, extending the range of their edifices, towards east and west, almost from rock to rock. Another advantage was, that the stone itself was easily wrought for every purpose, whether of architecture or of sculpture; though, unfortunately, more capable of receiving than of retaining a fine edge or surface.

It has been supposed, and the opinion is, in general, warranted by remaining appearances, that as the various apartments in the religious houses were framed for all the peculiarities of monastic habits, they were the same in all. And this is so far true, that the poorest and the

richest alike had a church, cloister, refectory, dormitory, and chapter-house. It is also generally true, that the relative situations of these apartments were the same. But it has not been observed that at Furness, whatever the reason may have been, the original plan and arrangements have been wholly different. For this distribution I will endeavour to account, while I describe the appearances, which are given with great exactness in Mr. West's ground-plan, though that respectable antiquary was not struck with the incongruity.

But, in the first place, the usual, the almost universal site of the abbot's house, was south-east from the choir and chapter-house, so as to partake of the shelter of the church, and to afford its dignified inhabitant easy access to the parts of the house where duty required his frequent attendance. At Furness, on the contrary, this edifice was placed at an unusual distance, directly to the north, with a distinct inclosure of stone, and a gateway, yet entire, and opening to the north side of the choir. Its distance is accounted for by the necessity of light and sunshine, which, had the abbot's house been placed nearer, would have been obstructed by the great elevation of the church. In the next place, the refectory was almost always on the south side of the cloister-court, and near the eastern angle; whereas, at Furness, it is placed on the eastern side, and directly south from the chapter-house, with the locutorium still farther southward, on the same side. Eastward from this side of the quadrangle, and just detached from it, are the foundations of a long line of buildings, marked in Mr. West's plan O O; which he very properly supposes to have been the kitchens, and other offices. Beneath this line is an arched channel, through which a portion of the brook has been conducted the whole length, evidently for the purpose of washing away the filth and offscourings. Again, the cloister quadrangles were usually squares, or rectangles nearly approaching to squares; whereas, here, the quadrangle is elongated to thrice its width, and, for any thing which can now be traced of the foundations, has had no line of buildings on the south side. That on the west, though completely demolished, may yet be traced. The reasons of all these incongruities appear to have been these: first, there seems to have been scarcely space for the abbot's lodging, with its gardens and court, in the ordinary situation, betwixt the east side of the quadrangle and the rock; secondly and principally, by placing the refectory, to which the kitchen and other offices must have adjoined, on the eastern instead of the southern side, a perennial supply of water was obtained from the rivulet, which was indispensable for culinary purposes, as well as those of cleanliness in general; whereas, had these offices been placed as usual, they could have had no supply but that of a meagre streamlet, which is frequently dry. But another and a more striking appearance about this magnificent fabric must now be attended to. It is evident, from Stell's account, that the monastic buildings were begun here in the year 1130. The choir of the church, together with the parts immediately necessary for habitation, were usually the first which were begun and finished. All these yet remain. Now it might have been expected, that a work of the latter end of Henry I.'s reign would have resembled that of Kirkstall, with short massy columns, and single round-headed lights, and Norman doorways. But at Furness I cannot descry one remaining feature of that period, nor of any period antecedent to the reign of Henry III. On the whole, the only conclusion which I can form on the subject is, that the nave of the church remained unbuilt till above a century after the foundation; when the monks, offended by the meanness of their original fabric, pulled it down to the ground, and replaced it by that lighter and more elegant structure, of which, happily, after all the devastation committed at the dissolution, so much yet remains. But though no part of the present building can be considered older than the period which I have assigned to it, some parts are unquestionably much later, particularly the beautiful room immediately southward from the strait inclosure, to which tradition has certainly assigned its proper use, that of the grammar-school; and the great western tower, of which the lower part only remains, but which, after bell-towers became fashionable, was attached, as at Bolton, to the original west front, rather than it should overload the columns of the old lantern-steeple, at the intersection of the



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West View of Tournai Abbey.

cross. This was the more necessary, because a winding staircase had been very inconsiderately carried up in the middle of the column D, which would have disqualified it from bearing any additional weight. The school-house, immediately beyond the strait inclosure, at the south-east corner, is a beautiful and well-proportioned parallelogram, groined over with fine rib-work; and the base of an elevated seat or pulpit, lighted by one of the south windows, points out the teacher's situation. Here, with all the liberality of these great institutions, the best literature of the times was imparted gratuitously to the children and youth of Furness, who were fed as well as taught. From the most hopeful of these the novices of the house were chosen, and found an asylum in the place endeared to them by early habit, from the cares and the temptations of the world. Here they gradually rose to the rank of seniors and governors of the house, and out of these one of the ablest, the most ambitious, the most intriguing, or sometimes the best allied, was chosen to fill the envied station of abbot. A catalogue of these dignitaries, contained in Stell's abbreviated but accurate account of his house, is all which can be added to this short outline; and to that catalogue must be premised the following remark, that by an usage peculiar, so far as I know, to this house, no names were admitted into the number but those of abbots who had reigned ten years, and had closed their presidency by death. Such, therefore, as had not survived that period, and such as, after having survived it, resigned or were deposed, had their names, so far as regarded that record, consigned to oblivion. But the zeal and industry of Mr. West have, with the exception perhaps of two or three names, completed the list.

A. D. MCXXVII. non. Jul. a fundacione Cistertii xxix, a fundacione vero Savignii xv, Pontificatus Honorii Secundi anno ii^{do}, regni autem Regis Henrici Primi post conquestum anno xxvi, fundatum erat Monasterium Furnes, per nobilem virum Stephanum, Comitem Morton. et Bolongue, in loco vallis quæ tunc Bekangs-guyl vocabatur. Sed, ut in libello quodam veteri et de vestusta litera scripta recepi, ipsum monasterium prius fundatum erat in Ayndernes in loco qui dicitur Tulket, anno MCXXIV. non. Julii, et ibi situm tenuit per iii annos. Fundatum autem erat tum ibi de ordine Savigniense et Tironensi sub regula Sancti Benedicti cujus ordinis professi monachi fuerunt et eorum habitus grisei coloris erat.

Primus quidem abbas dicti Monasterii Furnes fuit Ewan de Abrineis, magne sciencie et non minoris sanctitatis vir.

Secundus abbas, Eudo de Soudervalle, cui Honorius Papa secundus scripsit privilegium speciale.

Tercius abbas, Michael de Lancaster.

Quartus, Petrus de Eboraco. Tempore hujus abbatis venerabilis, Serlo, quartus abbas Savigniensis, qui est modernus dominus Furnes, reddidit apud Cistercium domum suam cum filiabus suis ordinis Tironensis ad ordinem Cisterciensem in manus Sancti Barnardi, tunc abbatis Clarevallensis, a qua redditione prædictus Petrus abbas cum conventu suo ad summum pontificem appellavit. Ad quam sedem personaliter accedens impetravit a Domino Eugenio Papa tercio confirmationem, ut monasterium suum Furnes remaneret in perpetuum in eodem ordine in quo primo fundatum erat non obstante redditione prædicta. Sed in reditu suo a Curia Romana captus est in itinere per monachos Savignienses et ductus ad Savigniacum, ubi cessit officio abbatiali, et ibidem monachus probatissimus discens ordinem Cisterciensem, et inde fuit assumptus in Abbatem Quarrere quintum.

Cui Petro, successit in Furnes quintus abbas Ricardus de Baiocis, doctor in theologia, monachus Savigniensis, qui modicum tempus gubernavit, cujus diligencia et consilio redditum fuit monasterium Furnes ad matrem suam Savigniensem. Idem Ricardus creatus fuit in eodem in Abbatem, nam temporibus quatuor abbatum præcedentium fuit ordinis Savigniensis, uti superius est expressum.

Sextus abbas fuit Johannes de Cawncfield, cui Eugenius Papa tercius privilegium scribebat.

Septimus abbas, Walterus de Millum, cui Alexander Tertius etiam scribebat privilegium.

Octavus Joscelinus de Penynton, cui idem Lucius Papa tertius scribebat privilegium.

Nonus Sa..... de Bardoule.

Decimus Wilhelmus Niger, qui prius fuerat abbas de Swynesheved.

Undecimus Giraldus Bristaldun.

Duodecimus Michael de Dalton, cui Celestinus Papa tercius privilegium scribit.

Decimus tercius Ricardus de Sancto Quintino.

Decimus quartus Radulphus de Fletham, prius abbas de Swynesheved, assumptus illinc de Furnes.

Decimus quintus Johannes de Newby.

Decimus sextus Stephanus de Ulverston.

Decimus septimus Nicholaus de Meaux. Iste Nicholaus prius fuit canonicus de Wartria, postea monachus de Melsa, dein monachus et abbas Furnes, et demum episcopus Sodorensis.

Decimus octavus Robertus de Denton, prius abbas de Swynesheved.

Decimus nonus Laurentius de Acclom.

Vicessimus Wilhelmus de Midleton.

Vicessimus primus Hugo le Bron.

Vicessimus secundus Wilhelmus de Cockerham, cujus corpus jacet sub longo colosso marmoreo in capitulo sine epitaphio.

Vicessimus tercius Hugo Skyller. Iste fuit depositus de Abbatiatu.

Vicessimus quartus Johannes de Cockerham.

Vicessimus septimus Johannes de Bolton.

Vicessimus octavus Wilhelmus de Dalton modernus, qui diu vivat in gracia et honore.

Et hic sciendum est quod contra usum aliorum monasteriorum ordinis observatur consuetudo in monasterio Furnes, solos illos nominari et pronuciari abbates in mortuario suo, qui per decennium integrum rexerunt ante decessum suum et postmodum obierunt abbates, et sic ibidem non nominantur abbates qui post decennium abbatiatui suo cesserunt vel depositi fuerunt, seu qui ante completum decennium regiminis sui obierunt. Et sic Ewanus computatus est primus abbas Furnes, Johannes de Cawncefield secundus, Wilhelmus Niger tercius, Radulphus de Fletham quartus, Robertus de Denton quintus, Wilhelmus de Myddleton sextus, Hugo le Bron septimus, Johannes de Cockerham octavus, Alexander de Walton nonus, Johannes de Bolton decimus.

Stell's catalogue, therefore, is to be understood as giving a full catalogue of all who were elected abbots, without any regard to the singular and exclusive rule observed in the mortuary of the house.

PARISH OF ALDINGHAM.



AT the time of Domesday, Ernulph held here six carucates subject to the geld. This is the first and last notice extant of a Saxon lord of Aldingham. Next appears Michael Flandrensis or le Fleming, the progenitor of a family who have flourished in this district and the neighbourhood from the end of the Conqueror's reign to the present time. It is a conjecture of Mr. West, that this Michael, with other Norman chiefs, were sent into the north by the Conqueror to awe the partisans of Edwin and Morcar. Had this been the case, he would have been found in possession of Aldingham when the general survey was made, for Edwin and Morcar had at that time been long subdued. But we see that Aldingham had been forfeited by Ernulph, and was then in the crown.

Weighing all the circumstances of the case, it appears to me much more probable that Michael le Fleming the first was a follower of Roger of Poitou, and an early grantee of Aldingham and Gleaston under him. One thing, however, is certain, namely, that in the foundation charter of Furness Abbey, A. D. 1127, in which Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, grants to his new foundation all his dominion infra Fudernesiam, the lands of Michael Fleming are specifically excepted. What these lands were may be ascertained by the name of the manor of Much Land, which is yet known, and extends over the present manor of Aldingham and Gleaston, as it did extend over several villages, of the existence of which there is abundant proof, though they have long been swallowed up by the sea.

Much Land, we are told by Mr. West, is a corruption of Michael Land, and so unquestionably it is; but there is no resemblance of sound, and he has not informed his reader by what process one word has been obtained from another, wholly dissimilar to it. But Michael, as pronounced in the name, is precisely the same in sound with mikel, great; and that adjective growing half unintelligible, the latter, much, was substituted in its place. The same account is to be given of Much Urswick, the near neighbour of Aldingham.

It is evident from this single reservation of Michael's lands in Earl Stephen's charter, that in the whole territory of Furness these estates had alone been granted out, whether by the crown or by Roger of Poitou, and that all the rest of this extensive tract being properly in demesne, their inhabitants were in a state of pure villanage. Mr. West is inclined to believe that Michael le Fleming, the first, lived to a very advanced age, and was the same with the person of that name who made a donation of lands to Furness, which, by a peculiar feeling, he calls *saltem vespertinam*, as late as the year 1153. This is indeed within the bounds of physical possibility, but, in my opinion, highly improbable; for, by a charter transcribed into the Coucher, but, as usual at that period, without date, a Michael le Fleming grants to God and St. Mary of Furness, Ross with its fisheries (not fish-ponds, I apprehend, but sea fisheries) in exchange for Berdesey and its fisheries, &c. with the consent of his son and heir, whose christian name is unfortunately omitted.

In a second charter, bearing date 1153, Michael le Fleming grants to the same house Fordebor with its appurtenances (one of the villages now lost) *tanquam oblationem Deo, saltem vespertinam*. This certainly proves the donor to have been an old man; but supposing him to have been the identical Michael, whom Mr. West supposes to have come over with the Conqueror, it will prove him not merely to have been alive, but capable of transacting business, eighty-seven years after he was serving in the Conqueror's army. But besides, in this charter, Michael the donor expressly mentions the consent of William his son and heir, and nothing is known of any William in the family but this person till late in the next century. Now it is very certain that, in the year 1199, King John granted the manor of Aldingham to William le Fleming. This was forty-six years after he had been recognized by his father in the last charter.

It will follow, therefore, that on Mr. West's supposition, the son of a man who fought under the banner of the Conqueror was receiving favours from the king, after an interval of one hundred and thirty-three years. The conclusion, I think, must be, that there were two Michael le Flemings, father and son; and the error seems to have originated with the monks, who, in compiling the following short pedigree, cast their eyes on the two charters already referred to, and seeing the same name as the grantor in each, concluded, without reflection, that it referred to the same individual.

Johannes de Cancefeld, *infra ætatem seizitus in dominio et manerio de Aldyngham per homagium et servicium x^l. et facit sectam ad curiam abbatis, de Dalton de iii^s Sept^s ad iii^s Sept^s. Quidam Michael Flamengus proavus prædicti Johannis tenuit manerium p^dict. de Roberto abbate. Wilhelmus, filius Michael, remansit in custodia Roberti abbatis, et fuit nutritus in abbacia sua per annos iii^s et amplius. Alina uxor prædicti Johannis soror fuit et hæres Michael A. MCCLXX. Abbas de Furnes demisit manerium de Aldyngham D^{no} Roberto Haverington ad firmam, A. D. MCCLXXIII. ad manus devenit per mortem Wilhelmi, fratris Joh. de Cansfeld.*

Test. Magistro J. de Curwen, Rectore de Aldyngham.

Linea progeniei Michaelis Flamengi usque ad Johannem de Harrington, A. D. MCDXII. Memorandum quod Michael Flamengus feoffavit Ewanum abbatem de Furnes de Roos et Crimleton in Excambio pro Berdesey et Urswic; cui successit filius ejus Wilhelmus; cui Wilhelmo successit Michael filius; cui Michaeli successit Wilhelmus filius; cui Wilhelmo successit Michael filius, qui mersus fuit in Lawen non habens hæredem de corpore. Cui successit Alina soror, sponsa Dⁿⁱ Ricardi de Cansfeld; cui Aline successit Joh. de Cansfeld, filius ejus, qui obiit sine hærede de corpore; cui successit Wilhelmus de Cansfeld, frater ejus, qui etiam obiit sine hærede; cui successit Agnes, soror ejus, sponsa Dⁿⁱ Roberti de Harrington; qui Johannes die sanctorum Processi et Martyriani, A. D. MCCCXLVII. diem clausit supremum. In crastino vero dicti diei abbas per quosdam monachos et alios de suis, ingressus est manerium de Aldyngham. Dicto vero Domino Johanni sic mortuo successit Johannes filius Domini Roberti, filii dicti Domini Johannis, qui Dominus Robertus moriebatur in Hybernia, et qui quidem Johannes moriebatur vii. Jun. xxxvii^o. Edwardi IIIⁱ.; cui successit Robertus, filius ejus, qui erat vi. annorum anno obitus patris sui, qui Dominus Robertus obiit xxi^o. Maii, A. D. MCCCXVI.; cui successit Johannes, filius ejus, qui erat xxi. annorum xvi. April. anno obitus patris sui.

This brings the descents of the manor down to the date of the Coucher book. It remains therefore to be told, that the name of Harrington in the Aldingham line expired in the person of Sir William Harrington, A. D. 1457; who dying without male issue, this manor descended to William Bonvile, son of his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of William, Lord Bonvile. This William, who was called Lord Harrington, was killed at the battle of

Wakefield, A. D. 1460, leaving an only daughter, Cecilia, the wife of Thomas Grey, Marquess Dorset. By him she had issue Thomas, Marquess Dorset, who died A. D. 1530, and was succeeded by Henry his son, created Duke of Suffolk by Queen Mary, and beheaded for high treason, A. D. 1554. By his attainder the manor of Muchland was forfeited to the crown; during the possession of which several portions of it were granted out by James and Charles I. What remained was vested in trustees for Queen Henrietta; after whose decease King Charles II. vested it in other trustees to the use of Queen Catherine for life; and in 1679 vested it once more in trustees for the use of his natural son, Charles, Earl of Plymouth, and his heirs; but he dying the year after, it reverted to the crown, subject to the queen's life, then and long after surviving. Afterwards King William and Queen Mary granted the same manor for ninety-nine years, to be dated from Queen Catherine's decease, to George and John Sayer; and the remainder of the lease was afterwards assigned to the Duke of Montague.

After this deduction of the lords of Aldingham, the next place is due to some curious circumstances with respect to the successive places of their residence. It is the universal tradition of the place, that, at some uncertain period during the possession of the Flemings or the Harringtons, a large portion of the lowlands of this parish was swept away by the sea, and that, in consequence, the lords of the manor abandoned their former residence, and immediately built Gleaston Castle. At the western extremity of the township, however, there still remains an artificial mount, called the Moat or Moot Hill, which may have been a Norman keep belonging to the castle of the early Flemings.



Gleaston Castle.

But for whatever reason the ancient abode of the family may have been deserted, every appearance of the architecture about Gleaston Castle leads to the supposition that it was built by the Harringtons. It is altogether a very singular place, and instead of being placed, as it might easily have been on more sides than one, within the manor, on an elevated spot, and commanding views of the whole domain, together with the great bay, this destined abode

of a military family was sunk into a monastic bottom, from which nothing was visible but a few surrounding fields, and by which nothing was gained but warmth and shelter. In the next place, with a very imposing appearance of towers and battlements, covering a large extent of ground, it must have been a place of little strength, natural or artificial; the surrounding high grounds having deprived it of the first advantage, and the structure of the walls of the second. For though the work of an opulent family, and in a country abounding with lime, these towers, so formidable in their aspect, were really for the most part built with mud; which Mr. West attempts to account for, by supposing that it was a hasty and tumultuary work, run up after the family had lost or been affrighted out of their former mansion. But this is very improbable; for let it be computed how trifling is the difference, when lime is at hand, between the time and pains required to compound mud and mortar. Besides, that a building so spacious as Gleaston Castle, and, as to much of the stone-work, so elaborate, cannot have been a building run up in haste. On the whole, I should resolve this singular fact into some peculiarity or personal caprice of the builder, of which no account can be given because no tradition remains.

Of the parish church there can be no doubt that it was erected for the ancient manor of Muchland, by some of the first Harringtons. Portions of the original fabric yet remain in the cylindrical columns, and in a circular door; but the rest appears to have been renewed about the time of the last Harringtons, whose arms appear in the east window. Not a cumbent statue, a brass or a crossed slab remains for any of the lords of Aldingham; perhaps some of the most ancient might be destroyed at the renewal of the church. Neither have the ancient incumbents of this wealthy benefice any sepulchral memorials; the following, however, all on plain gravestones, within the choir, deserve to be perpetuated.

Hic jacet Dominus Robertus Shaw, in Artibus Magister, et nuper hujus ecclesiæ pastor, vir vere pius, doctus, et reverendus, qui postquam laborasset sedulo ministeriale in munere per annos xl. obiit in Domino die mensis Octobris xix. annoque Domini MDCLXVII. ætatis suæ circiter lxx.

As this incumbent held the benefice through all the disturbed period which intervened betwixt 1627 and 1667, he must have complied with the changes of the times.

Here lyeth the Body of John Ashton, A. M. formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who for nearly sixteen Years instructed the Parish of Aldingham, by his Doctrine, Conversation, and Example, being first Assistant, afterwards Successor, to his Brother. He died May 13th, 1759, aged 37. His Public Conduct those who were Witnesses of it will relate with Pleasure. His Private Virtues will then only be fully known, when He who saw them in secret shall reward them openly.

According to a MS. in the College of Arms, the arms of Harrington—Sable a fret argent, differenced by a mullet; and the same arms, differenced by a label, were in a north window of the chancel.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1865.

Aldingham Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF ALDINGHAM.

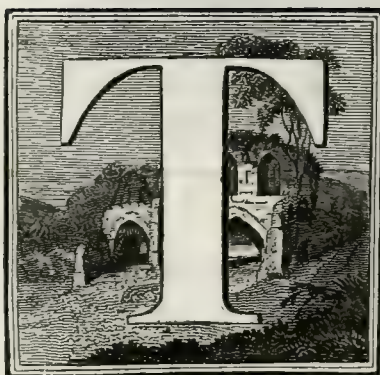
Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
10 Jan. 1567 5 Maij, 1614	Ric. Gurlpin, Cl. Joh. Rowth, Cl.	Eliz. Reg ^{na} vacante sede Cester. D ^{ns} . Tym. Hutton, mil.	p' mort.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
20 Dec. 1544	Robert Broke, A. M.	William Harp and Robert Good	-
13 Feb. 1562	John Robinson, A. M.		Res. of R. B.
17 1614	Geffrey King, A. M.		
27 March 1614	John Booth, A. M.		
22 April, 1617	John Rowthe	Francis Wharton, Gent.	
10 July, 1623	Geffrey King	{ Timothy Hutton of Mask, county } of York, Esq.	
13 Sept. 1625	Thomas Valentine	The King	
	Thomas Shawe, A. M.	ditto	Res. of T. V.
	Michael Stanford		
24 April, 1684	William Thompson	ditto	Death of M. S.
2 May, 1694	Thomas Tully, A. M.		
20 April, 1727	Thomas Tully, A. B.	ditto	Death of T. T.
12 July, 1742	Thomas Assheton, A. M.	ditto	Death of T. T.
27 March, 1749	John Ashton, A. M.	ditto	Res. of T. A.
6 Sept. 1759	Edward Smalley, A. M.	ditto	Death of J. A.
20 Oct. 1760	Roger Baldwin, A. M.	ditto	Cess. of E. S.
14 Sept. 1801	James Barton, A. M.	ditto	Death of R. B.
19 Aug. 1814	John Stonard, A. M.	ditto	Death of J. B.

The present church and parsonage of Aldingham are indebted for their preservation from a similar calamity to that which anciently befell the village to a strong rampart of stone, which defies the tides. The residence is very pleasing, on account of the warmth and salubrity of the air. Screened by a steep ascent from the north, and opening on a level, little above high-water mark to the south, the gardens of Aldingham are remarkably early and productive; as an instance of which, the following fact may be depended upon, that peas have been sown in the depth of winter, ripened, and the produce sown again early enough to produce another crop, which being itself sown, produced green peas in November following. Perhaps the records of horticulture even on the southern coast of England would scarcely produce a similar example.

PARISH OF ULVERSTON.



THE oldest orthography of this name is Olvaston, or Ulvaston; but on old orthographies little dependence can be placed. I am disposed to think the modern *r* is epenthetical, and that it was originally the town of Ulpha, a well known personal name among the Saxons. This idea is confirmed by the modern pronunciation Ooston, which seems to be abbreviated from Oofston, as Oof was the ordinary and indistinct mode of pronouncing Ulpha. If, however, the present Ulverston is to be admitted, it must be understood to mean the town of Ulphere or Wulfere, a name equally familiar to readers of the Saxon language.

This parish consists of the following townships :

Ulverston	3378
Blawith	170
Church Conistone	460
Egton	495
Lowick	373
Mansriggs	64
Osmotherley	237
Subberthwaite	112
Torver	204
	<hr/> 5493

Ulverston has an unquestioned title to be considered as the capital of Furness, in point of trade and population, though Dalton remains the feudal head of the whole district. It is a large, well built town, screened from the north and west by gently rising grounds, backed at a distance by Black Comb and the Coniston Fells, and upon the verge of a small plain, apparently abandoned by the sea, for which reason alone it is no longer a seaport in the proper sense. But to remedy this inconvenience a canal has been cut to the extremity of the town, which affords every advantage of access, to and from the bay, which nature had formerly done. Ulverston was a portion of the great lordship granted by the founder, Stephen, to the first monks of Furness. Its earlier history, therefore, from Domesday to the latter period, or about half a century, is the same with that of the abbey; but in the 7th year of Richard I. a transaction took place which vested the town and manor in a layman. In that year Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, and Helewise his wife, received, in exchange for all his rights in Furness Fells, the vill of Ulverston, with its appurtenances, to be holden of the abbot and convent in fee, as freely as the monks themselves held it under the chief lord; that is to say, the lord of Lancaster. To this event the prosperity and wealth of Ulverston, from that time to the present, is chiefly to be ascribed. Ulverston, till that time, seems to have been nothing more than an inconsiderable village, of which the inhabitants continued in the same condition of pure villanage in which the monks had received them. But no sooner had Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred obtained possession of the place, than he enfranchised these people, raised them to the rank of burgesses, and invested them with a freehold property in their houses. These privileges, great as they were, being followed by nothing more, placed the people of Ulverston in a new and anomalous situation. Nothing, indeed, is more common than for the inhabitants of towns, erected under the immediate protection of castles, and for that reason only, to be styled burgesses; but there are neither appearances, nor written evidences, nor traditions, to justify an opinion that either this Roger, or any of his successors, ever erected a castle at Ulverston. Neither does it appear that the place was ever regularly incorporated, or had any municipal government, or, lastly, that it was ever represented in parliament; so that the privileges conceded to them were merely of a domestic nature.

The purport of this valuable charter, of which I have only seen a copy, is as follows: That Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred gives and grants to his burgesses of Ulverston free liberty to take and hold as many housesteads as each shall think proper; reserving to himself and his heirs, for every toft a rent of threepence, with the right of taking greenhew out of his forests, subject to the inspection of his foresters, excepting from his woods of Plumpton (which seem to have been enclosed as a park), together with turbary and common of pasture with the other inhabitants (*not being burgesses*), to the highway of Pennington. Also, that they may sell each sextarius of ale one penny dearer than at Appleby; but to himself, one penny cheaper than to their neighbours. It is our misfortune not to know what is here meant by sextarius, which is certainly intended for a measure much greater than a quart.

It appears also that the lord had a bakehouse (*commune furnum*), a dying-house, and fulling-mill, all which he reserved to himself. Hence, as well as from the word *manerium*,

which occurs in the sense of a manor-house in another charter, it may be inferred, that the barons of Kendal had a mansion, though not a castle, for their occasional residence at Ulverston. Among the witnesses to this charter I meet with Gervas Ancourt (Deincourt), Adam Gurnett, probably lord of Heysham, Gurnet our forester (that is, Gurnet of Halton), &c.

In no very long period of time, the monks of Furness, always on the watch, obtained once more a moiety of the manor of Ulverston. Of this transaction I shall adopt the account of Stell, who, being himself a brother of the house, had the best means of information on the subject. He tells us that William de Lancaster, the ninth baron of Kendal, married Agnes de Brus, by whom he had issue three daughters; Helwise, married to Peter de Brus the elder, Alice, to William Lord Lindesey, and Serota, to Alan de Multon. The last of these died without issue. William having no heir male of his own body, the manor of Ulverston descended to Helwise and Alice, the two surviving daughters and coheirs of the third William de Lancaster, and was accordingly divided between them; and the abbot of Furness obtained that moiety which belonged to William de Lindesey and his wife. But it was a material omission on the part of Stell, not to have recorded on what terms, or for what consideration, it was re-acquired by the abbey. The most probable conjecture is that of Mr. West, namely, that the remainder, or rather the reversion, of this estate, had been granted to them by William de Lindesey and Alice his wife, after the death of Roger, natural son of Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfred, who held it for the term of his life. It must however be acknowledged, that no trace of any such grant is to be found in the chartulary of Furness. The title of the monks in this moiety, whatever it may have been, cannot have been very clear; for it is very certain, from Stell's own complaint, that it was wrested out of their hands by Edward III., which would not have been attempted without some colour of law. With these, among other lands, amounting to no less than twenty knights' fees, or five hundred pounds per annum, this magnanimous prince rewarded John de Cowpland for the capture of David II. of Scotland, at the battle of Neville's Cross.

The temper of this gallant man, at a moment when rage and thirst of blood usually extinguished every other feeling, seems to have equalled his courage; for when David, preferring death to captivity, provoked his captor, by repeated blows, and even by dashing out his teeth, to kill him, Cowpland, preferring his interest to revenge, compelled him to live, and was recompensed accordingly. There exists, however, a licence, in the Coucher Book of Furness, from Edward III. (but the year is omitted), *ad acquirendam reversionem medietatis manerii de Ulverston, infra terras suas de Furness, post mortem Johannis de Cowpland.*

But the original charter itself, of which I have transcribed an abstract from the Coucher Book, while it exhibits a pleasing proof of royal gratitude and bounty, will also assist in the clearing the obscurity which hangs over the title to the moiety of this manor before the grant to Cowpland.

“ Rex, &c.

“ *Sciatis.—Quod nos considerantes grata & laudabilia obsequia per dilectum nobis Johannam de Cowpland, impensa, & bonum locum, quem nobis in gueris nostris tenuit, necnon strenua gesta ipsius Johannis in bello (battle), apud Dunolm, ubi Deus suâ divinâ potentiâ fidelibus nostris victoriam de Scotis, inimicis nostris, contulit gloriose, in quo bello idem Johannes David le Bruys, qui se regem Scotorum fecerat nominari in guerra cepit.*”

The charter then goes on to recite divers manors and lands as parcels of this magnificent donation, and among the rest these following, in which alone the present work has any interest; namely,

“ *Medietatem manerii de Kirkby Kendale & medietatem manerii de Ulverston, quæ fuerunt Wilhelmi de Coucy, & post mortem ejus ad manus nostras tanquam escheate devenerunt: salvis nobis parco & bosco separale super le Bradwod, Bosco infra insulam Winendermer, & manerium de Coghull, in com. Ebor. Conc. etiam eidem Johanni maneria de Morholm, Warton, Carneford, & Lynheved, in manas nostras devont. tanquam eschaeta.*”

It appears to me, upon this statement, that a dispute had taken place between the crown

and the abbot of Furness as to the right to the escheat; that the house, from their vicinity, had first obtained possession, but were ousted by the prerogative of the crown. Sir John de Cowpland, the grantee, had married Johanna, widow of William de Coucy, son of Ingelram, and Christian, his wife, daughter and sole heir of William de Lindesey, son of William, son of Walter, son of that William de Lindesey who married Alice, second daughter, or (according to the register of Cockersand, sister) of the third William de Lancaster, eighth baron of Kendal.

Sir William de Coucy died about the 17th of Edward III.; and in the 25th of that reign it was found, by inquisition, that a moiety of the barony of Kendal, together with a moiety of Ulverston also, had devolved upon the crown by escheat, in consequence of the death of Sir William de Coucy without issue; and Ingelram, his half brother and next heir, being an alien born in France, could not inherit. So it appears on the face of the inquisition; but if Ingelram were of the half blood only, it was very superfluous to state that he was an alien; whereupon the king granted the premises to Johanna, wife of John de Cowpland, for the term of her life; remainder to Ingelram Lord de Coucy, and after that to Isabel his wife, the king's daughter, and her heirs.

The other moiety of Ulverston belonged to Peter le Brus, Lord of Skelton, in right of his wife, Helwise, by whom he had issue one son, Peter le Brus the elder, and four daughters, Margaret, Agnes, Lucia, and Ladarina. Of these, Margaret, in the reign of Henry III., married Robert de Ros of Werke. In the reign of Richard II. an union took place between the family of Ros and that of Parr, when William del Parr married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Ros, by his wife Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland of Sizergh, granddaughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas de Ros.

Of the other daughters of Peter le Brus, the elder, Agnes, married Walter de Fauconbergh; Lucia married Marmaduke de Thweng. Peter le Brus the younger died without issue; and on his decease Walter and Marmaduke, already mentioned, took seizin of the estates, which thus devolved on their wives, Agnes and Lucia; after which, to wit, in the year 1272, all these four parties granted to Roger de Lancaster, natural brother to the third William de Lancaster, eighth baron of Kendal, and therefore their natural uncle, their portion of all their lands in Furness; that is, their moiety of the manor of Ulverston.

Ingelram de Guines had married Christian, daughter and heir of William de Lindesey; and during his possession of these estates granted to his burgesses of Ulverston an exemption for each of them from the burden of exercising the office of chamberlain, or collector of the lord's rents and profits, in these terms:

"Ingerlamus de Gynes, & Christina, uxor ejus, &c. Noveritis nos concessisse & in perpetuam quietum clamasse quod omnes burgenses nostre ville de Ulverston in Furness, sint quieti & absoluti, ab omni officio camerarii, ita quod hic ipse nec hæredes sui vel assignati, per nos, nec per heredes nec distringantur ad aliquod recipiendum ad opus nostrum, sive expendendum," &c.

After the decease of Sir John de Cowpland and his wife, the escheat to the abbey was permitted to take place, and their moiety continued in the monks till the general dissolution. On that event the whole manor vested in the crown, with their other possessions, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster; and in the crown it continued till 1609, when a moiety was granted to two persons of the name of Salter and Williams. Three years after the other moiety was granted in fee to one Whitmore and Verdon. After a number of mesne conveyances, it was sold for the consideration of 490*l.* to the Duke of Montague.

The origin of the church of Ulverston is enveloped in the same obscurity which generally attaches to the subject; but a few particulars, extracted from the Coucher Book of Furness, will throw all the light upon it which, after so many centuries, it is capable of receiving.

That the parish of Ulverston was originally parcel of that of Dalton has already been rendered probable by the rector's claim upon the chapel of Hawkshead, which was superseded

by that of Dalton as the mother church. But it is also probable that Ulverston was immediately separated from Urswick; in proof of which I shall adduce the following memorials from the valuable record already mentioned.

About the year 1200, I find that there was a controversy moved between the abbot and convent of Furness, and the prior and convent of Conyngsheved, "*de ecclesiis de Penyngton & Olverston, quas abbas & conventus de Furness, dicebant ad se pertinere.*"

This was heard and determined, with the consent of all parties, by the abbots of Joreval, Stafford, Hoyland, and Cauldre, Magister H. Archdeacon of Richmond, Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, and others. The award was in the following terms:

"Quod canonici (de Conyngsheved) nullius terra quæ de feodo fuit monachorum aliquid, aliquo modo recipient nisi de eorum voluntate, & consensu excepta terra de Olverston quam Gilbert filius Reinfred vel sui tenent. Ita tamen quod si prædictus Gilbertus vel aliquis hæredum suorum vel alius de terra illa prædicta canonicis aliquid donaverit non ultra terciam partem donare possit sine assensu abbatis de Furness, & tunc salvo servicio dabit.

"Numerus vero canonicorum ultra xiii in loco præfato nullatenus excrescat nisi ipsi monachi voluerunt, nec foeminarum secum cohabit^m occasione aliqua recipient ulterius in *sorores*. Ipsi autem canonici prædictis monachis omnes querelas & jus, si quid habere poterant in capella de Howkeset, & in piscaria de Depescale remittent: erit autem inter eosdem monachos & canonicos in orationibus & conciliis mutuo dependens quædam fraterna societas. Et si videlicet, eisdem monachis quodlibet instet negotium canonicorum, requisiti secundum scientiam sibi a Deo datam auxilium & consilium salubre secundum quod noverunt expedire sunt impensuri. Et ut inter eos contentionis movendæ voluntas irretractabiliter quiescat in posterum, dabunt pro bono pacis prædicti canonici prædictis monachis annuatim l^s.

"Hæc autem acta sunt anno incarnationis Dominice MCCVIII de voluntate & consensu domini abbatis de Savigni, consentientibus abbate & conventu de Furness, & priore & canonicis de Cunyngsheved in præsentia abbatum de Joreval, de Stafford, de Hoyland (a mistake of Stell, probably for Byland) & de Chaudre (Calder in Cumberland) Magistri H. archidiaconi Richmondie, Gilb^t. Fil. Reynfred & multorum aliorum."

After this, in the year 1230, Robert, abbot, and the convent of Furness, obtained from Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, a confirmation ecclesiarum suarum de Dalton & Urswick cum capellis suis. Canonici autem pacifice possidebunt in perpetuum ecclesias de Ulverston, & Penyngton quas monachi ante vendicabant in capellas, salvis dictis monachis ix marcis per annum.

From all this it seems clear that the monks of Furness, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, considered Ulverston and Penyngton as chapels under Urswick; but, on another occasion, the rector of Ulverston having claimed the chapel of Hawkshead, which must *then* have been a member of his parish, Urswick, though a kind of middle term, was overlooked, and Hawkshead assigned to Dalton as the mother church of all.

Thus I have endeavoured to pick my way through these dark and entangled paths, as well as I have been able, in order to trace the origin and ancient dependences of the churches in Furness; the result of which must be, that Dalton is the common parent of all, excepting Kirkby, which was unquestionably independent from the beginning, and in its origin more ancient than Dalton.

The canons of Coniside having thus obtained the benefice of Ulverston, their own parish, would never permit an appropriation; but they received the entire fruits and profits for their own use, employing, no doubt, one or two of their own number to perform the duties of the church. In consequence of this retention, no vicarage was ever endowed, and the minister of this large church and parish continues to be a perpetual curate only.

The church of Ulverston stands at a very agreeable distance, eastward from the town, at the bottom of a steep slope, covered with tombs and monuments of much better workmanship than usual. The present fabric, which is a complete restoration of the first church, may be dated about the beginning of Henry VIII.; and having lately undergone a complete and liberal repair, may be considered as one of the handsomest churches in the county. Still it were to have been wished that, instead of renewing the old moulded battlements, the restorers had not been betrayed into the cheap and commodious substitution of two upright, and one horizontal flag-stone, for that purpose. In these

wretched instances of management, the eye is offended by sharp angles; and the mind, by an appearance of vile economy, which, in their works, whether ecclesiastical or military, our ancestors disdained.

The south chapel at the east end of the choir has long been the property and burial-place of the owners of Coniside.

On the south-side is an altar-tomb, with two brasses, and the following inscription:

HERE BEFORE LIETH BURIED THE BODY OF MILES DODDING, ESQUIRE, AND MARGARET HIS WIFE, WHO DIED IN THE YEARE MDCVI. AFTER THEY HAD LIVED MARRIED XLIII. YEARES, AND HAD ISSUE X. CHILDREN. III. ONLY SURVIVE THEM, MILES, DODDING, AND HENRIE.

Next,

Here lies the Body of Sarah Dodding, Widow of George Dodding, of Conishead, Esquire; who died at London, the xivth of November MDCXLII, and was buried in the Parish Church of St. Clement Danes, in London, in Com. Middlesex; who, after she had survived her said Husband xxx. Years, happily departed this Life, November 26, MDCLXXVIII, aged lxviii.

Here lyeth, in hopes of a blessed Resurrection, the Remains of Sarah Braddyll, Widow of John Braddyll, of Portfield, in this County, and Daughter and sole Heiress of Miles Dodding, Esquire, late of Conishead, in this Parish. She died on the xixth Day of April, MDCCXLIV., aged lxxix. Years, having borne to her Husband iv. Sons, and v Daughters. Of these, v. early paid the Debt of Nature; the rest, through the Indulgence of Heaven, survived the best of Parents, that she might not want the consolation of transmitting to the latest Time some copy of her own perfections. Calm was her closing scene, as reposing Innocence. Such is the End of those who spend the few Moments allotted to them here in the unwearied Exercise of Virtue and Religion.

Sacred to the Memory of Margaret Sarah, second Daughter of Wilson and Jane Braddyll, of Conishead Priory, in this Parish, and Wife of Gordon Forbes, Esquire, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Gordon Forbes, Colonel of his Majesty's 29th Foot, late Commander-in-Chief of his Forces in St. Domingo; who accompanying her Husband to the East Indies, in the Year 1805, fell an early Sacrifice to the Climate of India, and died at Calcutta, on the 6th of October, 1807, aged 27 Years.

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Braddyll, Esquire, of Conishead Priory, who departed this Life the 23d of July, 1776, and is interred in this Place.

In grateful Remembrance, this Monument is erected by his Heir and Kinsman, Wilson Braddyll, Esq.

Here lies the Remains of John Braddyll, who was born at Portfield, in this County, and married Sarah, sole Heiress of Miles Dodding, of Conishead, with whom he lived 47 years, and had Issue by her 4 Sons and 5 Daughters. He was a pious Member of our excellent Church, a zealous Friend to our happy Constitution, an hearty Lover of his Country, a painful and impartial Magistrate, an affectionate Husband, a tender Parent, a constant and sincere Friend, a sober and upright Man in all his Conversation. With these Qualities he lived, beloved by the good, feared and respected even by the bad, and deceased March 27th, 1727-8, in the 70th year of his Age.

M. S.

Pacis nuper vigilantissimus custos
Et Comitatus Lancastriensis vere præfectus,
Milo Dodding, de Coniside, Armiger,
Non procul hinc
In pulverem redactus jacet,
Vir dum vivebat vere Xtianus,
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ filius fidelis,
Patriæ et familias, sollicitus pater
Omnibus benignus, æquus, affabilis,
Ab omnibus amatus, laudatus, desideratus;
Sed eheu!
Omnes dolentes, mœrentes, lachrymantes
Lugentem præ cæteris Willielmum filium,
Filiamque Agnetem, (ipsos jam lugendos)
Lugentem Saram nunc superstitem, unicam et hæredem,
Lugentem Margaretam conjugem carissimam,
Inopinata morte reliquit, decimo nono
Die Aprilis, Anno Domini, MDCLXXXIII,
Anno ætatis XLI.

Memoriæ sacrum
 Miloni Dodding, de Conishead, Armigero,
 Vere pio et præcipue religionis,
 Hæc vidua et indotata ecclesia
 Uxorem duxit Ursulam ab antiqua familia Eboracensi:
 E qua unum suscepit filium, filias tres,
 Quarum duas reliquit superstites
 Natu majorem, Gulielmo Pennington, de Scaln,
 In Cumbria, Arm. nuptam, alteram cœlibem,
 Obiit, xix. April. Anno salutis, MDCXXIX,
 Ætatis suæ, LVII.
 Atque redemptoris, sui adventum,
 Hic expectat.

M. S.

Religiosissimi, probatissimi, viri vere charitativi
 In Deum, in regem, in pauperes,
 Johan. Ambrose, Arm. S. T. B.
 Necnon Collegii Divi Johannis
 Apud Cantabrigienses Socii;
 Et Ecclesiæ de Grasmere, in Com. Westmoreland, Rectoris;
 Dominique antiqui de Lowick.
 Obiit xvii kal. Sept.

Anno { Salutis humanæ, MDCLXXXIV.
 { Ætatis suæ lxxviii.

Cui, neptis suæ, avunculo primæ ceræ heredis,
 Maritus posterior, Lancelot Forth,
 H. M. P.

Sed nullo indiget vir tam memorabilis,
 Nam grata nomen tantum venerabitur posteritas
 Quoad charitatis suæ donis fruatur,
 Scilicet CCCC Libris Collegio prædicto remissis,
 Libris { CC Ecclesiæ huic de Ulverston }
 { C pariter ejus pauperibus } legatis
 { CC Capellæ de Lowick, }
 { Pauperibus ejusdem loci XL. }
 Totidemque Scholæ publicæ de Grasmere.
 Abi Lector et fac similiter.

From the Registry of Chester.

Ulverston Ch.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
1 June, 1696	Joseph Croudson	The Impropiators	Death of J. C.
7 July, 1716	Thomas Wildman	Dodding Braddyll, Esq.	D. of T. W.
19 Sept. 1765	Edmund Atkinson	Thos. Braddyll, of Conishead, Esq.	D. of E. A.
27 Jan. 1786	Richard Scales, B. D.	Wilson Braddyll, of Conishead, Esq.	D. of R. S.
12 August, 1789	Edward Jackson	ditto	D. of E. J.
11 July, 1807	Thomas Smith	ditto	D. of T. S.
	John Sunderland, A. M.		

Coniston Chapel was consecrated and made parochial A. D. 1586. *Bp. Gastrell's MSS.*

In this parish is the priory of Coniside, Conishead, or anciently Conigsheved, whose successive owners, since the dissolution, have been here commemorated. This endowment began with an hospital, founded by William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendal, or quite as probably, by Gabriel de Penington, with the consent of the same William, as chief lord, as an hospital for the relief of poor, decrepit, indigent persons, and lepers, in the neighbourhood of Ulverston. The care and charge of this new foundation was entrusted to the canons

regular of St. Augustin, who found it convenient, in a short time, to have it erected into a priory of their own order. In this new arrangement, however, no injury was done to the objects of the first charity, who continued to be provided for in the house, and were unable to take care of themselves. To these canons, William de Lancaster granted or confirmed all Conigsheved; namely, all the lands on both sides the road which leads from Bardsey to Ulverston, and from the great road to Trinkeld, and thence to the sea-bank: the church of Ulverston, with its chapels and appurtenances, a salt-work between Conishead and Ulverston Pale, with turf in the turbary, for the house and salt-work, besides right of pasture and dead-wood behind Plumpton, and necessary materials (probably building timber) for their house, out of his woods in Furness, with pannage for their hogs, through the same.

I shall not pursue the account of their other possessions, which were many and valuable, both in Cumberland and Westmoreland; but these were the immediate demesnes of the house, and coincide, as it is probable, very nearly with the present estate and manor of Conishead. But after the first endowment of the house, the same benefactor made several additions to his former grants; some of which were of a very interesting nature to the canons; as first, the fishery of Craik-water, the outlet of Coniston-lake, or Thurston-water, its most ancient name; together with liberty of fishing in the same, with a boat, and forty nets. He also gave to them his fishery of Leven, from the place where Craik falls into the same (now Penny-bridge), and also the advowson of St. Leonard's hospital, at Kendal, which continued to languish in existence till after the dissolution of monasteries. Very little of the intermediate history of this house is known, with the exception of a singular transaction between these canons and the monks of Furness, to which I have already adverted. It is indeed a very singular document, as it places those monks in the situation of superiors, exercising some sort of jurisdiction over regulars of another order. The injunction not to admit women into the house, under the appellation of sisters, is very remarkable.

No attempt has hitherto been made to form a catalogue of the priors of Conishead; and the following, which is the best I have been able to collect, is very imperfect.

D^{ns} Joh. Prior, de Kunigsheved, temp. Rog. fil. Reinfred.

T. Prior de Cunigsheved, anno 1200.

Tho. Morthyng, Prior de Conyngshead, xiii. Ed. III.

George, Prior de Coneshead.

Alexander Thomas, who appears to have been the last prior.

In the 27th year of Henry VIII., the priory of Conishead fell among the smaller houses, and was given to the king. The canons, in later times, appear to have declined in numbers; for whereas about the year 1200, they were restricted by the monks of Furness to thirteen; at the dissolution, there were only a prior and seven canons. The goods and chattels, lead and timber, were sold for 333^l. 6^s. 3¹/₂^d.; besides which general information, I have extracted the following particulars from the records of the Duchy of Lancaster, to which it was assigned by Act of Parliament.

Campana et plumbum nuper prioratus de Conishead.

Una campana parva. (I suppose the tintinnabulum, or mass-bell).

Quinque campane, necnon xxxiii sues (sows or pigs of lead) continent' inter se, i foder et x^{lb}.; pondus cujusque foder xviii^c., et parva dicta campana remanet in custodia Thome Domini Montegill, fermirir firmarii scitus, et plumbum prædictum manet in castro de Lancaster, in custodia Marmaduci Tunstall, custodis castri prædicti, et quatuor majores campane, vendite Waltero Curwen, pro xxvi^l. xiii^s. iv^d.

In the last valuation under the priory, the rectory of Ulverston was estimated at xlii^l. xvi^s. viii^d.; and the whole amount of the spiritualties and temporalties of the house was cxc^l. iv^s. ii^d. In the reign of Edward VI., I meet with the following notice of the hospital of St. Leonard, at Kendale, belonging to the patronage of the prior and canons of Conishead.

Hospitium S'ci Leonardi, prope villam de Kirkby de Kendale, nuper monasterio de Conyshead, pertinent val. iv^l. xiii^s. iv^d.

It appears that two poor women, the last inhabitants, were then dead. As the prior and canons of Cartmell had the office of appointing custodem et gubernatorem zabulorum prope Cartmell, vulgariter nuncupat. le Carters office, their brethren of Conyshead had the appointment custodis de Leven Sands, whose fee was vi^l. xiii^s. iv^d. From the sale of the materials, and especially of the lead, it appears that the church of Conishead at least was demolished immediately on the dissolution, but it is impossible to conjecture what portion of the habitable parts of the house was retained. Not a vestige, however, now appears; and it was only on a very diligent investigation of the inner walls of the present splendid mansion, built upon the site, that I could discover a few fragments of the old grout-work. A general knowledge of the subject, aided by a little imagination, will, however, present to the mind's eye a church with a nave, and perhaps a north aisle only, a single choir and cloister of moderate dimensions, with the attached offices of a house of canons regular to the south. What alterations these might have undergone from the original simplicity of single lights in the reign of Henry II. it is impossible to conjecture. The situation was most useful for the purposes of hospitality, and many a shivering and half-drowned adventurer over the sands would mourn the time, when these hospitable doors were closed for ever against distress and want. The situation is beautiful, but in no degree characteristic of the features which were usually chosen for monastic retirement. For here is no deep valley, no gloomy seclusion from the cheerful views of surrounding nature; but a spacious and fertile domain, varied by alternate elevations and depressions, together with woods of fine growth and great extent, affording partial views of the great bay and the mountains, which surround it. This house, with all its demesnes, was, after the dissolution, first leased to Thomas Stanley, the second Lord Monteagle. How or why he failed to convert his temporary possession of so fine an estate into a perpetuity, I do not know. By that nobleman, however, the priory and manor were holden till the 1st of Edw. VI.; when that king, under the duchy seal, granted it to the Right Hon. William Paget, to be holden by military service. In the next year, Paget obtained a licence to dispose of the same to John Machel, and William his son; and in the year following, these parties re-sold the premises once more to William Sandys, who dying 1st Eliz. left a son and heir, Francis, a ward of the crown, who sued out his livery, in the 13th of Elizabeth. This Francis died in the 25th of Elizabeth, having devised or otherwise conveyed his estates to his two sisters, of the half-blood, Margaret, married to Myles Dodding, and Barbara, to Myles Sandys, Esqrs. The site and manor of Conishead were enjoyed by the descendant of these coparcenors, when Miles Philipson sold his portion to George Dodding, whose heir-general carried it, by marriage, into the family of Braddyll, of Portfield, near Whalley, whose descendant now enjoys it. The house was almost wholly renewed about sixty years ago, in the course of which work the last remains of the priory must have finally disappeared. It is now a large and excellent gentleman's seat, but far exceeded by the grounds about it, which altogether render Conishead one of the most delightful residences in the county. In the house, I observed the portrait of a Dodding æt. 47, A. D. 1560, together with several of the Braddylls, brought from Portfield. The original seat of this family was the house of Braddyll, with Brook-Hall, near Whalley, but in the parish of Blackburn. Here they may be traced at least three centuries, but a purchase of one moiety of the demesnes of Whalley Abbey brought them to Portfield, near that place, where they continued several generations. Enriched, however, by a wealthy intermarriage with the heiress of the Doddings, they finally migrated to Conishead, though the charms of their situation at Portfield might have reasonably occasioned a struggle, in the proprietor who was about to abandon it, even for the warm and fertile shore of Morecambe.

PARISH OF HAWKSHEAD.



HAWKSHEAD, as we have already seen, constituted, at a very early period, a chapelry under Dalton, though the two places are at the two extremities of Furness.

The first mention of this chapel, whatever may have been its antecedent antiquity, is contained in the instrument of Honorius, Archdeacon of Richmond, already referred to under Dalton; and the following steps, some of them very curious and valuable, by which it gradually advanced towards an emancipation from the mother church, are extracted from the Coucher Book of Furness Abbey.

“Honorius, &c. Archidiaconus Richmondie, noveritis quod cum moris sit monachis Cisterciensis ordinis ne possint in privatis missis, nisi eis aliunde conferatur, cum candelis cereis ministrare, nos intuitu caritatis ecclesie præsancte Marie de Furness capellam de Hawkeset & i bovatom terre cum quatuor toftis in Dalton quæ ad vicariam de Dalton pertinent, ad hoc assignasse.

“Ita quidem, quod a festo beati Johannis Baptiste proximo postquam interdictum generaliter in Anglia fuerit, in privatis altaribus suis cum candelis cereis in perpetuum ministrabunt.

“His testibus.

Will^o. Priore de Kertmell, T. Priore de Cuninsheved.”

Next follows a commission from Pope Honorius to the Priors of St. Bees, Lancaster, and Kertmell, to the following effect:

“Hujus igitur auctoritate mandatis partibus in præsentia nostra constitutis lis inter eos mota sub hac pacis forma sopita quiescat. Quod prædictus abbas & monachi per testes & instrumenta sufficienter monstrabant quod capella de Hawkset libera debet esse & est sequestrata ab ecclesia de Dalton & hoc idem, capellanus de Dalton, Wilhelmus nomine, ore proprio publice confessus est. Item Wilhelmus capellanus coram nobis confessus est, quod ea quæ decedentibus, vel ex oblationibus, vel ex testamentis mortuorum ultra fluvium qui vocatur Craik in territorio monachorum commorantium recepit, non ex jure, seu debito, sed ex deferentium devotione recepit.

“Præterea dictus Wilhelmus appellationi a se factæ contra abbatem & monachos Furnesie ne atrium memorate capelle ad sepulturam consecraretur renunciavit.”

But it also appears that the parson of Ulverston had some claim upon the chapel of Hawkshead, of which it was necessary to procure a renunciation. Accordingly, in the same volume, appears the following:

“Robertus clericus persona de Ulverstone, totam calumpniam quam habuit de capella de Hoxeta quietum clamavit & demisit abbati de Furness & ecclesie de Dalton, perquisita ejus rei veritate ab antiquis clericis & laicis.

“Hanc tamen capellam de Hoxeta tenebit prædictus Robertus de ecclesia & persona Dalton libere & quiete cum omnibus pertinenciis suis præter corpora cum demissis suis quæ deferentur ad Daltonam in tota vita suâ per recognitionem dimidie libre in cera ad festum Michaelis, & ipse Robertus adquietabit capellanum prædictum in omnibus.

“Teste Decano Adam et toto capitulo.”

Placing these transactions, as we ought to do, about the year 1200, it will appear that a chapel had then existed at Hawkshead so long that its rights and dependencies called for the testimony of ancient clerks and laymen; that the church of Ulverston, which will be shown to have been dependent upon Urswick, as Urswick was upon Dalton, the common mother church, had a claim upon the chapel of Hawkshead; which affords some proof that Furness Fells were once dependent upon Ulverston; but that in consequence of this convention the bodies of the dead were to be conveyed from Hawkshead to Dalton, a distance of more than twenty miles. The vicar of Dalton also renounced his appeal against the abbot and convent, so that a churchyard at Hawkshead might be consecrated for burial, and the necessity of the case would probably produce a consecration at no great distance of time after the privilege was obtained.

These curious and very ancient facts have hitherto lain unnoticed in the Coucher Book of Furness, which appears to have been oftener turned over for the beauty of its illuminations than for the importance of the facts which it contains. But it is extremely satisfactory to observe, that amidst these changes, and all which have followed, the firm and durable structure of the church, at least the columns and arches, yet remain of the original fabric. The Normans built for duration, and the hardy race of herdsmen and shepherds who first peopled Furness Fells, and essarted its numerous thwaits, were not so occupied in selfish pursuits as to forget that he who builds a church ought to build for posterity, even a remote posterity. This generous principle is now wholly forgotten, and the omission will entail upon parishes the insupportable burden of a new church in every two generations, while, for an obvious reason, every renewal will be meaner and more perishable than the last. It is impossible to regard such firm and almost imperishable works without a pleasant recollection how many generations have worshipped the God of their fathers within the same walls. The church of Hawkshead has, however, been modernized, apparently at a later period than the general æra of restoration, which is the reign of Henry VIII., as the round-headed lights of the windows for the most part appear to be of the earlier time of Queen Elizabeth.

In the north chapel of the choir, which is the property and burial-place of the Sandys family, is a raised altar tomb, covering the remains of the parents of Archbishop Sandys; and, as appears by his initials inscribed upon it, erected by himself. On the slab are two very rude figures in a kind of mezzo relievo, and on the filleting an inscription, which, as it must have been the work of the archbishop, one of the most elegant scholars of his age, might serve, if it were necessary, to prove at how low an ebb Latin composition in verse then continued, after the faculty of writing prose in that language had attained to its highest perfection. The walls of the church are adorned with many neat modern tablets, the inscriptions on which having nothing remarkable in their composition, are omitted.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
18 Oct. 12th Anne	Thomas Bell	The Queen	D. of T. B. A.M.
4 Mar. 1720	Richard Swainson	The King	Death of R. S.
19 Aug. 1742	William Bordley, A.M.	ditto	Death of W. B.
11 Mar. 1762	John Harrison	ditto	Death of J. H.
22 Feb. 1810	Reginald Beathwaite, A. M.	ditto	Death of R. B.
14 Nov. 1812	John Rees	ditto	Death of J. R.
	George Park	ditto	

This delightful village stands upon an ascent, the summit of which forms the churchyard; while, though Windermere, within three miles, is excluded by a ridge of high ground, the views to the north and south are enchanting. For here the noble fells of Coniston, near, distinct, and towering, are seen to the greatest advantage on the one hand, and on the other a cheerful and fertile valley, embracing in its bottom the whole expanse of Esthwaite Water, contrasts with the rugged sublimity above.

Within the town is a monument of the piety and patriotism of Archbishop Sandys, in a grammar school, founded and endowed (A. D. 1584) at his expense, which has been fortunate and useful in a succession of masters, such as the founder would have chosen.

At a small distance northward from the town stands a memorial of an older period. It is a quadrangular building, still nearly entire, pleasantly situated on the margin of a shaded brook, with trefoil windows, and a tabernacle for a statue over the principal entrance.

I cannot discover any vestiges of a chapel, neither, indeed, was a chapel required; for here the monks of Furness maintained one or two of their number, to perform the duties of

the parish, as well as to superintend their temporal concerns in Furness Fells. Here too their courts were held; and here, we know, that, on important occasions, the abbots themselves attended in person. From the time of the early transactions already recorded, the monks having rendered the chapel of Hawkshead independent of the mother church of Dalton, appear to have kept it in a state of dependence on themselves till the dissolution. In the next generation, Archbishop Sandys, as a token of his respect for the place of his birth, by an act of metropolitanical power constituted Hawkshead a parish church; but as no vicarage was ever endowed within it, it is a parochial curacy only.

The present parish consists of these townships, and of this population, viz.

Hawkshead, Hawkshead Field, and Field Head	. 676
Claife	. . . . . 350
Monk Coniston and Skelwith	. . . . . 386
	<hr/> 1412

But the present parish is far from being of equal extent with the original chapelry of Hawkshead; the entire parish of Colton, the latest ecclesiastical establishment within Furness, having been separated from it at a period which we shall endeavour to ascertain in its proper place.

PARISH OF URSWICK.



HIS parish, which seems to have been the immediate parent of Ulverston, and probably of Hawkshead also, is now confined to a narrow tract within Low Furness, and consists of the following townships, to which the population of each is annexed.

Urswick and Bolton	. . . . . 343
Adgarley	. . . . . 12
Bardsea	. . . . . 203
Stainton	. . . . . 32
	<hr/> 590

Urse is a well known personal name in Saxon :

“ Highest thou Urse,
“ Have thou God’s curse.”

Urswick, therefore, is the village of Urse, its first lord and founder. The place, like almost every other village, at the origin of local surnames gave denomination to a family, which, after being long disseized of their possessions, produced a man well known in English history, Christopher Urswick, the faithful, unambitious, and disinterested chaplain of Henry VII. In speaking of this place, I must be contented with such memoranda as the Coucher Book of Furness has supplied.

First then,

“ Ego Michael Flameng dedi & conc. Abb. & Mon^s. Furnese, Ross, & Crimleton in Excambio pro Bardsey & Ursewick cum piscaria & cum omnibus pertinentiis excepta ecclesia quam Abbas Johannes dedit Danieli clerico filio meo.
S. D.”

“ Omnibus, &c. Henricus fil. Hervei S. Sciatis, quod cum ego terras & hereditates filii Wilhelmi, filii Michael in mea custodia recepi, cogitavi calumniam facere contra monachos de Furnese super advocacione ecclesie de Urswick. Ut veritas mihi innotuerit & cognoverim quod ad dictum monasterium advocacio dicte ecclesie de jure pertinet, nolui eos injuste de hac re vexare sed omnem eis calumpniam remisi & quietum clamavi.”

In the next place,

“ N. dictus Abbas de Furness d. & confirmat Michael, fil. Wilhelmi, filio Michael Flameng, Fossam cum pertinentiis & Urswick qua Jallenus Abbas dedit Wil. filio Michael & hæredibus pro honore & servicio suo, pro una libra cere ad candelas abbatis faciendas in purificatione Sancte Marie.

“ Testibus W. Priore de Kertmele, T. Priore de Cuningsheved, Roger Paso, Persona de Kirkby, Joh. Persona de Kirkby de Lonsdale, &c. S. D.”

In the earliest of these notices, which refers to a transaction in the infancy of Furness Abbey, we find a church existing at Urswick, for it was excepted out of the exchange. It was also in the patronage of the monks, for the abbot had already bestowed it on Daniel, the son of Michael Flameng. This also accounts for the mistake committed by Henry Fitz Hervey in claiming the advowson of Urswick. He supposed it to be regardant to the manor, which it evidently was not. Still the founder is unknown. It was not in existence at the time of Domesday, it had been given to Furness Abbey within half a century after, and within these limits the æra of its foundation must be circumscribed.

In the next place, W. Archdeacon of Richmond, by whom I believe to be intended William de Rotherfield, (A. D. 1228), confirms, together with Dalton, the church of Urswick in proprios usus, saving the vicarage of twelve marks, after the decease of W. de Bovill, then vicar. What is exactly meant by another expression, Ecclesias de Dalton & Urswick cum capellis, I do not know; for should we determine reddere singula singulis, it would prove Urswick to have had a chapel or chapels even then; if the words are to be taken collectively, it would encourage the opinion that Urswick was a child of Dalton, and that the chapels might be considered as belonging indifferently to either. At Bolton, however, in this parish, a chantry was long after endowed, of which the remains are yet visible. The instrument of the endowment was as follows:

“ Sciant, &c. Quod inter Dominum Robertum Abbatem de Furness & Dominum Ricardum filium Alani de Cowpland super cantaria capelle de Bolton, convenit, quod dictus Dom. Ricardus concessit Deo, &c. Cantariam capelle sue de Bolton pietatis intuitu per consensum Wilhelmi de Boyvil vicarii de Urswick obvention^s. & oblation^s. &c. dicte capelle sue sine aliquo retenimento matri ecclesie de Urswick remanentibus. Et capellanus, qui pro tempore fuerit in dicta capella celebr. fidem matri ecclesie faciet quod per eum nec per ejus assensum dampnum aliquod de præmissis dicte matri ecclesie perveniet. Cujus capellani dictus Dominus Ricardus filius Alani & heredes necessaria invenient, dictus autem Dominus Ricardus dabit annuatim iv libras cere p̄dicte matri ecclesie de Urswick in festo S'cti Michaelis pro salute animarum nostrarum. Et ne processu temporis Dominus Ricardus & successores ejus vel alicujus capellani successores in dicta capella celebrantis arte vel ingenio aliqua subtractio dictarum oblationum matri ecclesie de Urswick possit Sepredictus Dominus Ricardus supposuit se & heredes & capellanos in dicta capella celebrantes jurisdictioni prioris de Furnese & de Kertmel, omnimoda appellatione & impetitione remotis, scilicet ut intra septem dies si subtractio vel dilatio provenierit matri ecclesie de Urswick in integrum restituetur. Alioqui, auctoritate dictorum priorum capellanus & sepredicti capellani interdicto supponentur, donec plenaria fuerit restitutio.”

This instrument is without date, but appears from circumstances to be about the year 1300, for Alan de Cowpland (if he be the same person mentioned in this deed as the father of the grantor) gave the right of free chase within all his lands in Furness to the abbot and convent A. D. 1289.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1885.

Urswyk Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF URSEWYK.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarii Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
15 July, 1361 3 Aug. 1380	Fr. Joh. Fischer D'ns Will. Normand Cap.	Abb. & Con ^{tus} . de Furnes. iidem iidem	

A°. 1535. The Abbot and Convent of Furnes presented; A°. 1°. Mariæ, the Queen in right of the duchy of Lancaster; as did also Queen Elizabeth in 1579.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
1585	William Lindoe		
29 Jan. 1620	Nicholas Marshall, A. M. George Inman	{ Robt Curwen, Chris. Gardner, Thos. Fell, and Thos. Marshall, Gent. }	Death of W. L.
16 Oct. 1681	Thomas Inman, A. B.	{ Anth. Turner, Vicar of Dalton, Thos. Marshall, of Stainton, yeoman, John Cockensell, of Great Urswick, yeoman, Christ. Gardner, of Great Urswick, yeoman, Tho. Fell, of Redmanhall, yeoman, and Wm. Postlethwaite, of Little Urswick, yeoman }	Death of G. I.
21 Sept. 1696	Richd. Swainson, A. B.	The Inhabitants	Resig. T. I.
30 June, 1714	Henry Holme	ditto	Resig. R. S.
21 Dec. 1747	John Addison	ditto	Death of H. H.
17 Sep. 1788	William Ashburner	ditto	Death of J. A.
26 Apr. 1800	John Bailes	ditto	Resig. W. A.
8 June, 1805	William Ponsonby	ditto	Resig. J. B.

Another manor and village in the parish of Urswick is Bardsey, of which Mr. West observes, that, if in Furness there ever was a Druid, Bardsey has probably been his seat. Whence, however, the probability arises does not appear very evident, unless Bard and Druid were, what they certainly are not, convertible terms. It is much more probable that Beard was a personal Saxon name. This is a beautiful and highly favoured village, which I cannot better describe than in the Furness historian's own words.

"The site of Bardsey is romantic, the aspect good, and well sheltered by rocks and woods from every blast, having an easy descent to the south on a bold and pleasant beach. The hall is an ancient building, seated on a rock, snug and well sheltered, though it be the highest site in Low Furness. The gardens have been made at vast expense, on shelving rocks, that rise above each other: the ascent is by steps cut out of the rock. A spacious gravel walk has also been made in the same manner. Vines planted in crevices, and conducted along the face of the shelving rocks, thrive well."

It would have been more satisfactory had he informed his readers whether he meant that the grapes ripened.

At Urswick was found, in the year 1774, a massy vessel of copper or bellmetal, much resembling a rude coffee-pot, and supported by three feet. It stands only $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and contains a pint and a half wine measure, notwithstanding which it weighs 3 lb. 2 oz. That it is Roman there can be little doubt; its original use and application are certainly more controvertible. Antiquaries are prone to refer every ancient vessel they meet with to sacrificial purposes. But they forget that similar implements are wanted for the purposes of domestic life, and where that is the case, the presumption is strongly in favour of the latter application. The Urswick vessel may indeed have been a guttus or simpulum, but it was equally convenient for the table. It may have held the wine of some convivial Roman, and have been repeatedly emptied into his cyathus. It might have accompanied him on a march, or been abandoned in a pursuit. At all events, from the absence of ornaments, and from the massiness of its workmanship, it must in all probability have been intended for some daily and ordinary purpose. Once more. Such accidental discoveries as these afford not the slightest presumption as to the existence of a Roman settlement on the spot, or even the vicinity of a Roman way. That active people, in planting and peopling the British provinces, must have roamed in every direction, have laid out farms, and established dwellings, of which there are no remaining vestiges. Of these the few permanent remains, the relics of their domestic economy, are usually found in low and fertile places, like Urswick, such as judicious planters, with the country before them, were likely to have chosen. Villas of a higher order, the residence of the wealthy and civilized Britons under the Roman empire, or their conquerors, who had settled into domestic life, are usually ascertained by more decisive vestiges, by baths and tessellated pavements; and even these are wholly inapplicable as proofs of the existence of a station.

PARISH OF PENINGTON.



HIS is the most diminutive of the parishes in Furness, as it consists of the single township of Penington, and of 271 inhabitants, according to the last survey.

What authority Mr. West may have for asserting that this place was the property of the family of Penington before the Conquest, I am not aware. It is surveyed under Hougun, or Low (not High Furness, as the same antiquary supposed) by the name of Peningetun, and as consisting of two carucates of land. But it is very certain that at an early, though uncertain period, after the Domesday survey, it had a race of mesne lords, who very early assumed the local name of Penington, which has been continued to the present Lord Muncaster, the modern representative of the family. Of their early residence in the village of Penington the remains are yet conspicuous, in the foundation of a square building, still called the castle, "on the verge of a precipice, at the foot of which a brook runs with great rapidity." It is uncertain at what period the family abandoned their first abode for Muncaster, but probably in the reign of Henry III. To one of these, the earliest lords of the place, must be ascribed the foundation of the church, which was given by Gamel de Penington to the canons of Conishead. From the Coucher Book of Furness I find that there was a dispute between this family and their spiritual fathers, with respect to some ancient boon services due from the former to the latter, which, in the year 1318, was thus finally settled :

"Manerium de Penington tenetur per servicium xxx solidorum ac eciam ad inveniendum annuatim unum diem in autumpno unius hominis vel unius femine sufficientis ad secandum ad grangiam de Lindale de qualibet domo que habet atrium, excepto capitali messuagio Domini Wilmi de Penington. Conventus vero inveniet cuilibet messorum die quo sceabunt unam refectionem secundum quod antiquitus fieri consuevit.

"Preterea Dominus Wilhelmus concessit, quod tenentes manerii de Penington qui habent, vel habebunt carucas arabunt cum qualibet caruca dimidiam acram terre abbatis & conventus in campis grangie de Lindale."

The family of this place gave an abbot to Furness, in the person of Joceline de Penington. The manor of Penington was small, yet the family was of much consideration in Furness ; but it appears that they also held, under the same chief lords, the extensive, though not very fertile manors, of Tilburthwait and Langden (now Langdale), at the northern extremity of Furness Fells ; for in the 20th Richard II. Thomas de Bardsey conveyed to Alan de Penington and Catherine, his wife, the manor of Langden, which he held in trust from William de Penington ; and I learn also, from the Coucher Book, that Alan de Penington, chevalier, died in the third of Henry V., seized of the manors of Penington, Tilburthwait, and Langden, holden under the abbot and convent of Furness, and that John de Penington, then of the age of twenty-two years, was his next brother and heir. A greater contrast between the warmth, fertility, and unmarked features of Penington, and the wild, barren, and picturesque rocks of Langdale and Tilburthwait, can scarcely be imagined.

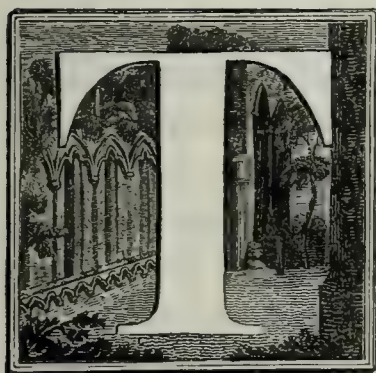
There is reason to suppose that the church of Penington, like that of Ulverston, was originally a chapel under Urswick, as the monks of Furness asserted it to be, for the controversy already referred to, under Ulverston, between the two houses of Furness and Conishead, extended to Penington as well as Ulverston, and on the same grounds, for the dispute itself is entitled *Controversia de ecclesiis de Ulverston & Penington quas abbas & conventus*

de Furnese, ad suam ecclesiam de Urswick dicebant pertinere. But when Robert, abbot of Furness, obtained from W. (Wil. de Rutherford), Archdeacon of Richmond, a confirmation of the churches of Dalton and Urswick, cum capellis suis, it was also decreed that the canons of Conishead pacifice possidebunt in perpetuum ecclesias de Ulverston et Penington, quas monachi ante vendicabant in capellas salvis dicto monasterio ix marcis per annum. This was in the year MCCXXX. I see many vestiges of high antiquity in the church of Urswick, which, notwithstanding, appears to have been in its origin dependent upon Dalton.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
2 Nov. 1572	Thomas Fell		
20 Aug. 1582	Anthony Knipe	The King	Death of T. F.
28 May, 1623	John Heye	ditto	Resig. A. K.
	William Collier, A. M.	ditto	Death of J. H.
7 Feb. 1767	John Stainton		
12 Feb. 1787	William Bissell, A. B.	ditto	Death of J. S.
12 Aug. 1806	John Powell	ditto	Death of W. B.
	John Sunderland, A. M.	ditto	Death of J. P.

PARISH OF KIRKBY IRELITH.



THE whole Peninsula of Furness may properly be divided into three portions; Low Furness, Furness Fells, and what I shall take leave to call Irelith, though in a more extended sense than usual. Each of these has its character strongly and definitely marked; the first, that of warmth and fertility; the second, that of rugged grandeur, combined with great occasional beauty of landscape; while the third, partaking very sparingly either of grandeur or beauty, is, with the exception of some low and fertile bottoms, a bleak and unsightly district, much resembling some of the higher tracts of Cumberland, adjoining to the lakes, but shut out from all their beauties.

Tilburthwaite, however, and Coniston Fleming, which, as they lie westward from Udal, or Yellow Beck, clearly belong to this district, are equally wild and magnificent in their scenery with any part of Furness Fells; while, on the other hand, the sites of Kirkby hall and Kirkby church, which were evidently peopled and planted before any other part of Irelith, with more shelter, strongly partake of the general character which marks the parishes at the bottom of the peninsula, Dalton, Penington, and Urswick. In all half insulated tracts, partly plain and partly mountainous, like Furness, some point will always present itself, from which the first principle of population has commenced, and will usually be marked by some name or remains, indicating a higher antiquity than that of its neighbours. The earliest written evidences, when acutely and diligently traced, will always be found to coincide with unwritten testimony.

Such has been the case in Irelith, or the western division; for such, I entirely agree with Mr. West in understanding the meaning of the word to be, as a portion of the peninsula of Furness. The word Kirkby, which is expressly mentioned in Domesday, though without any designation of a church, as then existing, proves beyond a doubt, that a church had pre-

viously existed there; and as there is in that record no hint at any other place of Christian worship in the whole peninsula, it might lead to a bolder conclusion than I shall adopt, namely, that Kirkby was the mother-church of all Furness. This is negatived, in my opinion, by the remote and inconvenient situation of the place; but when we consider it with reference to Irelith itself, the inference is irresistible, that in this warm and fertile bottom, sheltered at once from the breezes, but placed on a creek opening into the estuary of Dudden, some Saxon lord had placed his hall, his kirk, and his bell, while all the wild country around lay uncultivated and unpeopled. Under his influence, or that of his posterity, and by their allotment, population would gradually creep up the vale of Lickle.

Seathwaite and Dunnerdale would be essarted, from the eastern bank of Dudden and Cockley Beck, while, during the spread of population, and the progress of husbandry, the Danish inundation swept all before, and left little more than the names of dilapidated villages, and churches destroyed. But the idea of local sanctity is so deeply planted in the heart of man, that the sites of these last would long be remembered; their cemeteries would continue to be the burial-places of their few remaining inhabitants; mass would sometimes be repeated on their sites by the few itinerant, or unendowed priests, who are known in those days to have performed divine offices under every disadvantage; and all these circumstances would operate, when the country acquired that wonderful stability and consistency which it did under the first Norman kings, to the restoration of ancient churches on their original foundations. Their sites were always commodious; many of the most durable materials would remain, and the relics of their ancestors unprotected and abandoned would form another powerful inducement to the restorers.

Of this church, though the individual restorer be unknown, there can be no doubt that he was one of the first lords of the place, who assumed the local name of Kirkby, a line which has been traced with great fidelity and exactness, from the time of Richard I. to the earlier part of the present reign. Of these, the first who appears in the line was Roger de Kirkby, who married a daughter of Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfred. He had issue, two sons, Alexander and Roger. The first of these *confirmed* to the abbot and convent of Furness the grant of Kirkby church, and forty acres of land, which appears to have been the ancient glebe.

About the same time, as appears from circumstances, but among the witnesses to an undated charter, I find a Rogerus Persona de Kirkby. The second son, John de Kirkby, was a celebrated lawyer in the reign of Hen. III., constituted one of the justices in Eyre, in the eleventh of that reign, a judge of the king's bench in the twentieth of the same, and lord keeper in the last; after which, we find him in the inferior situation of baron of the exchequer, so late as the twelfth of Edw. I. But he is much better known to antiquaries as the author of the famous inquest for the county of York, which was taken in the year 1284.

The estates of this family, while entire, consisted of the manors of Kirkby Irelith, Torver and Dunnerdale, which they held of the abbots of Furness, by knight's service. The last memorial entered in the Coucher Book of that house is the record of an homage performed by Richard Kirkby, Esq. to the last abbot.

“Memorandum quod apud Furnese in monasterio beate Marie ibidem die Dominico in passione, Anno Regni Henrici octavi, xxiv., venit Ricardus Kirkby de Kirkby Irelith, armiger, & recognovit se tenere manerium de Kirkby Irelith, de Domino Rogero Pela Abbate de Furnese per servicium militare & sectam curie de Dalton, de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas. Et quia idem Ricardus nuper ad manerium predictum venit, & exitus & proficua, inde percepit jure hereditatis & plene etatis est. Ideo, juxta debitum suum die predicto, in camera dicti abbatis, capite discoperto, genibus flexis, manibusque infra manus dicti Abbatis inclusis & tentis, homagium & fidelitatem eidem abbati fecit & juravit, in presentia Thome Seton de Seywods, armigeri, Senescalli de Michel land, Johannis Lambert, Vicecancellarii & Receptoris Comitatus Lancastrensis, Lanceloti Marton de Eshton, Gen. & multorum aliorum.”

In the account of Furness, I studiously avoid, as much as possible, all repetition from Mr. West's valuable work; and for that reason content myself with the above gleanings from a very accurate and well drawn genealogy of the Kirkby family, by the late John Charles Brook,

Somerset herald, and adopted by the same antiquary, as his work is in every one's hands, who is likely to be interested in the inquiry.

BROUGHTON IN FURNESS.

A member of this parish, after all which has been said of the antiquity of Kirkby, may lay a probable claim to a still higher æra, though interrupted by an earlier period of devastation, which left the present parish open to a complete re-population under the first Saxon settlers. The name of Broughton certainly indicates something Roman; and in whatever direction the Roman road traversed Furness, whether direct from the landing-place near Conishead, or, according to Mr. West, obliquely by Dalton, its situation near the lowest point, where the Dudden is generally passable, renders it antecedently probable, that a Roman settlement would be formed there. I do not mean on the site of the present town, which has none of the peculiarities of a station; but if any antiquary will be at the pains diligently to examine the point of low ground, immediately beneath the town of Broughton, and above the junction of the Dudden and the Lickle, he will have a good chance of being rewarded for his trouble.

Broughton very early gave name to a considerable family, who flourished here from the origin of local surnames, to the unfortunate Sir Thomas Broughton, who forfeited his estate, and perhaps his life, in the cause of Lambert Simnel. Their mansion yet stands above the town in a high, commanding, but somewhat bleak situation, much resembling that of Greystock. The original tower remains entire, but has been built up on three sides by the later owners of the estates, so that the front only appears, but sufficiently distinguishable, by the antiquity of the masonry. The parochial chapel is at the opposite extremity of the town, of an antiquity, the evidence of which some improvers in later times have been at much pains to destroy, while they have only succeeded in proving the indissoluble firmness of ancient masonry. For they have, with great pains and perseverance, reduced the ancient Norman cylindrical columns to the slender octagon shafts of Henry the Eighth's time, which, nevertheless, by their wonderful tenacity, sustain themselves and the incumbent arches above.

This process is sufficiently proved by short portions of the old shafts remaining above the bases. No tombs or other memorials of the Broughtons remain here, nor, indeed, were to be expected; for in such veneration was the holy earth of Furness held, that all the principal families were happy to purchase a few square feet for the repose of their bones within it, at the expense of acres and of oxgangs. Of the later lords of the manor, there is only the following memorial on the north wall of the chancel.

Jeremiah Sawrey, armiger,
Vir sine fuco,
Qui Pietatem summam & morum integritatem
Spectabili candore animi & modestia
Superavit,
Hic juxta mortales exuvias deposuit,
xxii Die Novembris,
A. D. MDCCV.
Cum vixisset annos LIII.
xi Menses et xx Dies.

The town of Broughton, though a place of little intercourse or traffic, has a clean, respectable appearance, and must be extremely healthful.

The fall of the last partisans of the house of York, in Lancashire, was the rise of the Stanley family, into whose hands the estates of Lord Viscount Lovel and Sir Thomas Broughton, in the north of that county, and the still more valuable domains of the Pilkingtons in the south, fell, by the attainders of their several proprietors, and the fidelity of the

first Earl of Derby to Henry VII. The most memorable event which ever occurred in Furness is intimately connected with the fall of Sir Thomas Broughton. This was the landing of Lambert Simnel, near Ulverston, with a body of troops, under the command of Martin Schwartz, a Flemish adventurer, accompanied by a body of Irish, under Thomas Gerardine. With these, and such of the dependents of Sir Thomas Broughton as could be collected, the insurgents marched with great confidence into the centre of the kingdom, where they were met at Stokefield, near Newark, by the king in person, and on June 2d, 1487, totally defeated. Broughton is said to have lost his life upon the field; but the weight and value of a tradition that he fled, and lived long after, in retirement, among his former tenants at Witherslack, will be considered under that place. This was in the second year of Henry VII.; not long after which, the estates of Sir Thomas Broughton, amongst others, were granted by that king to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, and to the heirs male of his body, a reversion in fee still continuing in the crown.

I shall not deduce the title through all its subsequent stages, but merely add, that Charles, Earl of Derby, then distressed and harassed by sequestrations for his own and his father's loyalty, about the year 1657, conveyed this manor to Edward Legh, Esq., and his heirs. Leigh conveyed the same premises in fee, to Roger Sawrey, Esq., whose son and heir was Jeremiah Sawrey, Esq., already mentioned, the father of Richard Gilpin Sawrey, Esq., who devised it to John Gilpin Sawrey, Esq., from whom the present proprietor is descended. The customs of this manor are stated to be easy and reasonable to the tenants. The tenant, on his admission, pays a twenty penny fine to the lord, together with an ancient annual rent, with suit and service of court, and he is free to alienate or mortgage his estate, on payment of ten shillings to the lord. The church of Broughton is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and though a curacy only, the minister is entitled to small tithes. It has one chapel of ease at Seathwaite.

The parish of Kirkby, from Dunnerholme south, to Shirestone northward, is little less than twenty miles in length, its greatest width being about six miles, and its least two. It is sub-divided longitudinally, into the three manors of Kirkby and Woodland, to the east, which is much shortened to the north, by the intervention of Torver, in the parish of Ulverston; of Broughton, in the middle, which is cut off in like manner, by Coniston Fleming; and of the long extended district of Dunnerdale and Seathwaite, which follows the left bank of Dudden and Cockley Beck, from its rise at Shirestones, to its union with the Lickle. Whether Dunnerdale and Dunnerholme were so called, as being peculiarly exposed to thunder-storms, I do not know; but Dunner may, probably, have been a personal name. Seathwaite appears to have been so denominated as the nearest essart to the sea.

Before I quit this subject, let me request the reader to cast his eye over the map of this peninsula, where he will find, that, in Low Furness, the word *thwaite*, in the composition of a local name, does not once occur, while in Furness Fells and the adjoining mountainous tract to the west, it is found not less than ten times, in Seathwaite, Tilburthwaite, Thornthwaite, Eastthwaite, Sutterthwaite, Graithwaite, Finsthwaite, Haverthwaite, Nibthwaite, Subberthwaite, all in mountainous situations; and most of them exhibiting, by an outline of native woods, yet remaining, the boundaries of those *thwaites*, or stubbed grounds, which had been won out of them by the industry of the first planters. One curious fact in confirmation of this theory remains to be pointed out, which is, that in the celebrated deed of partition between the montana de Furnese and the barony of Kendal, or about the year 1190, Tilburthwaite is called Tilbure only, whence the inference is, that it had not then been *essarted*, and had, therefore, not acquired a right to the name. Had natural boundaries been always attended to, Thurston, or Coniston water, would have formed the eastern limit of this third division of Furness, as the manors of Blawith, Torver, Coniston, and Tilburthwaite, appear rather awkwardly intruded between that fine lake and the district of Irellith. But, perhaps, the partition of the several parishes has been made by the eye; and undoubt-

edly, in traversing the margin of the lake, it appears to have a kind of natural right to the course of the streams, which fall into it from the west, and to all the declivities in the same direction, to the summit of the fells, and till "heaven water deals" itself in an opposite course.

With respect to the opposite natural boundary of Irelith, the old orthography of the Dudden is Dodyn, i. e. Dod-dene; and the meaning of Dod, in the ancient language of the north of England, is a point, or headland, formed by the junction of two streams among the hills. I have not met with the word in any lexicon of the northern languages.

Extracted from Torre's Peculiars.—Page 1027.

Kirkby Irelith Ch. in Furness.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF KIRKBY IRELITH.

Temp. Collat.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
		{ Dec. & Capt. Ebor vel Fir- marij eorundem }	
15 Dec. 1376	D'ns. Henr. Waynscarth	iidem	p' mort.
20 Sept. 1377	D'ns. Joh. de Brethby, Cap.	iidem	
	D'ns. Robt. de Waghen, Cap.	iidem	
	{ D'ns. Will. de Gilling, Agente de } Bernyngham, 1382	iidem	p' resig.
Penult July, 1389	D'ns. Joh. Adamson, Pbr.	iidem	p' mort.
14 April, 1390	D'ns. Will. de Burton, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
22 Dec. 1428	D'ns. Robt. Keswyk, Cap.	iidem	p' depriv.
1 Junij, 1434	D'ns. Joh. Fuyston, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
24 July, 1446	D'ns. Will. Langton, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
4 Sept. 1453	D'ns. Joh. Lese, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
6 Mar. 1463	D'ns. Walt. Thornton, Cap.	iidem	p' mort.
23 Aug. 1466	D'ns. Will. Gedney, Cap.	iidem	p' resig.
7 Mar. 1497	D'ns. Robt. Ascogh, Pbr.	iidem	p' mort.
6 Junij, 1506	D'ns. Geor. Lucas, Pbr.	iidem	p' mort.
5 Mar. 1517	D'ns. Will. Stavely, Diac.	iidem	p' mort.
27 Apr. 1522	D'ns. Robt. Bossall, Pbr.	iidem	p' resig.
8 Sept. 1533	D'ns. Xtpher Bolton, Pbr.	iidem	
			p' mort.
4 Aug. 1579	Ric. Dogeson, Diac. Dodgson	iidem	p' resig.
Ult. Feb. 1606	Tho. Askewe, Cl. M. A.	iidem	
			p' mort.
5 Feb. 1661	Ric. Broadley, Cl.	iidem	
20 Sept. 1671	Joh. Parker, Cl.	C. II. Rex	p' mort.
9 Dec. 1676	Robt. Thompson, Cl.	Dec. & Capt. Ebor.	p' cession.
1 Dec. 1680	Jac. Mancaster, Cl.	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
30 Aug. 1671	John Parker	The Vicar of Dalton and Inhabitants.	
28 May, 1699	Hugh Hunter	ditto	Death of H. H.
Oct. 1734	Edmund Lodge	ditto	
28 May, 1738	John Hall	ditto	Cess. of J. H.
24 Aug. 1744	Thomas Elleray	ditto	Death of T. E.
25 Sept. 1791	Thomas Tyson	ditto	Death of T. T.
	Robert Ashburner		

This parish consists of

Broughton	966
Dunnerdale, with Seathwaite	349
Low Quarter	491
Middle Quarter	377
Woodland and Heathwaite	211

2394

PARISH OF COLTON.



THIS is the most recent in its origin, of all the parishes in the deanery ; so recent, indeed, that it is wholly unnoticed in all the ancient taxations down to the dissolution of Furness abbey. It is unquestionably of late date ; for whereas the parochial registers of Dalton commence in 1569, of Aldingham in 1538, of Ulverston in 1546, and Hawkshead in 1568 ; that of Colton does not ascend higher than 1676*.

As a portion of Furness Fells, it must, at whatever period, have been taken out of the parish of Hawkshead.

The present parish consists of the townships of

Colton East	. . . . .	381
Colton West	. . . . .	270
Haverthwaite,	}	. . . . . 715
Finsthwaite, and		
Rusland		
Nibthwaite	. . . . .	158
		1524

This is an obscure, but very pleasing portion of Furness. Without the rugged grandeur, but without the heavy rains and drifting snows which infest the upper fells, without the warm luxuriance of the sea shore, and sheltered depression of Low Furness, but with scenery far more diversified, the parish of Colton has a varied and irregular surface of cheerful valleys, rocky but moderate acclivities, and hanging woods, every where clothing their sides almost to the summits. Commencing to the east and west with the lower part of Winandermere and Coniston Water, it is bounded by the Craik and the Leven, to their confluence at the head of the estuary which constitutes the Leven sands. Its pretensions are indeed very humble, but very attractive. It has not, so far as I know, a vestige of antiquity, ecclesiastical or military ; it has never given name or residence to any family of ancient account, never been distinguished by the birth of any considerable name ; but the quiet and retirement of its vales are delightful, and its villages are models of neatness, simplicity, and moderation ; and if, here and there, a gentleman's house, at a distance from the villages, aspires above the rest, its appearance is cheerful indeed, and not devoid of elegance, but unassuming and unambitious.

In the Liber Regis, the church of Colton is stated to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and have belonged to Furness Abbey. It may have existed, indeed, as a chapel, under one of their churches, but not otherwise. Late, however, as its origin must have been, it has two chapels, Rusland and Finsthwaite, of which, the latter was consecrated in 1725, and the former in 1745.

Negative evidence also compels us to assign to this church a very low period ; for in the decree of the eighth of Elizabeth, abolishing the Bloomeries in High Furness, the lordship of Hawkshead and Colton is described as one and the same ; and whereas the chapel of Hawkshead is there distinctly mentioned, as then or late in the occupation of John Booth,

* On this subject I receive no light from Mr. West, who says that Finsthwaite chapel was erected within the parishes of Hawkshead and Colton, and made parochial, A. D. 1725, at the request of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who endowed the same. How a chapel can be erected out of two parishes, I do not very clearly comprehend. It is left in equal uncertainty, whether it were or were not consecrated, and made parochial at the same time.

there is no notice of any thing in Colton, but one mansion and tenement as exempt from the custom of tenant right. Under the same exemption are contained the hall and mansion house of the manor of Hawkshead, which was something between a manor house and cell; the fishing called Esthwait water, the fishing called Blallam tarn, in Wray, within the parish of Hawkshead, and another fishing in the water of Finsthwaite. The former of these refers to a beautiful sheet of water, between the head of Winandermere and Hawkshead, and the latter alone preserves the ancient and genuine name of the brook, between Routh and Finsthwaite, which, falling into the Leven, a little to the east of Leven bridge, probably afforded a valuable fishery for salmon. Dulas is the same with Douglas, the dark or dark blue stream.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
29 May, 1694	Myers Henry Batty	{ Ch. Wardens, Sidesmen, and Inhabitants }	Remov. of ... Myers
19 Sep. 1726	Thomas Taylor Robert Bateman		Res. of T. T.
11 Aug. 1789	Edward Jackson Edward Ellerton	ditto	Death of E. J.

Bishop Gastrell's MSS. contain the following particulars respecting Colton.

"This was formerly a mean, unconsecrated chapel, under the abbey of Furness, till after the dissolution it was enlarged in building, and consecrated and made parochial by Archbishop Sandys. The minister was elected by the inhabitants in 1694 and 1697. The inhabitants having purchased the tithes from the impropiators, have ever since nominated the curate, there being no other person who claims the right."

WAPENTAKE OF AMUNDERNESS.

WAPENTAKE OF AMUNDERNESS.



THE best account which I can give of the etymology of this word is the following: Ness S. *nerre* is a promontory or peninsular projection into the sea. Aimund was one of the ancient modes in which the personal name Edmund was spelt, and the form of the old Danish genitive case instead of *es* was *er*; Aimunderness, therefore, is the promontory or projection of Aimund or Edmund. Thus, in another work, I have shown that Futherness, the modern Furness, is the ness or promontory of Futher, and both the districts agree in one and the same natural appearance, which entirely accords with this etymology. Amunderness in particular is bounded to the west by the Irish Sea, to the south by the estuary of Ribble, and to the north by that of Coker; its outline was anciently completed by the north bank of Ribble to its junction with the Hodder, thus embracing the two parishes of Ribchester and Chipping, long since transferred to the Wapentake of Blackburn; thence it tracks the western bank of Hodder to a point a little above Whitewell, where Hodder making a sudden turn to the north-east, the limit of Amunderness becomes an imaginary line, tending almost directly northward to the source of the Calder, whence it turns almost directly westward, crosses near Shireshead, which seems to be denominated from this circumstance, and lastly falls in with the bank of Coker, almost opposite to Cockerham, which it excludes. The character and scenery of the district is various, rising eastward into high slopes, and barren, though nowhere rocky fells, while it declines to the west into a dead flat, warm and fertile, where it has been reclaimed from its native peat-moss, and productive of plentiful crops of grain. This last tract is usually denominated the Filde, by which is commonly understood the field or champain country, and this is probably right, for Alfred, in his version of Orosius, has on *ƿildum lændum* in the plural, to denote level countries. Camden's account of this tract is to the same purpose:

“Preston illud de quo modo dixi, Preston in Anderness vocat vulgus hominum pro Aimunderness (not Acmundesness, which is a mere error of the press) sic enim hanc agri partem dixerunt Anglo-Saxones, quod inter Ribellum et Cocarum fluvios longius circumacto littore prominet (an appearance which might have led him to the real etymology of the word) et promontorio quasi naso extenditur quod etiam postea Acmonder-ness dictum. In qua Guilielmi primi temporibus tantum sedecim villæ incolebantur, reliqua vasta jacebant, ut in censuali libro legimus Rogerusque Pictaviensis habebat. Postea vero fuit Theobaldi Walteri, a quo Botteleri sive Pincernæ Hiberniæ originem repetunt, sic enim legimus in Charta Richardi primi. ‘Sciatis nos dedisse et præsentī carta confirmasse Theobaldo Waltero pro homagio et servitio suo totam Acmonderness cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.’ Avenâ hæc est feracior, hordei impatientior, sed pascuis lætior, præsertim ad mare, quâ partim est campestris, unde pars ejus magna the File (it is never so pronounced at present) pro field appellari videtur (in Archivis tamen regiis Lima Latino nomine appellatur quod instrumentum illud fabrilē denotat, quo ferrum aliudve politur) quia tamen alibi palustris minus salubris censetur.”

I must not dismiss this passage without remarking that Camden evidently mistook the last component syllable in the name of this wapentake, for the Saxon Nare, or nose, as it is still pronounced in Lancashire, and which is still preserved in the name of the point at the northern limit of Ribble, the Nebb of the Naze.

In the lofty and irregular ridge already mentioned, which borders upon Bowland, besides some inferior streams, the Savok, the Brock, the Grizedale, the Calder, and the Coker have their respective sources, first descending rapidly, though in slender currents, from their parent hills, and afterwards loitering as they increase, in winding and sluggish channels towards the sea. To the first of these I have long since assigned an origin, from which after sixteen years, and some reflection, I see no reason to depart, is *av uck*, the high water. The Brock is an instance among many of the propensity of our ancestors to

denominate rivers according to their characteristic movements by the names of animals whose gait they were supposed to resemble ; so that as the Irk was named after the roebuck from its rapidity, the Brock has been with equal propriety denominated after the badger from its sluggishness. Grizedale must have been anciently the resort of wild boars and their grice, or sucking young. Calder, the second of that name in Lancashire, and much the less distinguished of the two, is simply the Danish kaldur, cold ; while Coker has no other meaning with which I am acquainted than that of a quiver.

Wire is one of the numerous dialectical varieties of the British radical vi, and most nearly approaches to ure. This, which after Ribble, is by far the most considerable stream of Amunderness, expands into a wide and capacious estuary, contracted once more at the outlet, but affording no station for vessels of any burden ; and to this, Saxton, our first national surveyor, and Speed, his implicit follower, have successively assigned the name of Bergerode, upon what authority I do not know.

The field or Filde country, since the time of Camden, has certainly lost much of its insalubrity. At that time, perhaps, a fourth part of this great plain was covered by unwholesome and stagnant peat-mosses, of which, though some portions remain, by far the greater part has since been reclaimed and converted into tillage.

In Leland's time, the hills of Bleasdale, which abutted upon Bowland, were ranged by herds of wild deer, and long after, there was a royal chase at Myrescough, in which James the First hunted during his progress in the year 1617. This district, spacious as it is, affords few objects of curiosity to the antiquary or the naturalist ; one castle of late date and inconsiderable extent, and one monastic foundation of little wealth, besides a house of friars, together with two Roman roads, one from Ribchester to the Nebb of the Naze, and another from Manchester to Lancaster, being all of the former kind which it has to boast ; while in the latter it has neither rock, lake, cataract, nor picturesque scenery, excepting some beautiful windings in the course of the Ribble, common to Amunderness and Blackburnshire. With these privations it has privileges also: Preston, indeed, which was heretofore an elegant and economical town, the resort of well-born but ill-portioned and ill-endowed old maids and widows, has, by the fatal genius of modern commerce, been converted into a smoky, dirty, populous, expensive town ; but want of fall and water has prevented the introduction of the same calamity elsewhere, excepting in a very few instances, and the manners of the people in consequence remain undebauched. The old families of Amunderness have never been many, but the line of Theobald Walter still remains unbroken in the Butlers of Kirkland, while the great estates of the Radcliffes, of Wimbersley, have passed through the Gerards into the family of the Dukes of Hamilton. As little distinguished has this wapentake been for any natives of genius or learning: Cardinal Allen, indeed, was born in the little village of Rossal, but here the catalogue is cut short in the outset. Two actions, celebrated in history, have been fought at Preston: that between Cromwell and Duke Hamilton in the year 1648, and a second between the rebel army and Generals Wills and Carpenter, A. D. 1715.

Materials, therefore, for a History of Amunderness are neither many, nor very interesting ; it has little to be compared with the scenery and antiquities of Craven, or even with those, however interrupted or polluted, of its neighbour the parish of Whalley ; yet it has been sung by Drayton in the lively, though not always poetical strain, which is peculiar to that metrical topographer.

———“ But Ribble that this while for her advantage wrought,
Of what she had to say doth well herself advise,
And to brave Erwell's speech she boldly thus replies :
With that whereby the most thou think'st me to disgrace
That I an alien am (not rightly of this place)
My greatest glory is, and Lancashire therefore,
To Nature for my birth, beholding is the more

That Yorkshire, which all shires in largeness doth exceed,
 A kingdom to be called that well deserves indeed,
 And not a fountain hath that from her womb doth flow
 Within her spacious self, but that she can bestow,
 To Lancaster yet lends me Ribble from her store,
 Which adds to my renown and makes her bounty more.
 From Penigents proud foot, as from my source I slide
 That mountain, my proud sire, in height of all his pride,
 Takes pleasure in my course as in his first born flood,
 And Ingleborough too of that Olympian brood,
 With Pendle of the north, the highest hills that be,
 Do wistly me behold, and are beheld of me.
 These mountains make me proud, to gaze on me that stand
 So Longridge once arrived on the Lancastrian strand,
 Salutes me, and with smiles me to his soil invites,
 So have I many a flood that forward me excites,
 As Hodder, that from Home attends me from my spring,
 Then Calder, coming down from Blackstonedged doth bring
 Me easily on my way to Preston, the greatest town
 Wherewith my banks are blest, where at my going down,
 Clear Darwen on along me to the sea doth drive,
 And in my spacious fall no sooner I arrive,
 But Savock to the north from Longridge making way,
 To this my greatness adds, when in my ample bay
 Swart Dulas coming in from Wigan, with her aids,
 Short Taud and Dartow small, two little country maids,
 In these low watery lands and moory mosses bred,
 Do see me safely laid in mighty Neptune's bed,
 And cutting in my course, even through the very heart,
 Of this renowned shire, so equally it part,
 As Nature should have said, lo! thus I meant to do,
 This flood divides this shire thus equally in two.
 Ye maids the hornpipe then, so mincingly that tread,
 As ye the egg pie love, and apple cherry red,
 In all your mirthful songs, and merry meetings tell,
 That Ribble every way your Erwell doth excel
 Here ended she again, when Merton's moss and mere,
 With Ribble's sole reply so much revived were,
 That all the shores resound, the rivers good success,
 And wondrous joy there was all over Anderness,
 Which strait conveyed the news into the upper land,
 Where Pendle, Penigent, and Ingleborough stand,
 Like giants, and the rest do proudly overlook,
 Or Atlas like, as though they proudly undertook
 To underprop high heaven, or the wide welkin dared,
 Who in their Ribble's praise be sure no speeches spared,
 That the loud sounds from them down to the forests fell,
 To Bowland brave in state, and Wyresdale, which as well
 As any silvan nymphs their beauteous sites may boast,
 Whose echoes sent the same all round about the coast,
 That there was not a nymph to jollity inclined,
 Or of the woody brood or of the watery kind,
 But at their fingers' ends they Ribble's song could say,
 And perfectly the note upon the bagpipe play;
 That Wyre when once she knew how well those floods had sped,
 When new reports abroad in every place was spread,
 It vexed her very heart their eminence to see,
 Their equal at the least who thought herself to be,
 Determines at the last to Neptune's court to go,
 Before his ample state with humbleness to show
 The wrongs she had sustain'd by her proud sisters' spight,
 And offering them no wrong to do her greatness right,

Arising but a rill at first from Wyresdale's lap,
 Yet still receiving strength from her full mother's pap,
 As down to seaward she her curious course doth ply,
 Takes Calder coming in to bear her company,
 From Wolfscrag's clifly foot, a hill to her at hand,
 By that fair forest known within her verge to stand,
 So Bowland from her breast sends Brock her to attend,
 As she a forest is, so likewise doth she send
 Her child on Wyresdale's flood, the dainty Wyre to wait,
 With her assisting rills when Wyre is once repleat,
 She in her crooked course to seaward softly slides,
 Where Pillin's mighty moss and Merton's on her sides,
 Their boggy breasts outlay, and Skipton down doth crawl,
 To entertain this Wyre, attained * to her fall.

... ..
 When Coker, a coy nymph, that clearly seems to shun
 All popular applause, who from her christal head
 In Wyresdale, where nere Wyre is by her fountain fed,
 That by their natural birth they seem indeed to twin;
 Yet for her sister's pride she careth not a pin.
 Of none and being helpt, she likewise helpeth none,
 But to the Irish Sea goes gently down alone,
 Of any undisturbed, till coming to her sound,
 Endanger'd by the sands, with many a lofty bound
 She leaps against the tides and cries to christal Lon.———

Drayton, throughout the whole Polyolbion, so far as his everlasting personifications of rivers are concerned, is deeply indebted to old Harrison, who many years before had given this account of the streams of Amunderness.

"The Darwent divideth Lalandshire from Andernesse, and it riseth by east, above Darwent Chappell, and soone after uniting itselke with the Black-burne and Rodlesworth water, it goeth through Howghton parke, by Howghton towre, to Walton hall, and so on to the Ribell. As for the Savvocke brooke, it ryseth some what above Longridge chappell, goeth to Browghton towne, Cottam, Lee hall, and so into Ribell; and here is all that I have to say of this river.

"The Wyre riseth eight or ten miles from Garstan, out of a hill in Wyresdale, whence it runneth by Shireshead chappell, and then going by Wadland, Garstan, and Kyrkelande hall, it first receyveth the second Calder, that cometh downe by Edmersey (Edmarsh) chappell, then another channel, increased with sundrie waters, which I will here describe, before I begin with the Wire. I suppose that the first water is called Plympton brooke. It riseth south of Gosner, and cometh by Cawforde hall, and ere long, receyving the Barton becke, it proceedeth forward till it joyneth with the Brocke rill, that cometh by Claughton hall, where in Broke holes (Brockholes) doth lie, and so thorough Mersco forest. After this confluence, the Plime or Plympton water meeteth with the Calder and then with the Wire, which passeth forth to Mighell church and the Raw cliffes, and above Thorneton crosseth the Skipton that goeth by Potton (Poolton) then into the Wire rode, and finally into the sea, *according to his nature*.

"Beying past the fall of the Wyre, wee coasted upp by the salt cotes to Cocker mouth, whose shortnesse of course deserveth no description. The next is Cowdar, which coming out of Wiredale, as I take it, is not encreased with anie other waters more than Coker, and therefore I will rydde my handes thereof so much the sooner."

This Cowdar, so far as I know, is a nonentity; but the word, however mis-spelt, seems to have been meant by Harrison to denote the Conder, which is the next rivulet to Cocker, though within Loynesdale hundred.

Leland's account of Amunderness is copious and accurate.

"Preston is in Yorke Diocese.

"From Preston to Garstone x mile.

"A mile without Preston I rode over Savok, a bigge brooke, the wich rising in the hilles a iii or iv miles of on the right hand, not very far of goeth into Ribel.

"After I rode over Brok water, rising a vi miles of in the hilles on the right hand, and goeth at the last into Wyre. Calder rising about the same hilles, goeth also into Wyre; I rode over hit. By the townes end of Garstone I rode over a great stone bridge on Wyver or I cam to hit. Wyre riseth a viii or tenne myles from Garston out of the hilles on the right hande, and cummeth by Grenehaugh, a praty castel of the lord of Darby's, and more than half a myle thens to Garstone in Anderness. Sum saith that Garstone was a market towne.

"From Garstane to Saint Mikels, a village ii miles and a mile lower on the farther side be the places of Mr. Kirkeby of Rauccliffe and Mr. Boteler of Rauccliffe; so a vii mile to Alhalois village, and thens to the sea. Raudcliffe of Wimmerlaw a mile from Garstan hath hys place at Wimmerlaw.

"Wyre ebbeth and floweth a iii miles beneath Garstane, and at a chapel of Alhalows, at a x miles from Garstane goeth into the main se.

"Or I cam to Garstane, by a mile and an halfe, I left Merscow, a great parke partly enclosed with hegge, al on the moore side with pale; on the right it is replenished with redde dere. The Erle of Darby hath hit in ferme of the kinge.

"Up toward the hilles by Grenehaugh [castle] be iii forests of redde dere, Wyredale, Bouland, and Blesdale; they be partly woody, partly hethye. The ground bytwixt Morle and Preston enclosed for pasture and corne, but were the vaste mores and mosses be, wherby as in hegge rowes, by side grovettes, ther is reasonable woode for building, and sum for fier, yet al the people ther for the most part burne turfes. Likewise is the soile bytwixt Preston and Garstan; but alway the moste part of enclosures be for pasturages.

"Whete is not very comunely sowed in thes partes aforesaid.

"Al Aundernesse for the moste parte in time paste hath beene full of wood, and many of the moores replenished with hy fyrre trees. But now such part of Aundernesse as is toward the se is sore destitute of woodde.

"From Garstane I passid partely by moore ground, partly by pasture and sum corne, and so riding over Goker river that maketh no grete course or he cum to the sandes by Cokerham village, not a mile of upon the which sandes I passid Koker river ons or twis again, not without sum feere of quikkiesandes. At the ende of the sandes I saw divers salt cootes wher were divers hepes of sandes of salt strondes, out of the wich, by often weting with water, they pike oute the saltnes, and so the water is drived into a pit and after sodde."

Whatever be the meaning of the word Amunderness, it may be traced perhaps higher in Saxon antiquity than the name of any wapentake in the kingdom; nor is the wapentake denominated, as in most other instances, from some natural object now forgotten, though formerly the place of convention for the hundred, but was the name of the entire district, which it evidently received at the first demarcation of the Northumbrian kingdom into those divisions and subdivisions which still prevail. This is proved by the following curious and authentic fact*, that at the consecration of the monastery and church of Ripon, in the year 705, amongst other donations of the great Saxon princes and nobles who witnessed that ceremony, lands near Ribble in Hasmundernes were bestowed on the new foundation†.

In the next century but one appears a very important instrument, by which the entire district of Amunderness was granted by King Athelstan to the church of York, in the bloated style, which was much affected by the Saxon kings, and which is much in the manner of their own vernacular poetry‡.

In the interval the probability seems to be, that, in consequence of the Danish ravages, Amunderness had been abandoned by its first ecclesiastical possessors, and had reverted to the crown. After the second grant, and before the time of Domesday, a second escheat must have taken place, but from what cause nowhere appears.

"Fortuna fallentis seculi procax, non lacteo immarcessibilium liliorum candore amabilis, sed fellita ejus corruptionis amaritudine odibilis feceris filios valle in lachrymarum carnis rictibus bacchando venenosis, &c.

"Ego Athelstanus rex Anglorum, &c. quandam non modicam telluris particulam Deo Omnipotenti et beato Petro Apostolo ad ecclesiam suam in civitate Eborum tempore quo Wolstanum archiepiscopum illuc constitui, in loco quem solicolæ Agemunderness vocitant libenter attribuo, ut ille episcopus ea sine jugo exose servitutis cum pratis, pascuis, silvis, rivulis omnibusque ad eam rite pertinentibus, &c.

"Hanc prefatam donationem propria et non modica emi pecunia (et) non solum illam, quin potius cuncta illius perticulate predia basilico videlicet Sancti Petri obrizo empta auro perpetualiter donavi—anno incarnationis Dominicæ DCCCCXXX regni vero michi commissi VI in civitate omnibus notissima quæ Snottingham dicitur.

"Sed prius decurrant termini hiisque decursis promissa stipulatorum promulgentur nomina. Primitus autem mare, sursum in Cocur, usque ad fontem illius fluminis, ab illo fonte directe in alium fontem qui dicitur Saxonice Duleshope, sic per descensum rivuli in Hodder, ipso dirigamine in Ribbel, et sic in illo flumine per dimidium alveum iterum recursus in mare."

* Mon. Angl. V. 3.

† The union of these two names can leave no doubt with respect to the places intended, though the respectable author of a late History of Ripon, unacquainted in a great measure with the topography of Lancashire, supposes the first to mean Ripon itself, and the second Aismunderby, which is indeed in the neighbourhood; but Ripon in Saxon is always Rhipun or Inhipun, and Ness could never be altered from by.

‡ Ex vet. Reg. penes Dec. & Cap. Ebor, fo. 57.

It is an important circumstance in this grant that Athelstan states the country of Amunderness to have been purchased with his own money. It was not therefore part of the ancient demesnes of the crown. The boundaries on three sides were simple, natural, and strongly defined—the sea, the Ribble, and the Hodder: the limit of the fourth, from the source of Coker to the point where it falls in with Hodder, is rather obscure, “*ab illo fonte directe in alium fontem qui dicitur Saxonice Duleshope, sic per descensum rivuli in Hodder.*” Duleshope was therefore a fountain which descended into the Hodder, having its source in the great ridge which forms the limit of Bowland to the north. This can be no other than Duneshope, the stream of Whitendale. By this demarcation, the course of Wire, which has long been the boundary betwixt Loynesdale and Amunderness, was wholly neglected, and a right line, defining the two hundreds, carried from the source of Coker to the top of Whitendale, so that great part of Over Wiresdale would fall within Amunderness.

Within a century and a half after Athelstan's charter we have another authentic account of the state of this hundred, from which it appears to have been almost wholly laid waste by the ferocious ravages of the Danes. It had then only three churches, which must have been Preston, Kirkham, and Michael's church (the last being distinctly so named), and sixteen villages, of which it is generally said, “*a paucis incoluntur.*” This devastation will probably account for the fact that the church of York had, in the interval between Athelstan's grant and the time of Domesday, relinquished all claim upon Amunderness, which must in consequence have escheated to the crown. The antiquated claim of the church was never renewed, and the Conqueror, in the latter part of his reign, certainly granted this wapentake to Roger of Poitou, who, with the genuine activity of a Norman, must in no long time have repaired the breaches of war and waste. I must not, however, omit to mention, that in the name of Bispham, which, in Domesday, is spelt Biscopham, there is still a vestige of the ancient proprietors, the archbishops of York. It is also remarkable that in the great and wide wasting irruption of the Scots, in the years 1322 and 1323, the Ribble formed the southern limit of their depredations. This is proved by the *Inquisitiones Honorum*, from which it appears that whereas the taxations of the churches in Richmondshire, Craven, and Amunderness, were greatly reduced in consequence of that calamity; that indulgence is in no instance, which I recollect, extended unto the archdeaconry of Chester. Such sweeping calamities make too deep an impression not to be long continued by tradition: and even at the time of Stukeley's *Iter*, somewhat more than four hundred years after the event, it was remembered in the neighbourhood that Ribchester had been burned by the Scots.

The Domesday account referred to is as follows:

“*In Prestone h'b' Comes Tosti vi car' ad g'ld' ibi p'tin he tre' Estun ii c. Lea i c. Saleuic i c. Westbi ii c. Pluntun ii c. Widetun iii c. Pres. ii c. Cliftun ii c. Neutune ii c. Frecheltun iii c. Rigbi vi c. Chicelram iii c. Trueles ii c. Wartun iii c. Lidun ii c. Meretun vi c. Latun vi c. Staininghe vi c. Carlentun iii c. Biscopham viii c. Rushale ii c. Brune ii c. Torentun vi c. Poltun vi c. Singletun vi c. Grenhalf iii c. Eglestun iii c. Edelswic iii c. Inscip ii c. Sorbei i c. Alchebi i c. Michelescherche i c. Catrehala ii c. Clactune ii c. Neuhuse i c. Pluntun v c. Broctun i c. Witingeham ii c. Bartun iii c. Gusanfarghe i c. Haltune i c. Trelefeld i c. Watelei i c. Chipenden iii c. Actun i c. Fiscuic i c. Grimsarghe ii c. Ribelcastre ii c. Bileuurde ii c. Suenesat i c. Fortune i c. Cremeles i c. Cherestane vi c. Rodeclif ii c. alia Rodeclif ii c. alia Eglestun ii c. tertia Rodeclif iii c. Hameltune ii c. Stalmine iii c. Pressonde vi c. Midhope i c. (viz. LXI uille).*”

“*Om's he uille jacent ad Prestune et iii eccl'ie ex his xvi a paucis incoluntur sed quot sint habitantes ignoratur. Reliquie sunt waste. Rog' Pict' h'b'.*”

We begin with Preston.

PRESTON IN AMUNDERNESS.



THE capital of this hundred, as it would have been of the county, if due regard had been paid to general convenience, is Preston, of which I see no reason to doubt that the general etymology, Priest's Town, is correct, for here was a church at the time of Domesday, and Presbyters are often mentioned in that record, as resident where there is no mention of churches. This appears from very early times to have been a considerable town, and seems to have flourished when Lancaster lay buried in the ashes of Danish ravage.

After the Conquest, the first notice of it, excluding Domesday, is a charter of very extensive privileges granted by King John, who, from his frequent residence at Lancaster, was a favourite in this part of the county, and a benefactor. The original charter of John is now remaining in the archives of the corporation, but in so mutilated a state that I am indebted for the following copy to a transcript, though enough remains of the autograph to confirm its accuracy in several places.

"Johannes Dei Gratia, &c. &c.—Sciatis nos concessisse & hac carta nostra confirmasse burgensibus nostris de Prestona omnes libertates & liberas consuetudines, quas, Dominus Henricus, pater noster eisdem burgensibus dedit & concessit & carta sua confirmavit. Concessimus etiam eisdem burgensibus de proprio dono nostro, totum telonium Wapontagii de Amunderness & nundinus suas apud Prestonam ad assumptionem S'ce Marie Virginis per octo dies duraturas. Preterea concessimus eisdem pasturam de foresta que vocatur Fulwode & de ipsa foresta quantum opus fuerit ad villam suam edificandum per visum forestariorum nostrorum. Quare volumus & firmiter precipimus quod dicti burgenses habeant, & teneant omnes predictas consuetudines ita libere sicut unquam & liberius . . . libertates illas tempore Henrici patris nostri habuerunt & sicut carta ejusdem Henrici & carta nostra quam eis fecimus dum essemus comes Morton rationabiliter testantur. Dat. apud Devon. x Oct. anno regni primo."

This refers to two prior charters of privileges, one granted by himself, when Earl of Morton, and another by Henry II. his father, the earlier of which seems to have been little more than a confirmation of certain unchartered privileges which the burgesses of this town had enjoyed from very ancient times; and as guilds or fraternities were unquestionably in use before the Conquest, there can scarcely be a doubt that among these privileges, sanctioned only by immemorial custom, was that which now continues to be celebrated at Preston with great splendour and festivity every twenty-first year.

This charter of John is accompanied by an attestation under the hand of Sir Thomas Walmsley, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and Recorder of Preston, to prove the existence of a former charter of privileges granted by King Henry I. It does, indeed, seem to prove that the charter of Henry II., though now lost, was then in existence, but no more; for as the last charter is distinctly referred to in that of King John, and no other, it is to be presumed that no other was known; and as the kings who were the grantors of such rights did not anciently affix the ordinal number to their names, and Sir Thomas, though a good lawyer, was probably no great antiquary, the silence of King John's charter as to the existence of any charter of the first Henry, ought to preponderate over such an attestation.

Whatever may be the era of the following Custumale, of which an early copy remains among the same records, without a date, there can be no doubt that it contains the substance of those most ancient unwritten privileges, which were confirmed in the grants of

John and Henry II. It is here given, though not quite at large, some of the least interesting paragraphs having been omitted.

“ Istæ sunt libertates de Prestona in Amunderness.

1. Ita quod habeant Gildam mercatoriam cum Hansa & aliis consuetudinibus & libertatibus ad gildam istam pertinentibus. Ita quod nullus, qui non sit de gilda ista, mercandizam aliquam faciet in eadem villa nisi de voluntate Burgensium.
2. Si aliquis natus in eadem villa manserit, & terram meam tenuerit, & fuerit in prædicta Gilda & Hansa & Scoth & Loth cum eisdem Burgensibus, per unum annum & unum diem, deinceps non possit repeti a domino suo, sed in eadem villa liber permaneat.
3. Burgenses de Prestona in Amundernesse habeant soc & sac, tol & them, Infangtheof & quod qui sunt per totam terram nostram de tolneo, lastagio, passagio, & pontagio & de Lenegald & Denegald & Guthewite Salva corona domini regis.
4. Si quis burgensis voluerit fieri, veniat in curiam & reddet præfecto xii. denarios, & capiat burgagium suum de prætoribus—præterea dabit 1 den. famulo prætoris, ut ipse testificet eum burgensem in curia fieri.
5. Item, cum dictus burgensis burgagium suum recipit & vacuum fecerit prætor recipiet eum, quod burgagium suum infra xl. dies ædificet super forisfacturam: si autem non ædificet in misericordia erit de xl. denariis.
6. Item, cum aliquis burgensis versus alium, burgagium suum calumpniat & dicet jus esse suum, & tenens qui tenet, dixit illud burgagium sine calumpnia tenuisse per plures annos & dies & nominatim per unum annum & diem, & dixit se habere inde præpositum suum & vicinos duos vel plures testes, ipse in curia probabit illud sic tenuisse.
7. Item, si aliquis burgensis quærat de aliqua re, & alius adveniens adversus eum calumpniat & quærens per judicium (sive judicem) nominaverit duos testes & ex illo habebit unum ad diem & ad terminum & ipse potest habere quærens legalium hominum testimonium & aliorum. Defensor autem contra burgensem ad jusjurandum ponetur tertia manu per pares suos.
8. Item, burgensis non veniat nisi ad iii. portmotes per annum.
9. Prætor de curia colliget firmam domini regis ad iv. terminos anni & ibit semel propter firmam & alia vice si placuerit & deponet hostium cujuslibet burgensis, burgensis autem non potest hostium suum deponere (reponere) donec reddiderit suum debitum nisi per voluntatem prætoris.
10. Item, si burgensis aliquod forum vel aliquod mercimonium emerit, & hernas dedit, & ille qui vendiderit pœnitebit, duplicabit hernas. Si autem emens forum suum palpabit, vel habebit forum vel v. solidos de vendente.
11. Item, si burgensis habebit potum ad vendendum, ipse vendat (ad) assizam per burgum factam, nisi de tonello reponatur.
12. Item, burgensis non veniat ad prætorem post occasum solis pro aliquo clamore si noluerit, nisi clamor fiat ab extraneo.
13. Item, burgensis accomodet d^{no} suo de foro suo, & d^{ns} reddet ei infra xl. dies.
14. It^m burgensis non e . . . e nisi habeat burgagium xii. ped. in fronte.
15. Item, burgenses de curia prædicta habent duellum, ignem & aquam, ad judicium faciendum.
16. It^m si aliquis capiatur pro latrocinio, vel pro aliqua infidelitate & judicatus fuerit, ille qui sequitur faciet judicium.
17. Item, si burgensis vulnerat alium, & voluerit concordare amice, pro uno quoque pollice plagæ coopertæ iv. denarios & discoopertæ viii. den. & similiter quod vulneratus dedit medico suo pro sanatione plagæ ei reddet.
18. Item, burgensis furnum super terram suam facere possit, & capere furnagium suum & pro una suma farris, unam obolatam panis, & ipse cujus farina vel bladum erit inveniat lignum ad calefaciendum furnum.
Item, burgenses non ibunt ad molendinum nec ad furnum nec ad turrellum nisi eis placuerit.
19. Si aliquis turrellum alienum combusserit, & turrellum habebit unum hostium dabit xl. nummos, & si habebit ii. hostia dimidiam marcam, de pane aut cerevisia i vel ii vel iii.
20. Item, si burgensis sit in misericordia de xii. denariis, quarta aut quinta vice, faciet meliorem finem quem poterit, vel ibit at Cuckestolam.
21. Item, si burgensis mortem subitam obierit, uxor ejus & hæredes omnia catalla & terras suas quiete habebunt.
22. Item, quod dominus suus nec justitiarum manum ponent in domibus defuncti, nisi publice excommunicatus fuerit, & consilio sacerdotis & vicinorum in eleemosynis expendantur.
23. Item burgenses commun. habeant pasturæ, excepto blado & prato & haiis.
24. Item burgensis nunquam in expeditione nisi cum ipso domino, nisi in eodem die possint reverti. Si sit summonitus cum justitia oppidi, sit in expeditione. Si habebit essoignium de munitione, vel ex uxore jacente de puero non emendabit. Si sit eundem cum persona dni regis nullum potest habere essoignium.
25. Item de clamore facto de burgense, ab aliquo milite, quisquis sit miles, si duellum judicetur, miles non potest se mutare nisi inveniatur in eo quare non possit pugnare.
26. Item si quis uxorem conjugatam vocavit meretricem & clamor inde fiat & testes absint, purgabit se sola manu.
Hæc Lex de Prestona in Amundernesse, quam habent de lege Bretonum.”

These municipal constitutions, twenty-six in number, as a curious portrait of the manners which prevailed in this borough more than six centuries ago, are well entitled to an exposition, and as they abound with the peculiar phraseology of the feudal law, will require one, for the use of those who are not acquainted with the common latinity of charters.

The first then was a grant of a gild merchant, with Hanse and other privileges to the same belonging. The Saxon word *gild*, in its primary sense, was a payment or prestation, and was transferred to such fraternities as these, on account of the contributions required to be made by every member to the public stock. The first distinct mention which I have met with of a gild merchant, as granted by any English king, is one of Henry I. as Duke of Normandy.

“*Sciatis—nos concessisse Sociis Cordewanariis & Corvesariis (of Roan) ut habeant gildam suam,*” &c.

They are also mentioned in the statutes of William the Lion, of Scotland, and from a passage in Saint Anselm’s Epistles they appear to have been celebrated with much intemperance, and with carousals which gave offence to the church.

“*Audio quia in multis inordinate se gerit & maxime in bibendo, ita ut in gildis cum ebriosis bibat et cum eis inebrietur.*”

The word *hanse* is so nearly of the same meaning with *gild*, that it would be difficult, without much refinement, to distinguish between them. The Hanse Towns of Germany are towns associated for the purposes of commerce.

2. The next relates to the case of a *neif* or homeborn, who, if he were permitted to reside within the borough for a year and a day, was *ipso facto* emancipated, and became a burgess. The first principles of English liberty are found in the boroughs.

3. The several privileges granted in the third article are generally understood, with the exception perhaps of *Lenegald*. *Lena* in monkish latinity was a blanket, as in St. Cist. Ord. A. D. 1183. *In Lenis sunt artificiosæ varietates in monasteriis nostris*, &c. *Lenegald*, therefore, must have been a toll levied upon all blankets sold within the borough.

4. The price of the admission of a burgess was twelve pence, and one penny paid to the clerk of the *præfect* (or mayor) for recording the admission.

5. It is evident from this curious article, that whenever any person was made a burgess he received the site of a house, which he was compelled to build upon within forty days, or to forfeit forty pence; and it appears from another article, that every burgess was entitled to building timber from the neighbouring forest. A mere frame of wood might be constructed without difficulty in forty days, more especially as we learn from another passage in this *custumale*, that they had usually no more than twelve feet in front; mere hovels.

6. If any burgess claimed a burgage house from another, and the occupier (the defendant) pleaded possession specially for a year and a day, and alleged that he had the bailiff and two or more neighbours as witnesses, he might be allowed to prove his possession in the court of the borough.

7. The meaning of the next appears (for it is very obscure) to be, that if a burgess instituted a plaint against another, and the defendant made a cross plaint; if the plaintiff had named two witnesses, the defendant should be allowed the benefit of the evidence of one (read, not *ex illo*, but *ex illis*) of the two, and the plaintiff might be permitted to call any other good and lawful men as his witnesses. But the defendant against a burgess should be put to his oath, *cum tertia manu*, that is, he must bring two witnesses beside himself before his peers. This is a very early hint at a borough jury.

8. No burgess could be summoned to more than three portmotes per annum. A portmote was a court convened for the purpose of hearing and determining causes relating to a harbour. It may surely, therefore, be inferred that Preston was then a seaport town. There are many reasons for believing that the tides rose much higher up the Ribble in ancient times than at present.

9. The *prætor* (mayor) was to demand the fee-farm rent from each burgess in every term once, or twice if he pleased; after which, if default were made in payment, he might break down the door of such burgess, who could not be permitted to restore it before payment, without the mayor’s leave.

10. The word *hernas* appears to be nothing more than our modern “earnest”—*arrha*. If any burgess had bought any goods in the market, and the vendor repented of the bar-

gain, he was to repay double the earnest paid ; but if the buyer had actually handled the goods, he should either have his bargain or five shillings from the seller ; probably because the act of handling, coupled with the payment of earnest money, was considered as a kind of delivery.

11. All beer or ale was to be sold according to the assize of the borough, or made up (per tonellum) by the tunnel, that is, as much more must be poured into the barrel as would make it up.

12. No burgess might intrude upon the mayor with a complaint after sunset against his will, unless the other party were a stranger (who might not be forthcoming the next day). An early trait of the dignity and consequence of that magistrate within his jurisdiction.

The two next articles are so defective as to be unintelligible.

15. Every burgess, on application to the court, had a right to single combat, and to ordeal by fire and water.

16. If any one arraigned for larceny or fraud were convicted, the prosecutor was to execute the sentence. There are other instances of this cruel custom in topical jurisdictions.

17. In cases of assault, if the offending burgess would settle the matter amicably he must pay to the injured party four pence for every bruise, and eight pence for every open wound, besides the expenses of the cure.

18. A common oven, with a soke annexed to it, was incident to an ancient manor ; but here every burgess might erect an oven, and charge his customers a halfpennyworth of bread for every seam of corn baked, but the employer found fuel.

19. Turrellum is the same with torrale, a kiln ; and here if any person set fire to another's kiln he was to pay forty pence, if the kiln had one door ; and half a mark, if it had two.

20. If a burgess was in arrear for four or five fines, he was left to agree for his fine on the best terms he was able, or go to the ducking stool.

21. If any burgess died a sudden (probably violent) death, his wife and heirs might quietly possess his lands and goods ; that is, should be exempt from forfeiture.

22. Neither the lord nor the king's justices could lay hands on the house and goods of such an one, unless he died publicly excommunicated, in which case the amount of them was to be distributed to the poor, by the advice of the priest and the neighbours.

23. Every burgess might have common of pasture within the manor, except on meadows, corn-fields, and other enclosures.

24. No burgess was bound to go upon an expedition farther than that he could return the same night ; but if summoned by the justice (justicia qu ?) of the town, he might be compelled to go : if, however, he had an excuse, (de munitione ?*) or because his wife was in child-bed, he should pay no fine for the default ; but if he were required to attend the king's person, no excuse could be admitted.

25. If a single combat were adjudged between a burgess and a knight, no substitute could be allowed to the knight, unless he were found unable to fight.

26. If any man called a married woman a whore, and there were no witnesses, the defendant was allowed to purge himself by his single oath.

These were the constitutions of Preston taken from the Breton Law. The great feudal lawyers were Normans, or at least Frenchmen, and the constant intercourse of our kings, and consequently of their numerous followers, with that country, would naturally create a preference of the customs and usages which they had witnessed abroad ; and it must be confessed that, rude as these constitutions are, they would tend to produce a degree of civilization and security unknown in a dispersed and uncivilized Saxon town.

Still, however, I think it probable that there had been a gild in the Saxon times, and that a still more barbarous *jus non scriptum* might have been the basis of this municipal code.

* Munitium, or munitio, is a siege : the meaning, therefore, seems to be, " unless the town shall be actually in a state of siege."

That there was a church at Preston in the Saxon times is indubitable; and it is probable from the limits of the two churches of Kirkham and St. Michael, which were contemporary with it, that no parishes of later date have been separated from it.

The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and must therefore have been consecrated after the time of that popular northern saint. Soon after the accession of Roger de Poitou to the territory of Amunderness, he granted to the church of St. Mary of Lancaster, *Ecclesiam de Preston cum decimis dominicalibus, et piscaria, et ii bovatis terræ, et omnibus decimis totius parœchiæ*. How long that house, or, what is the same thing, the monastery of Sion retained the advowson, I do not know; but a pension of ten marks, which seems to have been the consideration for which it was alienated, was paid out of the rectory of Preston to that house. It seems to have been repurchased by one of the old lords of Lancaster, who in succession presented to it till the time of Henry Duke of Lancaster, who bestowed it on his new college of Leicester. Not long before that event, the abbot and convent of Whalley cast a longing eye upon this wealthy benefice, and presented a petition to the Duke of Lancaster for a donation of it; but great as their interest then was with the descendant of their founder, the application did not succeed. A copy, however, of the supplication was carefully entered in the Coucher. I do not know the date of the appropriation; but the advowson of the vicarage remained with the dean and canons of the college till the dissolution, and has since been vested in the family of the Hoghtons of Hoghton Tower. With respect to the fabric of the church, it is a good ordinary building, suited to the population and consequence of the place. The choir, having been built of red crumbling stone, is now undergoing a complete restoration by the impropiator; and as it will assume a new appearance, it may be proper to say, that the late windows led to the conclusion of its having been rebuilt by the dean and canons of Leicester, not long after they obtained the benefice, but the roof is a flat oaken ceiling of Henry VIIIth's time. The tower also, not long since, threatened a fall, in consequence of which it was very prudently taken down, lest the church should share the same fate with that of St. Chad at Shrewsbury. It has now been well and substantially restored; but I should presume to ask why a wide ramified window has been introduced on the south, where it can answer no purpose but that of enlightening a blank wall on the opposite side? Our old architects so well understood final causes in their way, that they never introduced windows for mere show; they were wise men, and knew as well as the poet could have taught them, that

Beauty never dwells
Where use is exiled.

The ramified windows of their towers were designed for a purpose little attended to at present. The belfry arches were then universally open; and the west window of the tower was not only designed to give light to the lower part of the nave, and particularly to the font, but to terminate by a luminous and ornamental object the long perspective of the church, as seen inverted from the choir and the altar. For this purpose, painted glass, of which remains are often seen in these western windows, was inserted in order to produce an effect which is now seen no more, namely, that of a highly-coloured illumination at vespers in the west, similar to that which had lighted up the east window during mass.

Many laudable exertions have been lately made, and are making, to procure for our parish churches not only the removal of annoyances to the sight, and the smell, but some degree of that silence and sequestration which their sanctity demands. Never was the removal of a nuisance of the last species more loudly called for than at this place, where the parish church is visited by the audacious neighbourhood of one of those human pandemonia, a cockpit; so that, on a hot day, when the windows were open, the writer of this has distinctly heard the infernal yells, the diabolical oaths and curses, which issued from that

place, while standing before the altar of God. Perfectly indifferent whom he may offend by this remark, provided that it may produce any good effect, he now proceeds.

This church, considering the opulence of many of its inhabitants for several generations, is rather barren of sepulchral memorials, the following being the only ones which deserve to be selected.

Near this place are deposited,
in hope of a joyful resurrection,
the precious remains of Dame Mary Hoghton,
the beloved wife of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.
and eldest daughter of Sir William Boughton of Warwickshire, Bart.
who was a lady of excellent endowments, an amiable person,
a dutiful child, a most affectionate wife, an obliging neighbour,
a cordial friend, truly religious, and a lover of all sincere Christians,
which rendered her very valuable to persons of all distinctions.
She bore a lingering sickness with exemplary patience ;
And, undisturbed at her approaching death,
resigned her humble and charitable soul
into the hands of her gracious redeemer,
and much lamented, left this vain world, at Dover,
on her intended journey to Montpelier
for recovery of her health, Feb. 23,
in the 33rd year of her age, A. D. 1719-20.
Her mournful consort erected this monument,
as a small testimony of his sincere affection,
and to transmit her virtuous character
to future ages.

Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. died 23d Feb. 1768, in the 89th year of his age.

This monument is erected in memory of Mrs. Ann Boughton, daughter of Sir William Boughton, of Lawford, in Warwickshire, Bart. and only sister to the Lady Hoghton, who departed this life the 13th of January, 1750, aged 26. Her body is interred near this place in hopes of a glorious resurrection.

Dame Susannah, widow of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. died October 16, 1772, aged 63.

Here lies the body of Thomas Fenton, of Hunslett, near Leeds, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Hoghton, Bart. and by her had ten sons and two daughters. He died January 17th, 1734, aged 47. The said Elizabeth, his widow, died the 15th of May, 1773, and was here interred, aged 81.

Also the body of Thomas Fenton, of Preston, Esq. their eldest son, who died the 8th day of August, 1801, in the 83rd year of his age.

Here lye interred the remains of James Fenton, of Leeds, in the county of York, Esq. who departed this life on the 22nd day of January, 1803, in the 78th year of his age.

Also Cordelia Fenton, who died on the 23rd day of July, 1809, aged 50 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, Esq. who departed this life on the 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord God 1728-9, aged 72 years. Also the body of the Right Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Eyre, wife of the said Rowland Eyre, and daughter to Luke Plunkett, Earl of Fingall, of the kingdom of Ireland, who departed this life on the 26th of August, in the same year.

This was erected with the leave of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.

All the above inscriptions are in the chancel.

In the south aisle :

Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne Lockhart, spouse to General Lockhart, of Carnwath, in Scotland, and daughter of Adam Murray, of Belridding, in the county of Annandale, Esq. who died, deeply regretted by her friends, Feb. 26, 1786, anno ætatis 30, after having experienced the utmost vicissitudes of human life.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Gertrude Pedder, wife of Edward Pedder, of Darwen-Bank, Walton-le-Dale, Esq. who departed this transitory life Dec. 18, 1807, aged 32 years, whose remains are deposited near this place.

Mary Gertrude Pedder, daughter of the above, who died Feb. 17, 1810, aged 18 years.

On a pillar on the south side of the nave :

Below lie the remains of Mr. Roger Sudell, who endowed a catechetical school for poor boys in this town ; one conspicuously singular for his gravity, probity, and piety. He lived unmarried, died very old, and was interred ye 28 of Dec. 1704, to continue whose memory, his nephew, S. Sudell, prebendary of Chester, fixed here this small table, 1732.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1843.

Preston (in Amunderness) Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF PRESTON.

Temp. Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
9 Dec. 1359 11 Oct. 1371	D'ns Henr. de Walton D'ns Rob. de Burton, Cap. Mr. Rad. de Erghum, L. B.	Henr. Dux Lanc. Joh. Dux Lanc.	p' mort.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF PRESTON.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
17 Jan. 1418 26 Apr. 1421 14 Feb. 1662	D'ns Ric. Walton D'ns Joh. White, P ^{br} (40s. p. f.) { D'ns Joh. Legeard, P ^{br} } 3l. 6s. 8d. p. f. Tho. Stanhope, Cl.	Dec. & Cap. Eccle' Coll. Leycester iidem iidem iidem D'ns Ric. Houghton, Gent.	p' mort. p' resig.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
17 Oct. 1563	Nicholas Bradshaw Roger Chorley Leonard Chorley	Thomas Parkes	D. of N. B.
Sept. 1572	Nicholas Daniell, A. M.	John Bold, of Northmeyles	Resig. L. C.
27 Aug. 1580	Thomas Wall	ditto	Resig. N. D.
21 Dec. 1593	William Lawrey, A. M. John Paler	Henry Bold, Gent.	D. of T. W.
28 May, 1621	James Martin, A. M.	Sir Richard Hoghton, Bart.	D. of J. P.
16 Dec. 1626	Augustine Wildboare	ditto	Depriv. J. M.
12 Nov. 1630	James Starky, A. M. Seth Bushell	ditto	Resig. A. W.
12 Dec. 1682	Thomas Birch	Sir Charles Hoghton, Bart.	Resig. S. B.
29 May, 1700	Samuel Peploe, A. M.	ditto	D. of T. B.
4 July, 1727	Samuel Peploe, Jun. A. M.	The King	Prom. S. P. Sen.
30 April, 1743	Randal Andrews, A. B.	William Shaw, Esq.	Resig. S. P.

The town of Preston had two monastic foundations, the Grey Friars at the northern extremity of the town, which gave name to the Friar Gate, and the Mawdlins, an ancient hospital on a healthful and elevated site a little beyond, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The first of these was a foundation of Henry Duke of Lancaster, and in the chapel, as Leland informs us, many of the Sherburnes, gentlemen, were buried.

These small endowed foundations (for they were never permitted to enjoy more than about four acres within their precinct) were always in the immediate neighbourhood of great towns, and that for a very obvious reason, namely, that if they had been placed, like the great monasteries, in distant solitudes, their mendicant inhabitants must often have wanted bread. Their buildings also were adapted to their resources. Most of them resembled colleges, and instead of magnificent churches, had small chapels each

attached to a mean quadrangle and cloister. Such has been "the Friars" at Preston, of which the shell of the chapel, now subdivided into miserable cottages, is still entire, with the three original lancet windows at the east end, and a small transept, altogether about sixty feet long. The outline of many of the other windows on the north and south side may still be traced, though more than half blocked up or destroyed. This, for several generations, was the property and residence of the Brereses of Hammerton, in Bowland, of whom Oliver Breres, Esq. was recorder of Preston, in the reign of James I. The monastic buildings were then probably entire, or only changed so as to adapt them to domestic habits; all is now disgustingly filthy: and I hasten from the contemplation of the place to a record of ancient manners, namely, a grant of the spiritual privileges of this fraternity, of which a fac-simile is annexed.

Immediately opposite to Preston, on the south bank of Ribble, is Penwortham, which retained its British appellative Pen-werid, with the Saxon affix Ham, to the time of the Conquest, for in Domesday it is called Penverdant. Here was then a castle erected, as is probable in the Saxon times, to defend the mouth of Ribble, and perhaps as a border fort on the confine of the Mercian and Northumbrian kingdom, which, after all that has been said to the contrary, that river unquestionably was.

Of this castle the great earthen keep still remains, with the parish church, a plain building, with one aisle of late Gothic architecture. It was appropriated to the abbey of Evesham; but, as a cell of monks from that great house was early planted here, no vicarage was ever endowed, and the duties of the parish were undoubtedly discharged by the monks. Three sides of this humble edifice are still entire, and enclosed by a moat; the fourth, or north side, which must have been the chapel, has been rebuilt within the recollection of persons now alive. So few of the very small monastic buildings are now left, that Penwortham becomes a subject of curious speculation, more especially as it is hardly a miniature of the great houses, in the distribution of its apartments. But, first, it has a quadrangle about forty feet square, without any vestige of a cloister: the whole has been constructed of strong oaken timber. There is no trace of a chapter-house. The dormitory seems to have been on the eastern side, and over the porch, whence the few inhabitants could descend immediately into the choir of their chapel; but the south side has, on the upper story, a gallery cloister of the whole length, a diminutive of those in the college at Manchester, of fine oak work, and with narrow wooden windows, with carved principals and springers of oak; which gives an excellent idea of the gloom of those little cells. The rest of the house has been so modified by the Fleetwoods, the descendants of the first grantee after the Reformation, that it is difficult, or rather impossible, to trace their respective uses under their original proprietors. Many portraits of this ancient family still remain in the house, as do several hatchments in the adjoining church, with their singular and misanthropical motto, "*Homo homini lupus.*" There is also a very good portrait of a Rausthorn, by Hamlet Winstanley, who was much employed in this neighbourhood about the year 1720.

I must now make an excursion to the opposite side of the town, in order to record a voluntary institution of a very singular nature, but nearly connected with the history of the county, and, at one period, with the politics of the nation. At an obscure inn in the neighbouring village of Walton, has been held, from the beginning of the last century, a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, styling themselves the mayor and corporation of the ancient borough of Walton. All their proceedings were conducted with ludicrous formality; and they had a register, which still remains, together with a mace, a sword of state, and three large staves covered with silver, on which are inscribed the names of the successive officers of the society from the year 1702. The register does not commence till three years after. The officers of this whimsical fraternity were a mayor, deputy mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, two sergeants, a physician, a jester, a macebearer, a poet

In xpo tibi karissimis Laurentio Horroby et Margerita uxori
viri et filii et filijs viuis frater Jacobus fratrum amorem prestant
Gaudium et pacem salutem et p[er] p[re]sentib[us] vite m[er]ita regna celestia
Generare et d[omi]nissim[us] in xpo pater et d[omi]n[us] Dominus Sixtus
divina c[on]suetudine papa quartus Non solum fratrib[us] et sororib[us]
viri d[omi]n[us] sed etiam confratrib[us] et confororib[us] quib[us] s[un]t su[per]a-
gialib[us] fratrib[us] de benignitate ap[osto]lica gratiose concessit quod quilibet
eor[um] possit sibi eligere idoneum confessorem qui ip[s]os et ip[s]orum
quemlibet ab omnib[us] et singulis criminib[us] decessib[us] et peccatis
in singula sedi ap[osto]lice reformationis casib[us] semel duntaxat hoc
anno a publicatione l[itte]r[arum] p[ap]alium computando h[ab]ita quarta die
mensis Aprilis Et semel in mensis articulo ab alijs vero t[er]minis quo-
tione opus fuerit absolvent et penitentiam salutarem Iniungent
possit Itemque vel alius confessor plenariam omnium peccatorum
eor[um] remissionem in vero mensis articulo valeat eligere
p[er] suas l[itte]ras ap[osto]licas benignas indulget. Porro t[ame]n devotio quam
ob xpi reverentiam ac n[ost]rum. Patet ordinem suorum considerans
effortum et acceptam vos in confratres et confororem et ad h[uius]
versa et singula fratrum administrationis augenda[rum] suffragia
scripsit tenere p[re]sentium in vita pariter et in morte et
dictis ap[osto]licis privilegijs omniumq[ue] bonorum spiritualium bene-
ficijs fornicum formam et effectum v[est]ra p[er]suasione v[est]ra animar[um]
ad salutem dirigens nihilominus de gratia speciali et t[ame]n
post obitu p[re]sentium fra[ter] fuerit exhibito l[itte]r[arum] in n[ost]ro
obituali cap[itu]lo eadem. Et vobis fuit recomendato quod p[er] fratrib[us]
viri defunctis it[em] recomendatis fieri consuevit valeto in xpo
Ihu. et orate p[er] me Dat[um] p[re]sentis ultimo die mensis Februarii
Anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo Septuagesimo nono.

D[omi]n[us] Ihu xps qui dedit discipulis suis potestatem ligandi atq[ue] solvendi ip[s]e te absolvat
Et ego absolvo te auctoritate d[omi]ni n[ost]ri Ihu xpi Ap[osto]lor[um] Petri et Pauli et s[an]c[t]i Mathei d[omi]ni
atq[ue] virtute huius bulle ap[osto]lice et p[re]sentis indulgentie Absolvo te ab omnib[us] peccatis tuis
p[er] te mihi confessis t[er]minis ablit[is] v[est]ris et de quib[us] t[er]minis confit[er]i si
t[er]minis occurrerent in morte Et de merito esset s[an]c[t]is ap[osto]lica
consuetudine Et quod absoluto d[omi]ni sedi d[omi]ni specialiter reservata At
tibi plenissime imperantior p[er]inde ac si Petri et Pauli d[omi]ni s[an]c[t]is
et l[itte]ra s[an]c[t]issimi d[omi]ni Domini Sixti p[ap]e quart[us] con-
fessus fuisset Et totius thesauri ecclesie te participare facio atq[ue] immen-
sis baptisui Illi te restituo Ita ut sis absolutus ante tribunal d[omi]ni n[ost]ri Ihu
xpi in quantum illius d[omi]ni s[an]c[t]is se extendant habeasq[ue] vitam eternam et
societa[tem] s[an]c[t]ulor[um] Annon >

laureat, who furnished copies of very bad verses, entered among the records, and, lastly, a town clerk. Under this semblance, however, of sport and jollity, there seems to have been concealed a political purpose. The members who appear till about the year 1740 were the Catholic and Jacobite nobility and gentry, and here seem to have been concerted their plans for the restoration of the exiled family.

In the year 1709 the mayor was the most noble Thomas Duke of Norfolk ; Sir Nicholas Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, mayor's boy ; Sir Wm. Pennington, Bart. town's bailiff ; Charles Towneley, of Towneley, Esq. deputy mayor.

In 1711 the mayor was the unfortunate James, Earl of Derwentwater.

In 1715 no meeting was held, for a very obvious reason.

In the accounts of 1745 is the following entry, "Pd. 2. 6. for fixing the plates upon the staves, which were taken off on account of the *rebels* coming hither ;" but the word rebels is written upon an erasure, and, I suspect, on the word duke. They were only become rebels after their defeat.

But about this time I observe a mixture of Whigs, so that as all political confidence must have been destroyed, every thing of a political tendency in the society must have ceased.

The year 1766 is the last in which the meeting continued to be respectable. It has since fallen into the hands of inferior tradesmen, who are still possessed of the ancient insignia of office, and who continue to assemble with some of the old formalities, but with neither the danger nor the dignity of their predecessors.

This county, notwithstanding its extent, has been the scene of few great military transactions. In the wars between the two Houses of York and Lancaster, not an instance of any siege or engagement occurs ; but in the great rebellion of the last century but one, Lancashire became in the years 1643 and 1644 the scene of several sieges and obstinate defences, together with several engagements in the open field, which, though boldly contested, are entitled only to the rank of skirmishes. Preston, however, though always an open town, and unprotected by a castle, either from its situation on the great north road, or from some other cause, has both at that time and later borne the brunt of two captures by storm, and of one general engagement. In the beginning of February, 1643, Sir John Seaton, a major-general of the rebels, marched from Manchester, the centre of all the disloyalty of the county, to attack Preston. He was accompanied by Sergeant-major Sparrow, Colonel Holland, Captain Booth, and three companies of foot, and as many more from Bolton, who met at Blackburn, where they were joined by four or five companies more from Blackburn hundred, under the command of Captain Howell, of Mearley, with about 2000 clubmen. On a Wednesday night they came before Preston, and the next morning every preparation was made to storm the town, *which was fortified by a double brick wall*. Captain Booth was the first who scaled the wall. When standing on the top, he called to his men, "Follow me, or give me up for ever." This had the desired effect. Colonel Holland's company followed with ardor, and for some time there was a contest who should enter first.

The resistance within was proportionably obstinate, especially behind the inner wall, and when a breach was effected, the garrison bravely withstood their assailants at sword's point. The major-general broke in at the end of Church-street, where the defendants were driven from their posts and from the steeple, and after a desperate struggle of two hours the town was lost and won. Among the slain was Adam Morte, mayor of the town, who died with his son in the faithful discharge of his duty to the king his master.

A brother of Sir Gilbert Houghton, Sergeant-major Turvey, and Dr. Westley, a physician, were also killed in the royal cause. Sir Gilbert Houghton himself escaped to Wigan ; Captain Farrington (who afterwards distinguished himself so highly at Latham) and Captain Preston were taken prisoners ; as were also Mr. Anderton, of Clayton, Mr.

George Talbot, son of Sir John Talbot, with several others of the same quality, and about 200 of inferior condition. Mr. Towneley, of Towneley, who was killed in the next year at Marston Moor, very hardly escaped by flight. Lady Houghton and Lady Girlington were also taken, together with a considerable store of ammunition, and the houses of several distinguished royalists were marked out for pillage.

Shortly after this success, Sergeant-major Birch was sent from Preston to Lancaster, and, with the help of the affrighted or unfaithful inhabitants, made himself master of the town by a coup de main. About this time a large ship laden with stores for the king's service was driven by a storm on the sands (it is not said where), of which the Earl of Derby, who was most actively, but unsuccessfully, serving the king in his own county, having been apprized, he immediately set out to preserve a cargo of so much importance, when, to his great mortification, he found that the enemy had been before-hand with him, and had taken out of the wreck nineteen pieces of brass cannon and two of iron, with much powder, and many small arms. The enemy now gained ground upon the earl very fast, almost all the low country of Lancashire, excepting his own house at Latham, being in their hands. Thus straitened in his quarters, he marched towards the latter end of April to Whalley, with about 500 horse, as many foot, and 2000 clubmen. The inhabitants seem to have been ill-disposed to him and his cause, which, on account of their dependence upon Sir Ralph Ashton, is probable enough, but they could offer no resistance, so that he possessed himself of the town without opposition, and lined the church and steeple with men. The principal families of that great parish, with the exception of the Towneleys, and the Nowells of Read, were almost wholly with the parliament, and accordingly the country was raised on every side to remove this unwelcome visitor. With an inferior force they dislodged the earl and his troops from the church and steeple, and drove them out of the town into the open field (probably into Whalley Moor), where he gave and they accepted a challenge to meet on plain ground; the consequence of which was, that the earl was defeated, with the loss of 300 men, pursued six miles, and with difficulty escaped to Wigan. A certain degree of doubt and perplexity hangs over the whole of this story. As it is told by a virulent enemy, I cannot but believe that it contains much of exaggeration, yet the whole can scarcely have been a fiction. It was written not only by a contemporary but an eye-witness of what took place at Manchester in the same year, a round-head of that town: yet, on the other hand, it is very remarkable that there remains no tradition about the place of any such engagement, and still more so that no extraordinary number of interments at that time appears in the parish register*.

We now pass over an interval of five years, to the general engagement which took place from Ribbleson Moor to Walton Bridge, and thence to Derwent Bridge, betwixt Duke Hamilton and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, on the king's part, and Cromwell, aided by Lambert, on that of the rebels. In this it does not appear that the town suffered; for as the battle began two miles to the north of Preston, where Cromwell and Lambert, who had marched that morning from Ribchester, first encountered the royal army, it seems that Duke Hamilton kept up a running fight on the open grounds west from the town, till he entered what was then and till lately a deep lane leading to Walton Bridge. In this lane tradition records that Cromwell, declining a little from the road to avoid a very hot fire, had his horse for some time entangled in a quicksand. Another stand was made at Walton Bridge, and a third at that over the Darwen, and here it was that the well-known line in Milton's noble sonnet to Cromwell was verified:

“ And Darwen stream with blood of Scots embued.”

The rest must be left to the national historian, for there are no other local traditions on the subject, and the registers of Walton and Preston are silent, a circumstance which may

* See an account of the siege of Preston, Feb. 10, 1640, annexed to the edition of Fairfax's Memoirs, printed in 1776.

perhaps weaken my argument against the opinion of a very bloody engagement at Whalley. Sixty-seven years after this, Preston became once more the scene of a desperate attack and defence, attended with great bloodshed, of which the following original narrative, drawn up immediately after by an intelligent person of family in the neighbourhood, may be accepted by my readers as far preferable to any abstract, however exact.

An Account of what happened in Preston, Nov. 7, 1715.

“ A week before the above date, we had flying reports of a body of men collected together under the command of the Lord Darwentwater and Mr. Foster, a Northumberland gentleman, and of their march, sometimes to Penrith, then to Newcastle, &c. to all which little credit was given, till the militia under the command of Colonel Hoghton were assembled at Lancaster, who soon received certain information that the Scots and Northumbrians were within three days’ march of him. This officer dispatched an express to Colonel Stanley (quære Stanhope), who was then at Preston with his regiment of dragoons, to request his assistance in opposing the insurgents. Colonel Stanley communicated the substance of the express to our mayor and the rest of the gentlemen inhabitants, who unanimously agreed that it was not advisable to make any resistance, being so much inferior in number; and expresses were dispatched to Lord Townsend, secretary of state, stating the bad posture of defence the country was in, and praying for assistance in forces from Chester, and arms for the militia. But no answer was returned to the expresses, only the boy heard on the road that General Wills, with a considerable body of men, was upon the march for Lancashire. As this came from no better authority, it met with little credit. On Monday, Nov. 7th, an express arrived from Lancaster (signed by Messrs. Gibson, Cole, and Rigby) directed to Colonel Stanhope, announcing that the insurgents were then quartered at Hornby, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Burton, intending to proceed to Lancaster that night. Colonel Hoghton and his men made off from Lancaster in a confused manner: happy was he who had the best feet. However, about two hundred kept together till Tuesday, when there came fresh expresses of the enemy’s advance: so about four in the morning, Colonel Stanhope marched his troops out of our town; every body was in great confusion; and most, if not all, of the better sort removed themselves and effects. On Wednesday, at eleven at night, the Northumbrian horse entered the town, and were followed on Thursday by the Scottish foot, amounting in all to above two thousand men. Officers were appointed for the proclamation of their king, which they did by the style and title of James III. The magistrates did not appear at the solemnity; no compulsion was employed, and every one was left at his own disposal. Thursday night and Friday were spent in refreshing themselves; but on Saturday morning, Nov. 12th, they resolved to pursue their march to Manchester; but their van-guard had not proceeded above three miles from the town when they were unexpectedly alarmed by the approach of a considerable body of men under General Wills. This put them into the utmost consternation; and what measures to concert they were utterly at a loss, as scarcely a man amongst them knew military discipline—at least sufficient to command so large a force. But to return to King George’s forces, their march was as follows: on Friday, Nov. 11th, Major-General Wills, with the regiments of dragoons of Wynn, Honeywood, Munden, and Dormer, together with Preston’s regiment of foot, marched from Manchester to Wigan, where Pitt’s horse and Stanhope’s dragoons were in quarters. The general left orders for Newton’s, which were marching from Worcester, to halt at Manchester, to keep that town in awe. Upon his arrival at Wigan, the general received advice that the insurgents were still at Preston; upon which he gave orders for the march of the troops by break of day next morning. The horse were formed into three brigades; Wynn’s and Honeywood’s were placed under the command of Brigadier Honeywood, Munden’s and Stanhope’s under the command of Brigadier Munden, and Pitt’s and Dormer’s under the command of Brigadier Dormer. On Saturday the 12th, the troops began their march in the following order: Preston’s regiment of foot was placed in the front, with a captain and fifty men as their van-guard, sustained by a captain and fifty dragoons; Honeywood’s brigade followed the foot; then Dormer’s and Munden’s; and, last of all, the baggage in the rear. About one in the afternoon they arrived at Ribble Bridge, where several of the enemy’s horse and foot were posted, but who retired upon their approach into the town, without disputing the passage. As soon as they had gained the rising ground near the town, the troops drew up till the general had viewed the avenues, which he found to be strongly barricaded, and two pieces of cannon planted on each barricade. As soon as the general returned, the following disposition of attack was ordered: Preston’s regiment of foot, commanded by Lord Forrester, supported by a captain and fifty men from each of the five regiments of dragoons, dismounted, with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, to command them, besides Honeywood’s regiment of dragoons, the whole being placed under the command of Honeywood, to attack the barricade at the church gate end. And for a simultaneous attack on the Friargate barricade, were selected the regiments of Wynn and Dormer, with a squadron of Stanhope’s, dismounted, under the command of Brigadier Dormer, to be supported by the regiments of Pitt and Munden, with a squadron of Stanhope’s, mounted, under the command of Brigadier Munden: thus the whole of the troops were employed in the two attacks. As soon as this disposition was made, the general gave orders to attack the above two ends of the town, to set the houses on fire, to dislodge the enemy from his barricades, and to make such lodgements for their men, as to prevent his escape, or sallying out upon them. Honeywood marched to the first barricade, which the enemy soon abandoned, and retired to the second, which was strong both by nature and art. Honeywood finding that the taking this barricade would cost a great many men, thought it proper to take possession of two great houses, viz. Sir Henry Hoghton’s and Mr. Eyre’s, within fifty yards of it. By these means he saved his men from the fire of the Scots, &c. which was very great and annoying, and particularly from the windows. In this situation he remained till night, and then threw up breast-works to prevent sallies, and posted his men so advan-

tageously as to prevent any escape here. Having thus got his men under cover, he ordered the houses between them and the barricade to be set on fire, which was done accordingly, although not without the loss of some men. Brigadier Dormer, with the troops under his command, gained the Friargate end of the town, and set the houses on fire, which burnt up to the barricade. Here considerable loss was sustained, and Dormer received a shot in his leg. A little before day the general viewed all the posts, and gave orders for making a communication between the two attacks, in case of their being pursued. On Sunday, Nov. 13th, General Carpenter arrived about noon with the regiments of Cobham, Churchhill, and Molesworth, and at two the enemy sent out one of their officers with proposals of capitulation; upon which, Lieutenant-colonel Cottam was sent into the town, to intimate that no other terms would be allowed than discretionary surrender as prisoners, subject to the king's mercy. The principal gentlemen of the enemy told Colonel Cottam that there was a dispute betwixt the English and Scots, but that it was hoped a cessation of arms would be granted till the next morning at break of day, that the whole affair might be settled as had been demanded. After the exchange of several messages it was agreed that this should be acceded to, provided that no fresh works should be made, nor any be allowed to escape. Colonel Cottam brought out Lord Darwentwater for the English, and M'Intosh for the Scots, as hostages. At break of day the insurgents submitted to King George's mercy, and Cottam was sent back to take possession of the town and disarm the enemy. Honeywood received a contusion on the shoulder by a musket-shot, and Major Bland a slight one on the arm, having had his horse shot through the back. In Honeywood's attack were killed, two captains, one ensign, and twenty-eight privates; and wounded, Lord Forrester, Major Lawson, two lieutenants, four ensigns, and fifty privates. In Dormer's attack were killed, nine privates; and wounded, Dormer himself, one colonel, one lieutenant, one captain, and thirty-nine privates. This account I received from a dragoon officer, who deeply lamented the loss of the dragoons, but made little mention of the number that suffered in Preston's foot, which, by the bye, sustained the greatest fire, and lost more men than all the dragoon regiments put together. An exact account of this loss was never given; to keep it secret was deemed expedient. I heard a gentleman in Preston's regiment affirm that they lost upwards of eighty men in the attacks, besides what were killed in coming to the clerk yard, which most people knew to be very considerable. There is nothing more worth taking notice of but the times and places at which the unfortunate insurgents suffered.

Dec. 1, 1715. Major Nairn, Captain Lockhart, Captain Shaftoe, and Captain Erskine, were shot at Preston	4
Jan. 28, 1716. Richard Shuttleworth, Roger Muncaster, Thos. Cowpe, Will. Butler, and Will. Arkwright, were hanged at Preston	5
Feb. 9. Rich. Chorley, Esq. James Drummond, Will. Black, Donald M'Donald, John Howard, Berry Kennedy, and John Rowbottam, were hanged at Preston	7
Feb. 10. James Blundell, James Finch, Jno. Macgillivray, Will. Whalley, and James Burn, were hanged at Wigan	5
Feb. 11. Tho. Sudell, Will. Harris, Stephen Sagar, Joseph Porter, and John Finch, were hanged at Manchester	5
Feb. 14. Allen Saunderson, Tho. Cartmel, Thos. Goose, and Joseph Wadsworth, were hanged at Garstang	4
Feb. 24. James, Earl of Darwentwater, and Lord Viscount Kenmore, were beheaded on Tower-hill	2
May 8. Mr. Collingwood, Mr. Burnet, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Hunter, were hanged at Liverpool	4
May 14. Colonel Oxburgh was hanged at Tyburn	1
May 25. Mr. Gascoigne was hanged at Tyburn	1
July 13. Mr. Paul, the parson, and John Hall, Esq. were executed at Tyburn	2
Oct. 2. Captain Bruce, Jno. Winckley, Thos. Shuttleworth, George Hodgson, and — Charnley, were hanged at Lancaster	5

Thus far Mr. Asheton gives an account; but I am very certain that four more were executd at Lancaster, of whom I remember the names of two, viz. Mr. Crow, an Aberdeen Scot and a mathematician, and ——— M'Intosh, whose heads were fixed over the castle gates."

To this curious account I have only to add, that I have conversed with a person who distinctly heard the roar of the engagement into the township of Cliviger, a distance of nearly twenty-five miles: and there is now living (A. D. 1818) a female parishioner of my own, a native of the same township, still in possession of her memory, who in the hundredth year after the event gave me a distinct account of the confusion which prevailed in the neighbourhood on that occasion, and of the concealment of a gentleman of very ancient family in one of his own farm-houses, near the place of her abode. This extraordinary person is now in her hundred and eighth or ninth year. Thirty years after, in the last generous but hopeless effort to restore the exiled family, Preston merely witnessed the orderly and well-conducted march of the insurgents on their way to Derby, and their precipitate and undisciplined retreat, with the Duke of Cumberland in close pursuit. Had he been two days earlier, it is not improbable that Fulwood Moor would have been remembered for what Culloden was, and Falkirk should have been. Times are now altered; and Preston, instead of witnessing the noble struggles of loyalty or liberty, and the efforts of contending branches of the same family to recover or to retain the throne, has since had nothing better to agitate the fears of its inhabitants than the base and brutal efforts of

anarchy, stimulated by those hot-beds of insubordination and sedition, the manufactories, which have debased the manners of the lower orders more rapidly than they have increased the population of the place. It is the nature of the dreadful visitation of Providence which for our sins has fallen upon this age and country, that it tends at once to ruin the principles and multiply the number of our species; and if not checked, by the removal of the evil into other countries, who, grasping like ourselves at immoderate gain, are insensible to its consequences,

————— “mox
Progeniem dabit vitiosorem.”

BROUGHTON.

This is a chapelry within the parish of Preston, at the distance of four miles from the mother church. The village and chapel, which has every appearance of a parish church, stand in a pleasing bottom on the bank of a brook, which, after a slow and sinuous course, unites with the Wire, near St. Michael's. As it is near the course of the Roman Way from Manchester to Lancaster, by Blackrode, and at a convenient distance from each of the two last, the name induces me to believe that a small Roman fort has given denomination to the place, though I have hitherto met with neither remains nor tradition to support that opinion. What was the antiquity of the first chapel there are no documents to prove, but a few remnants of a more ancient fabric appear in the walls of the present building, which is evidently a work of Henry VIIIth's time, since which very little attention seems to have been paid to it, excepting to secure the handsome tower from falling, by strong iron bars. Greater appearances of squalid neglect and approaching decay I have seldom beheld; for which reason, and because another repair will assuredly sweep away every vestige of antiquity now existing about the place, I shall be more particular in my description than I might otherwise have been. These remains are principally contained in two side chapels, one on the north and the other on the south side of the chancel—the first ranging in a line with the chancel, the second a kind of transept. That on the north was unquestionably the work of Thomas Barton, of Barton, that on the south of Singleton, of Broughton Tower. On the roof of the chancel is the date 1537, with which the appearances of the wood work in the two private chapels coincide.

On the screen of the chapel belonging to the Shuttleworths, of Barton, at the north side, is the following inscription:

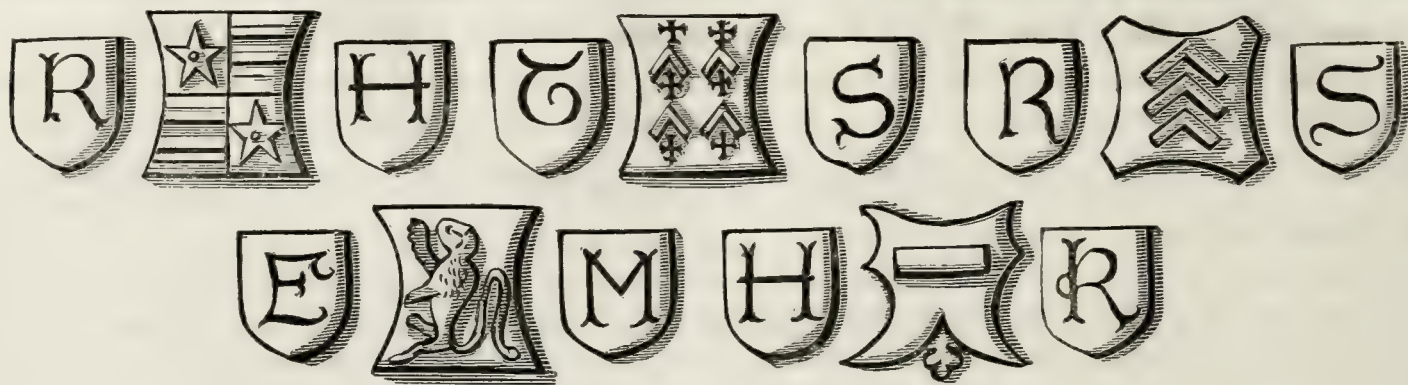
1537th 12th of mayth most^{ly} marce
of hym ent may the Coste

On the same screen is a boar's head, also these arms and initials:



That is, Thomas Barton and Matilda Barton, namely, Thomas Barton, of Barton, Esq. and Matilda, daughter of Geoffry Redmayne, of Thornton, in Lonsdale, Esq. The arms of the two families, instead of being impaled, are strangely confused by the ignorance of the carver.

The screen on the south side belonging to the chapel now possessed by the Rawstons and Rothwells is thus ornamented :



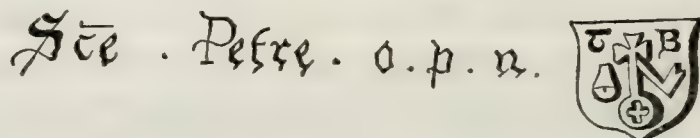
The first of these shields is evidently meant for Sir Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, and Alice his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Asheton, of Asheton, Knt. but the quarterings are inverted. The second is a Singleton, but differs from all the varieties of that coat which I have seen. The third is Robert Singleton, of Broughton Tower. The next I do not know, any more than the last.

On the roof of the chapel are these arms :



Robert Singleton.

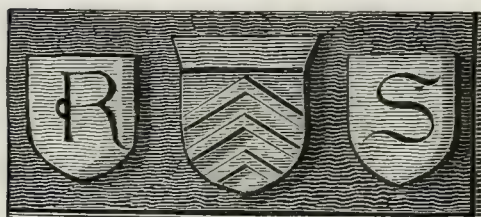
On the roof of the chancel is an inscription illegible from its height.
On one of the bells is



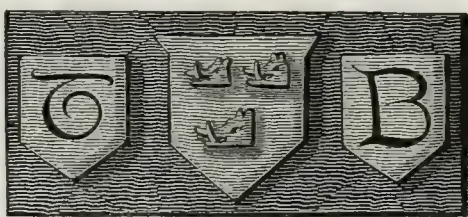
On another, Jesus be our spede, 1632.

On a third, Gloria sit Deo in excelsis.

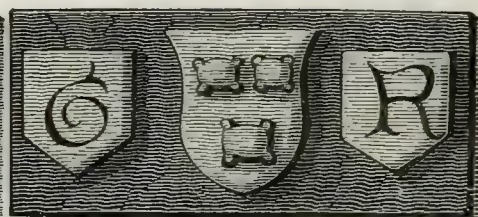
On the exterior are these arms and initials :



Robert Singleton; same coat as above, with a chief.



Thomas Barton.



Gilbert Redmayne, of Thornton, in Lonsdale.



Crest of Thomas Barton.

It is very extraordinary that at the very time when the religious houses were going down (for the smaller ones were dissolved in the former year) the zeal of founders for restoring parochial churches and chapels was so universal : yet had the genius of Protestantism no concern whatever in producing this stimulus ; the religious spirit of the times had merely taken another turn. If the monks were not declining in the public opinion, it was generally felt that they wanted no addition to their buildings or their revenues, while parish churches and chapels, after the last great era of parochial foundations, were generally falling to decay.

Of the Bartons and Singletons there are no sepulchral memorials, and I have only to add that Richard Barton, Esq. great-grandson of the founder of this chapel, having married Mary, daughter of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford, Esq. left an only daughter and heiress, Fleetwood, who, marrying Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, Esq. transferred the valuable estate and manor of Barton into that family, in whose possession it still remains.

PARISH OF KIRKHAM.



HIS extensive parish, after all the reductions which it appears to have undergone by the endowment of two at least in its neighbourhood, still consists of the following townships and chapelries.

Bryning, with Kellasnergh, township	145 inhabitants.
Clifton, with Salwick, township.....	608
Eccleston, Little, with Larbrick, township.....	224
Freckleton, township	875
Goosnargh, chapelry, with Newsham, township.....	1852
Greenalgh, with Thisleton, township	419
Hambleton, chapelry	338
Kirkham, township	2735
Medlar, with Wesham, township.....	215
Newton, with Scales, township	380
Ribby, with Wrea, chapelry.....	500
Singleton, chapelry	501
Treales, Roseacre, and Warles, township	760
Warton, chapelry	468
Weeton, township	473
Westby, with Plumpton, township	771
Whittingham, township.....	661

11,925

The antiquity of the church is intimated in the name, which implies the existence of a place of worship when the villare of Amunderness was formed. During the whole of its duration in the Saxon period, and to the reign of Edward I., with the exception of that period when the villages of this district had been laid waste by the Danes, and cultivation was suspended in consequence, it must have been a very opulent benefice. But the first authentic account of the advowson proves it to have been bestowed upon the abbey of Vale Royal (his own foundation) by Edward I., though not till after a contest with Theobald Botiller; who, after all, seems to have been the real patron. The king had, indeed, once presented, but rather, as it should seem, as guardian to a ward of the crown, than in his own right; and the equity and independence of the English courts, even at that time, might probably have decided in favour of a subject against his sovereign, had not these been silently and surreptitiously avocated into other hands; for one Otho de Grandison, a knight, and a friend of the monks of Vale Royal, without acquainting, as appears, any of the parties interested, procured a grant of the advowson in favour of that house from Pope Honorius V., *ex plenitudine potestatis*. This act of injustice was winked at, as favourable to its own purpose, by the crown; acquiesced in by the private patron from the necessity of the case; and received with a profusion of thanks by those who benefited from it.

In the house of Vale Royal it remained to the dissolution of monasteries, and is now vested in Christ Church, Oxford. But the following detail, abstracted by Dugdale and Dodsworth from the register of the abbey of Vale Royal, will place the particulars relating to this benefice, excepting the last, in a clearer light.

“ De ecclesia de Kyrkham quomodo rex monasterio suo eam contulerat & de placito inter ipsum regem & dominum Theobaldum le Botiller & Otonem de Grandisono. In superioribus utcunque de rebus variis monasterio collatis pervagati sumus, nunc vero de hiis quæ omisimus, aliqua disseramus; quodam namque tempore dominus rex volens certiorari super valore omnium reddituum præfato loco de Valle Regali spectantium, quibusdam suis justiciariis dederat in mandatis ut diligenter de præmissis inquirerent veritatem, & ipsum super hiis redderent certiores. Quibus juxta præfati regis ordinationem rite peractis, perpendit dominus rex illa, ad onera prædicto monasterio incumbencia sufficere non posse, ideoque liberato consilio suo, advocationem ecclesiæ de Kirkham decrevit eidem erogandam. Quo audito dominus Theobaldus Walteri, majestati regiæ in facie resistebat: asserebat namque advocationem illam hæreditario jure sibi competere debere,

pro intentione sua plura in medium perducens argumenta. Rex vero adunato consilio suo, omissis illis quæ ad propositum non faciebant; allegabat, quod pater suus ultimo de jure regali ad prædictam ecclesiam, tanquam rex, nomine coronæ suæ, præsentabat clericum suum quendam, qui admissus fuerat & institutus in eadem & non ratione custodiæ hæredum Theobaldi Walteri. Præfatus vero Theobaldus per attornatum suum coram justiciariis demini regis fatebatur cum rege quod rex nomine suo præsentaverat, sicuti inferioribus continetur & non ratione custodiæ, quapropter advocatio domino regi extitit adjudicatum & Dominus Theobaldus in misericordia remanebat.

“Erat autem illo in tempore cum Domino Rege vir bonus & sanctus & in armis miles strenuissimus, Oto videlicet de Grandisono cujus memoria sit in benedictione in seculum seculi. Ipse vero propter negotia regni ad sedem apostolicam nuncius destinatus est, ubi cum pervenisset, instinctu spiritus sancti ut credi potest, ductus, appropriationem ecclesiæ de Kirkham monasterio de Valle Regali, ab Honorio Papa quinto, perpetuè impetravit. Cum autem in Angliam cunctis negotiis regiis gratiosè jam peractis, applicuisset, abbati de Valle Regali Bullam ejusdem ecclesiæ de Kirkham devotissimè commendavit. Ipse verò abbas tantorum non immemor beneficiorum, perpendens, quod nullus tenetur propriis stipendiis militare, præfato militi optulit auri & argenti non parvam quantitatem. Miles verò malens à Deo quam ab homine præmiari, cuncta penitus tanquam vana recusabat: quapropter abbas cum unanimi concensu conventus sui, statuit ac decrevit, ut præfati militis memoria perpetuè a cunctis haberetur in eodem monasterio specialiter recommendata; & ideo gesta ejusdem militis præsentibus sunt inserta, ut per hoc futuris in monasterio annuntientur, pro eo incessanter Christum exorare, quatenus pro suo labore temporali ad præmia perveniat sempiterna.” Dugd. Mon. Angl. Vol. II. p. 925.

The present church, as usual in the Saxon parishes, contains not a vestige of the first structure, or, indeed, of any considerable antiquity, but it is well repaired and handsome, as the town is well built and respectable; there is not however a relic of any thing sufficiently old or curious about the place to detain a topographer.

The following inscriptions in the church are all that merit preservation.

In the chancel:

In Memoriam
venerabilis viri
Pietate juxtà ac Eruditione celeberrimi
Caroli Buck, A. M. hujusce Ecclesiæ Vicarii.
Qui per septem et viginti annos fideliter et strenuè
hoc munere functus est sacrosancto.
Obiit 16 Cal. Apr. Anno Salutis 1771, Ætatis suæ 57.

Here lyeth interred the Body of the Reverend Humphrey Shuttleworth, late Vicar of Kirkham. He departed this Life on the 14th of August, 1812, aged 76 years.

Richard Clegg, Vicar, dyed 1720.

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend John Threlfal, A. B. who died Dec. 13, 1801, aged 84
Years. He was 56 years Head Master of Kirkham School.

Also to the Memory of Sarah his Wife, who died Oct. 11, 1791, aged 71.

This silent Marble is erected as a small Token of Gratitude and Affection.

M. S.

Viri acerrimo ingenio, uberrimis artibus, urbanis moribus, ornati
Henrici Rishton, ab ingenuis oriundi; cui annos tres et triginta nato
diluxit supremus d. vii. Kal: Jul: A. D. 1776.

In the south aisle:

In Memory of Thomas Clifton, son of Sir Thomas Clifton of Lytham, in the County of Lancaster, Kn^t. and Bar^t. and Bridget Hussey, his second Wife, Daughter of Sir Edward Hussey, of Hunnington, in the County of Lincoln, of like Quality, who departed this Life Nov. 12, 1688, aged 20 years, and lies buried near this place.

A Virgin Masculine,
Whom sacred Love did much refine;
In foreign Schools assiduous to advance,
And free his soul from faulty ignorance.
To Parents obedient, kind, and moderate;
All other Virtues he did celebrate.
Early embracing our dear Saviour's yoke,
Death he defeated in its sharpest stroke.
Reader, mayst thou like him be most sincere,
Watchfull to steer thy course by holy fear,
Which will conduct thee to that happy rest,
Glorious, immortal, and for ever blest.

Near this Place are deposited the mortal Remains of Richard Bradkirk, Esq. of Bryning Hall in this County, who died unmarried on the 6th Day of April, 1813, in the 60th year of his Age.

His two surviving Sisters, Mary Bradkirk, and Elizabeth Langton, Relict of John Langton, eldest Son of Thomas Langton, Esq. of Kirkham, dedicate this Monument of their affectionate Regard to the Memory of a beloved Brother.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1837.

Kirkham (in Amunderness) Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF KIRKHAM.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
Ed. I.	Simon Alley	Rex, rat. hered. Th. Walteri Abb. & Cont ^{us} de Valle Regali Ric. Comes Cornubie	
2 Id. May 1239	D ^{ns} . Will. de Ebor Can ^{cus} Ebor		
28 Aug. 1362	{ Fr. Phil. de Grenhal com. mon ^{cus} de Valle Regali	iidem	
	D ^{ns} . Rog. Dyring	iidem	p' mort
28 Dec. 1418	D ^{ns} . Will. Torfet, P ^{br} 6 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . p. f.	iidem	p' mort
9 Sept. 1420	D ^{ns} . Joh. Cotun, P ^{br} 6 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . p. f.	iidem	
	Joh. Hardie, Cl.		p' mort
29 May 1601	Robt. Robynson, Cl.	Joh. Smyth, Firmarius Rectorie	
	Ric. Persona de Kirkam occurs in charters to Cockersand Abbey, S. D. but probably about 1270.		

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
18 Mar. 33 Eliz.	James Sharples, A. B.	D. & C. of Oxon	
20 Oct. 1594	Nicholas Helme, A. M.	John Sharples of Kirkham	Death of J. S.
1 Sept. 1598	Arthur Greenacres, A. M.	Cuthbert Sharples	
22 Jan. 1627	John Gerard, A. M.	D. & C. Christ's Coll. Oxon	Death of A. G.
	Richard Clegg		
10 June, 1720	William Dixon, A. B.	Dean and Chapter of Oxon	Death of R. C.
7 July, 1744	Charles Buck, A. M.	ditto	Death of W. D.
9 Aug. 1771	Humphrey Shuttleworth, A. M.	ditto	Death of C. B.
18 Jan. 1813	James Webber, B. D.	ditto	Death of H. S.

GOOSENERGH OR GOOSNARGH.



HAVE endeavoured, in another work, to ascertain the meaning of the word ergh or argh, which forms the last syllable of so many local names in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and the adjoining parts of Yorkshire; as Strasergh, Mansergh, Sizergh, Feizergh, Bretergh, &c. and have shown, at least, the probability that it is one and the same with arf, the Swedish name of a ploughed field, as that appears to be derived from the Latin arvum. Goosen is the old plural of goose; so that Goosnargh is the field of geese, or more familiarly

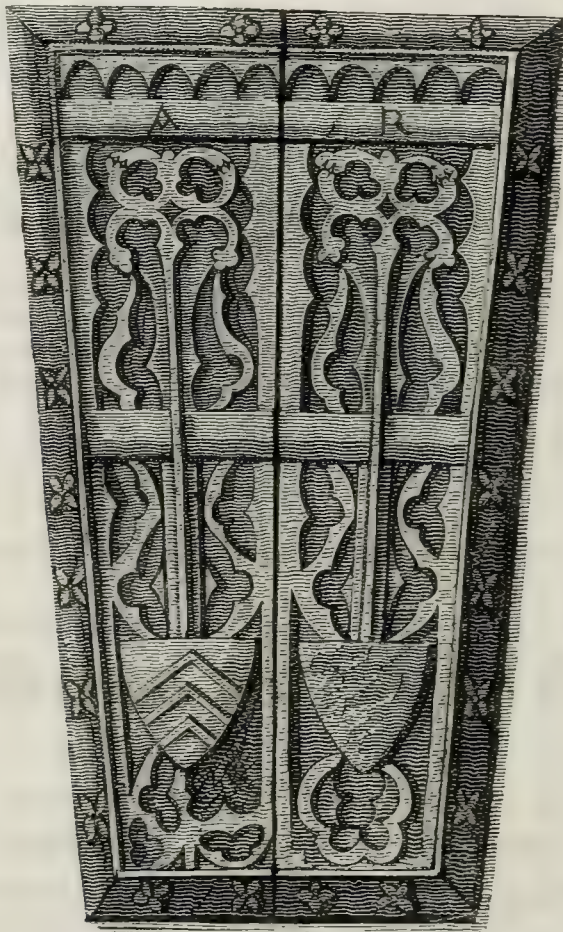
Goose Green.

It has a parochial chapel under Kirkham, the distance of which from the parent church induces me to suspect that it is of very considerable antiquity; but the present building, which has every feature of a parish church, tower, choir, side ailes and chapels, is a restoration of the time of Henry VIII. On the north side of the chancel is a family choir belonging to Middleton Hall, anciently the burial-place of the Singletons, and more recently of the Rigbies of that place.

In the north wall is an arch and recess for a tomb, which, if one ever existed there, has been removed; but in the same chapel lies a very curious stone, bearing the three chevronels of Singleton, and in comparatively modern characters A. R. which I mention,

in order to prevent a deception, which was perhaps intended, in ascribing it to another family. In the earlier part of the seventeenth century there were two Alexander Rigbies of Middleton, father and son, to one of whom these initials must have been inscribed; but the stone itself, so improperly attempted to be appropriated by the Rigbies, may be from two to three centuries older; and as it does not exactly agree with any other which has fallen under my notice, I will endeavour to aid the engraving by a verbal account of it. It is six feet two inches long, three feet broad at the head, and two feet at the bottom; considerably ridged in the middle, and surrounded by a sloping border charged with roses. On the right and left of the ridge is a rich flowered cross and a shield, one of which has no charge, and the other the three chevronels of Singleton.

Unfortunately, so far as I know, no pedigree has been compiled of the Singletons of Middleton, so that from that circumstance, together with the absence of an inscription, and of an impalement or quartering with the arms, I am unable to assign it to the proper owner, and must therefore be satisfied with rescuing it from a wrongful claimant. In the circumstance of the two parallel crosses, it resembles the tombstone of Sir Adam de Cliderhow at Stede, but in nothing else.



Besides this, the following are the only memorials in this church which deserve attention :

Jos. Clifton, A. M. May, 1788. M. C. June, 1788.

Sacred to the Memory of James Sidgreaves, Gent. whose universal Benevolence and unbounded Charity to the Poor rendered him in Life respected and beloved, in Death, sorely lamented by all who knew him. He died in the year of our Lord 1808, aged 42. His faithful Widow, and nine Children, caused this Monument, the last Pledge of their Affection, to be erected here. May he rest in Peace.

On a brass plate in the chancel :

Memorandum —Grace Sidgreaves, late of Goosnargh, died Jan. 14, 1741, leaving by her will to the Poor of Goosnargh aforesaid the yearly Interest of £60, to be distributed on the 11th Day of November yearly, by her Executors and their Successors.

On the screen of the chapel belonging to Middleton Hall :

A. R. 1622. T. R. 1721.

In this village is the pleasantest and most accommodating eleemosynary foundation I have ever seen. This is an hospital, founded and amply endowed by William Bushel, M. D., son of William Bushel, formerly rector of Heysham, for “decayed persons of the better rank of either sex.” The appearance of the building, externally, is that of a gentleman’s house, with a luxuriant flower-garden in front. On each side of the entrance is a parlour, or common room, for the inhabitants of either sex; beyond is an excellent and well-furnished dining-room, handsomely and plentifully covered every day; and above, two suits of commodious and separate lodging-rooms. Whether such an arrangement is or is not preferable to the solitude but independence of separate cells, I will not undertake to say. Most of the inmates, it may be presumed, have been accustomed to domestic society, and may therefore feel some relief in company not equally endeared; but many must also be admitted soured by disappointments and losses, and therefore as little qualified to contribute to the enjoyments of others as to receive any gratification from them. At any rate, the remembrance of former accommodations in those who have known better days is here mitigated by the comfort, and almost elegance, of every thing provided for them. On the one hand is a total absence of care and contrivance; on the other, the tedium of unoccupied uniformity, added to the destitution of hope as well as fear, and the feeling of domestic privations, aggravated by the necessity of absence.

It is a curious circumstance that these brethren and sisters have no common superior; and here again another subject of speculation arises, namely, whether they suffer more from the want of power to enforce order, than they would do from the evils, real or imagined, which arise out of discipline. For my own part, I should wish for an opportunity of watching the inward workings of human nature in such a society. It would be vain to add another wish—for the powers of Crabbe to describe them.

PARISH OF LYTHAM.



HERE is much uncertainty with respect to the early history of this parish, of which there can be little doubt that it was once a portion of the great Saxon parish of Kirkham. The first notice with respect to the place is, that near the end of Richard I.’s reign, Richard, son of Roger, gave certain lands in Lythom, or Lethum, to the prior and convent of Durham, to the intent that a prior and certain Benedictine monks might be settled here in a cell, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert. From a charter of confirmation by King John, in the second year of his reign, which is very soon after the foundation, the estate of the prior and canons, in Lytham, is described as consisting of two carucates of land. Nothing more is known of the history of this cell till the twenty-second of Henry VI., when a pardon was granted to the prior for having obtained a bull constituting him and his successors perpetual priors. They had, it seems, before this time, been wholly dependent upon the parent house of Durham, and removable at pleasure. Still, however, they continued so far connected with their original patrons, that, at the dissolution, their possessions were surveyed and valued together; and the site and domains of Lytham were, in the second of Mary, granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft, as parcel of the possessions of Durham. Its revenues were then valued, according to Dugdale, at forty-eight pounds, nineteen shillings, and sixpence; and, by Speed, at fifty-three pounds, fifteen shillings, and tenpence.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1859.

Lythum Parish.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE PRIORS OF THE CELL OF LYTHUM.

Temp. Instit.	Priores Celle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
25 Oct. 1379.	{ D'ns Will. de Aslaby, mon. pr. } Dunelm.	Pr. & Capt. Dunelm.	
20 Jan. 1431.		iidem.	
	D'ns Will. Patrick, mon. Dunelm.	iidem.	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
15 May, 1717.	Timothy Pollard	{ Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars } Camb.	Death.
19 Sept. 1741.	Ashton Werden, A. M.	{ Alexander Osbaldeston, of Pres- } ton, Esq.	
22 Sept. 1743.	Robert Willasey	Do.	
23 Feb. 1760.	John Gibson	{ Abigail Clayton, of Lackhill, in the } township of Blackburne, widow, } relict, and executrix of Thomas } Clayton, late of the same place, } who was surviving executor of } Alexander Osbaldeston, of Pres- } ton, Esq.	{ Resign. John } Gibson.
21 Sept. 1800.	Robert Lister	{ John Clayton, of Little Harwood, } Esq.	

I now return to the difficulty already mentioned, namely, how and when Lytham became a parish. That there was no church here prior to the foundation of the cell is evident, because no appropriation ever took place, and no vicarage was ever endowed; but, as the religious might claim exemption from payment of tithe, they might receive it from their own tenants, which would give a colour for pretending that the township was a distinct parish; and if they accommodated the inhabitants with the use of their own church, and the parochial incumbent acquiesced in their permitting baptisms and burials there, at the time of the dissolution, the building might be left for public worship, under the idea that it was parochial as well as conventual. Nothing, however, now appears, either to confirm or confute that opinion, from the appearances of the place, as the whole of the buildings belonging to the cell have been levelled with the ground to afford room for the house and offices of the opulent family who succeeded the Holcrofts; while the church itself is so entirely modern as to afford no ground for conjectures. That the benefice is a curacy merely, and held by license, certainly countenances the opinion of the church having been conventual only, but opened to the inhabitants by permission. The building, though neat and handsome, is chiefly remarkable for the monuments of the Cliftons, whose inscriptions are given below.

Here lies dead the body of Ann Clifton, wife of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Esq., daughter of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart: but her name will live to future ages.

Wonder not, reader! In her was seen whatever was amiable in a daughter, wife, mother, friend, and Christian.

Admire her, man! A pattern to her sex. O woman, imitate!

She died in the 37th year of her age, on the 22nd day of Feb. 1760.

R. I. P.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Esq., who departed this life in the 56th year of his age, on the 11th day of May, 1783.

R. I. P.

Here lieth the body of Jane Clifton, wife of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Esq., daughter of the Right Honorable the Earl of Abingdon, who departed this life in the 61st year of her age, on the 14th day of February, 1791.

R. I. P.

Here lie interred the mortal remains of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Esq., in the 38th year of his age; whose memory the poor will always with gratitude revere; whose death Lytham, without a monument, will remember to the latest times.

It happened on the 16th of December, 1734.

He has left by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Richard Viscount Molyneux, five children, but only one son, in whom we hope to see all the virtues of the father shine.

R. I. P.

In the church-yard:

Here repose the remains of James Mylrea, son of the late Rev. William Mylrea, Archdeacon of the Isle of Man, who perished at sea, 23 Jan. 1794, aged 24 years.

PARISH OF POULTON.



HIS parish consists of the township of Poulton, Carleton, Hardhorn with Newton, Morton, and Thornton. The town stands on a healthy and elevated site above the estuary of Wyre. Here was unquestionably a church in the end of the Conqueror's reign; for it was granted by Roger of Poitiers, with many others in this country, to his new foundation at Lancaster, to which it was appropriated, A. D. 1246*, and from which it passed, with the others which remained unalienated, to the abbey of Sion, where it remained to the Dissolution. In the Harleian MSS. (M. B. 566.) is this memorandum:

Pulton Church in } " Roger de Poitiers, at his foundation of the priory of Lancaster, gave thereunto the
Com. Lanc. } church of Pulton, with one carucate of land."

(The general endowment, in glebe, of the most ancient churches.) But here a very great, though common, difficulty occurs. It cannot be doubted that the three churches mentioned in Domesday as then existing in Amunderness were Preston, Kirkham, and St. Michael's. Yet, within ten years after that record was finished, we find in this single grant of Roger several other churches, here, and in Lunesdale and Leyland hundreds, specifically named. Either, therefore, there must have been very material omissions in Domesday, or a very general spirit of church-building must have been suddenly diffused among the first Norman settlers. Of the two sides of this alternative I should prefer the latter, and should incline to the opinion, that, immediately after Domesday, the parish of Poulton was severed from the great Saxon parish of Kirkham, and a church erected and endowed. Nothing certain, however, can now be learned on the subject; nor had the old church, which was demolished and rebuilt in the year 1751, been still remaining, would it have afforded any certain criterion; for, in fact, no such criterion exists between the Saxon and early Norman style. It is, however, of importance to preserve the following accurate account of that building, from a recollection of almost seventy years.

The old church of Poulton had only a nave and north aisle; with four octagonal columns, extending from the chancel to the font, and sustaining semicircular arches. The tops of the east and other windows were also semicircular. It seems probable, from this representation (at least if we suppose the arches to have been really as ancient as their form

* Vide p. 237.

appears to indicate), that the original columns, which must have been massy cylinders, had been cut away to angular pillars, which a confidence in the excellency of ancient masonry emboldened many parishes to venture upon, about the time of Henry VIII. The modern church is a plain, commodious fabric, of handsome stone. The tower is said to have been erected in the time of Charles I.; and there is nothing in its appearance to contradict the tradition. The church is dedicated to St. Chad.

Near the altar :

Sacred to the memory of their departed parents,
 Fleetwood and Frances Hesketh,
 this marble is erected, as a token of the sorrow
 of their afflicted children.
 The Father,
 most worthy of filial love,
 Whom, in early life, Death tore from their fond embrace ;
 his Infants,
 alike unconscious of his virtues as of their own misfortune,
 lamented,
 with tears forgotten as soon as shed :
 The Mother,
 longer spared, better known, therefore more beloved,
 was endeared to her children
 by attention unceasing, benefits unnumbered, and affection unwearied.
 Her precepts guided their orphan years; her example directed their maturer age ;
 and they learned to appreciate her virtues, and venerate her name.
 Christianity inculcates the duty of resignation. They obey !
 But while Reason and Religion sanction the remembrance of her worth,
 they must continue to deplore her loss.

On the south side :

In this church lie interred the remains of Edmund Hornby, Esq., born Oct. 1728; died September 29, 1766;
 and of Margaret, his wife, second daughter of John Winckley, Esq. She was born November, 1723;
 died April 12, 1798.

Near them lie the bodies of their daughters, Dorothy, born Oct. 9, 1753; died May 6, 1769; Susannah,
 born September 19, 1765; died December 1, 1799; and four infant children.

This Monument is erected to the Memory of Parents justly revered and loved,
 and Sisters equally dear and lamented,
 by Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick; and Margaret Hornby, of Preston.
 We sorrow not as those without Hope in Christ, and Faith in a Resurrection from the dead.
 We may go to them, but they shall not return to us.

Edward Sherdley, Gent., died the 21st of September, 1744, aged 71.
 Ellen, wife of Edward Sherdley, died the 17th of November, 1740, aged 61 years.

Near this stone lie the remains of Geoffrey Hornby, Esq., who died 27th of March, 1732, aged 48 years;
 and of Susanna Hornby, daughter of Edward and Ellen Sherdley, and widow of
 Geoffrey Hornby, Esq., who died the 20th of June, 1793, aged 93 years; and of their daughter
 Dorothy Hornby, who died 1st March, 1740, aged 20.

Here lieth the body of Richard Harrison, Vicar of Poulton, who died Feb. 23, 1718, *Æt. suæ.* 65.

On the north side :

Near this marble lies the body of Margaret, daughter of John and Ellen Harrison, of Poulton,
 who died 13th March, 1790, aged one year.

Also, of Ellen, his wife, who died 20th September, 1790, aged 34 years.

Also, of Dorothy, their daughter, who died 25th January, 1791, in the 9th year of her age.

Also, of the said John Harrison, who died 1st of August, 1796, aged 43 years.

Also, in memory of Robert Bickerstaffe Harrison, A. B., their son, who died on the 18th of April, 1810,
 at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, aged 23 years; and was there interred.

M. S.

Christoferi Albin, A. B., Ecclesiæ de Bispham Pastoris, qui obiit 10 Jun. 1753, Æt. 56.

Necnon Margeriæ uxoris suæ, quæ obiit 1 Feb. 1779, Æt. 73.

Necnon Isabellæ filiæ suæ, quæ obiit 25 Aug. 1798, Æt. 71.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1849.

Pulton Ch. in Com. Lanc.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF PULTON.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
21 Jan. 1442	D'ns Will. de Croukeshagh D'ns Ric. Brown, Pbr.	Abb. and Con ^{tus} . de Syon. iidem. iidem.	p' mort.

A. D. 1422 a vicar was instituted on the presentation of W. Kynwolmersh, chancellor of England, to whom, among others, Hen. V. had granted the priory of Lancaster. Reg. Bowett.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
5 Dec. 1552	Ralph Woodward Richard Cropper	The King	
6 Nov. 1565	William Wrightington	{ Jno. Fleetwood, of Penwortham, } Esq.	D. of R. C.
9 Sept. 1573	Richard Grenehall	{ Bridgett Fleetwood, and Wm. } Fleetwood, her son	D. of W. W.
11 Jan. 1583	Peter Whyte * George Shawe		
6 Oct. 1674	Richard Harrison, A. B.	Richd. Fleetwood, of Rosse-Hall	D. of G. S.
6 Aug. 1714	Timothy Hall, A. B.	Edwd. Fleetwood, Esq.	D. of R. H.
4 July, 1726	Robert Loxham, A. M.	Rd. Fleetwood, of Rossall, Esq.	D. of T. H.
28 April, 1749	Robert Loxham, A. M.	Roger Hesketh, of Rossall, Esq.	C. of R. L.
		Rd. Bootle Wilbraham, Thos. Hunt, and Robt. Moss, Esqs.	
28 Nov. 1770	Thomas Turner	{ by consent of Frances Hes- } keth, widow and sole exe- cutrix of ... Fleetwood Hes- keth, Esq. dec.	D. of R. L.
23 Dec. 1810	Nathaniel Hinde	Bold Fleetwood Hesketh, Esq.	D. of T. T.

This parish, and indeed all the lower division of Amunderness, is very barren of antiquities; but about three miles south of the town of Poulton the agger of a Roman road was distinctly visible, till within the last ten or twelve years, since which time immense quantities of gravel have been conveyed away for repairs of the roads and garden-walks. Its direction was such as to show that it had been a branch from the road now visible on Fulwood Moor; which led from Ribchester to the neb of the Nese, tending to the estuary of Wyre. It does indeed prove, beyond a doubt, that the Romans had a settlement, as it was antecedently probable that they would have, on that estuary, as well as on those of the Lune or the Ribble; but it neither proves nor renders probable, that the mouth of the Wyre was the Setantiorum Portus.

The whole monastic property of this parish was far from being in the hands of the monks of Sion; for Rossal was a very extensive and valuable grange, belonging to the abbey of Deulacres, in the county of Stafford. I cannot trace the donor of these estates; but it is not unlikely that the abbey of Deulacres were at first only farmers of them under the abbot and convent of Salop; for there appears in the Mon. Ang. v. i. p. 892, a lease villarum de Northbrec et Biscopam parva, ad firmam per Will. abbatem et conv. de Salop. pro viii marcis. This must have been not long after the foundation of Deulacres, or 1214,

* He repaired the chancel A. D. 1672.

for among the patents 11 Hen. III. is one *de pastura de Rossal*, which seems to have been part of Little Bispham or Norbreck. Among the pleas at Lancaster is also a *quo warranto pro manerio de North Brock*; and, lastly, among the patents 38 Edw. III. is one *pro tenementis in North Brok et Bishopham parva*. As I find Roger of Poitou among the benefactors to the abbey of Salop (*Mon. Ang. v. i. p. 380*), it is most probable that Little Bispham, Norbreck, and Rossal, were given by him. The grange of Rossal must have been occasionally visited by the abbot of Deulacres, for there is still a walk in the warren called the abbot's walk.

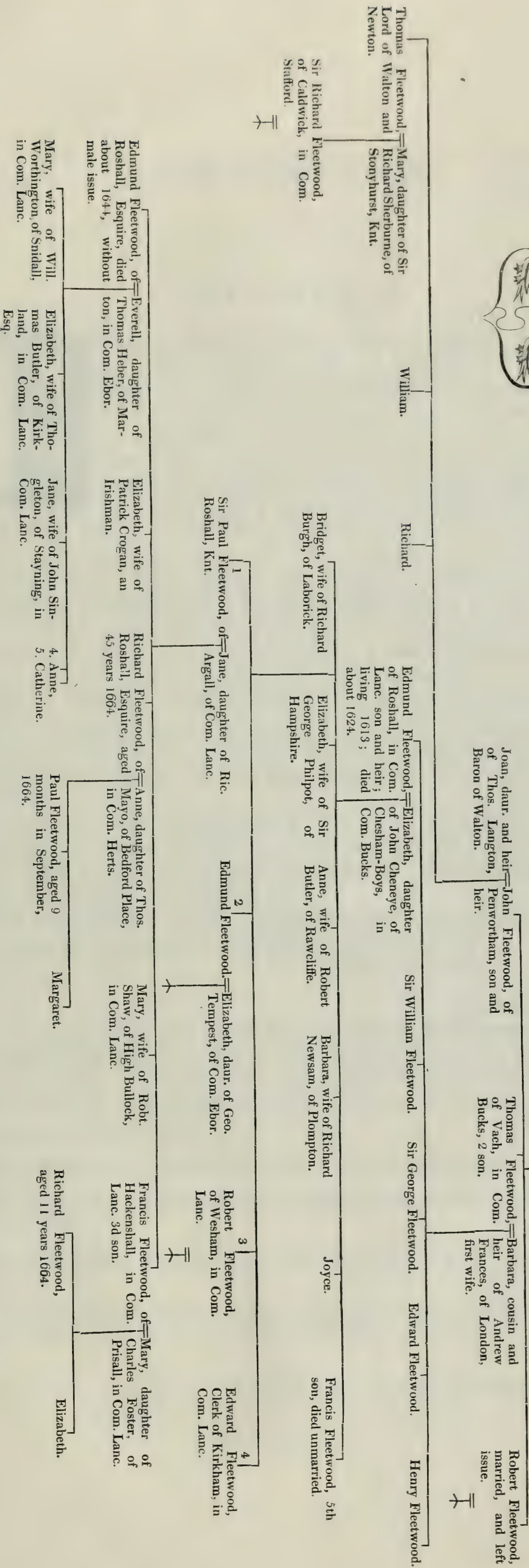
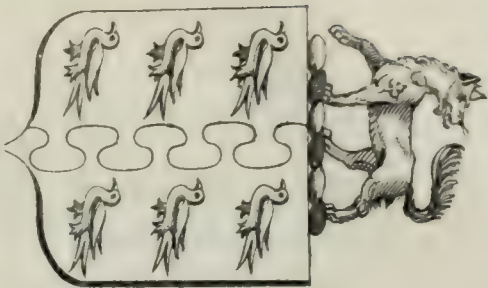
Not long before the dissolution of monasteries this obscure village gave birth to a very distinguished dignitary of the church of Rome. William Allen was born at Rossal*, A. D. 1532, the son of John Allen, gentleman, of that place, and of Jane Lister, of the ancient family of that name, long settled in Craven. The Allens were probably lessees of the grange under the abbot of Deulacres; and, on the grant of that estate to the Fleetwoods, disappeared from the place, as the name is totally forgotten. At fifteen years old, which coincides with the first year of Edward VI., William Allen was admitted of Oriel College, Oxford; and, after a rapid progress in philosophy, was elected fellow in 1550. At this time he must at least have professed himself of the reformed religion. He took his master of arts degree in due course; and during the reign of Mary appears to have been a rising man, for in the beginning of that reign he was made principal of St. Mary's Hall, and in the years 1556 and 1557 served the office of proctor for the university, and soon after became canon residentiary of York. But the reign of Elizabeth having now commenced, and with it a revival of the Reformation, Allen quitted his country in disgust, and betook himself to Douay, where he commenced doctor in divinity, A. D. 1562; notwithstanding which, either from respect to his talents, or from some other cause of forbearance, he was not deprived of his fellowship at Oriel till the year 1565. Zealous and active in the cause of what he held to be truth, he returned to England, and settled privately near Oxford, for the purpose of supporting and extending the interests of his church among the members of the university. This, however, being observed, and his life endangered in consequence, he returned to the continent, where he procured the foundation of the seminaries of Douay and Rheims, a third at Rome, and two others in Spain, for the specific purpose of maintaining the interests of the church of Rome among his countrymen. By such unwearied zeal and activity he merited the purple, which was bestowed upon him by Sixtus V. in 1587. He died at Rome, Oct. 6th, 1594, and was buried in the English church.

To this memorable ecclesiastic, who bore so great a part in the troubles occasioned to Queen Elizabeth by the catholics, the praise of sincerity and consistency at least is due. He was also a good patriot on his own principles, for his "heart's desire, (like that of St. Paul) was certainly for his countrymen, that they might be saved."

I am sorry that it is not in my power to parallel this account by that of any distinguished ecclesiastic of our own communion, a native of Amunderness.

Rossal and Burn, the chief estates in the parish, now belong to the Heskeths, the latter having been held by the Westbys of Mowbreck, and in the beginning of the last century by their descendants, the Benisons, the last of whom is said to have ruined himself by an absurd attempt to adapt the husbandry of Virgil's Georgics to the climate of England. In Burn Hall are the remains of a domestic chapel, with an oak wainscot richly carved with small statues, shields, and foliage, and bearing on a projecting portal the appropriate passage, *Elegi abjectus esse in domo Dei mei, magis quam habitare in tabernaculis peccatorum*.

* Anthony Wood was ignorant of this fact, of which, however, there is no doubt. He merely says of the birth of Allen, *In agro Lancastriense, quamvis loci nomen haud invenerim, natus*.



BISPHAM.



THE Biscopham of Domesday, where, at that time, there were no less than eight carucates of land. In this name it is impossible not to recognise the ancient lords before the Conquest, the archbishops of York; though it may not be easy to assign a reason why, when the whole wapentake had the same owner, a single obscure village should have received the name of the bishop's habitation, unless, what is not probable, in the choice of so many preferable situations, there was actually a mansion here belonging to the see of York.

In the sweeping charter by which Roger of Poitou, probably in the reign of William Rufus, grants to God and St. Martin so many of the churches of Lancashire, Geoffry the sheriff, encouraged by his example, grants a rent charge of ten shillings per annum to the same, which renders it probable that in the general propensity at that time to grant the advowsons of churches to religious houses, he would have granted that of Bispham, had it been in existence, as it certainly was not long after, for a narrow Norman arch which constitutes the present doorway cannot be much later than that period.

In the 16th of Edward I. Averia de Bispham had free warren in this manor. The church having been appropriated to the priory of Lancaster, A. D. 1246, under the title of "capella de Biscopham*," was afterwards granted to the nunnery of Syon, but no vicarage was ever endowed, and it is now a valuable perpetual curacy in the donation of Bold Fleetwood Hesketh, Esq.

On approaching the coast, this part of the Filde, however fruitful of corn, grows bleak, by the want of shelter from the saline winds, and, consequently, the total absence of wood; in addition to which, the villages, not otherwise unneat or unpleasant, are blackened by stacks of peat, the only fuel of the inhabitants.

This parish consists of the townships of Bispham with Norbreck, and of Layton with Warbreck; the former containing, according to the late survey, 297
and the latter, 580

877 inhabitants.

The church, with the exception of the Norman doorway already mentioned, has been completely modernized, and nearly rebuilt, with the general economy which prevails in modern church-building. The fate of the topographer whose lot it is to write of such places is like that of the portrait-painter who is condemned to delineate total vacuity of features and absence of expression.

Here lieth the Body of John Veale, late of Whinnyheys, Esq. who died the 20th of January, 1704, aged 60.

Here lieth the Body of Susannah, Wife to the late John Veale, of Whinnyheys, Esq. who departed this Life the 20th of May, 1718, aged 67.

Here lieth the Body of Edward Veale, Esq. late of Whinnyheys, who departed this Life the 11th Day of August, 1723, and aged 43 years.

Here lieth the Body of Dorothy Veale, eldest daughter of John Veale, Esq. late of Whinnyheys, who departed this Life the 9th Day of January, in the Year of our Lord 1747, and in the 77th Year of her Age.

M. S.

Ashton Worden, LL.B. hujus Ecclesiæ Ministeri, obiit 2^{do} die Martii, 1767, ætatis suæ 50.

Hanc tabellam Pietatis et Amoris ergo vidua mœrens posuit.

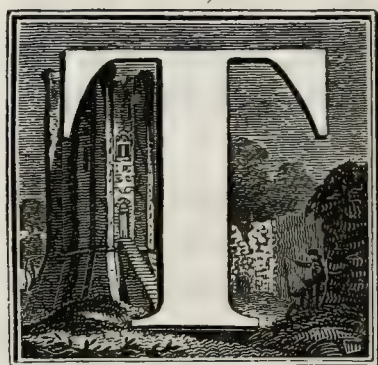
* Vide p. 237.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
22 July, 1692	Thomas Sollom Chris. Albin	Rich ^d Fleetwood of Rossal, Esq.	
18 Sept. 1753	Roger Freckleton	Roger Hesketh, of Rossal, Esq.	Death of C. A.
22 Sept. 1760	Ashton Werden	Roger Hesketh, of Preston, Esq.	Death of R. F.
21 May, 1767	John Armetriding	Fleetwood Hesketh, of Rossal, Esq.	Death of A. W.
4 March, 1791	William Elston, A. B.	Thos. Elston, of Blackpool, Yeo.	Death of J. A.

In the Testa de Nevile it is stated that “Rob. de Heppal tenet maneria de Clifton Bispam, &c. infra Wapentagium de Amunderness, tenend. de 3 Sept. in 3 Sept. apud le Cross Grene in Eccleston.”

PARISH OF ST. MICHAEL UPON WYRE.



THIS is evidently the Michelscherche of Domesday, in which there was only one carucate of land. As this is one of the three Saxon churches in Amunderness; and as the place is denominated from the church, and not vice versa, it seems probable that it was erected for the common convenience of many neighbouring townships on each side of the Wyre, but not immediately adjoining to any one. Portions of the parish, circumscribed as it now is, lie on both sides of the river; and from the contiguity of Garstang, which is certainly of later date, there is the strongest probability of that extensive parish, which now occupies almost all Amunderness north of Wyre, having been severed from St. Michael's.

The Wyre, from which this church receives its distinctive name, is here a deep and sluggish stream, bounded by banks at least thirty feet deep, which, at the accidental concurrence of land floods with the opposing and more powerful force of spring tides, are not sufficient to prevent the adjoining levels from being inundated. For, in fact, this river, which precisely intersects Amunderness from north-east to south-west, has its source, and is fed by many collateral springs, in the sides of Wolf Cragg; and, lastly, to north-west and the mountainous boundary of Amunderness and Bowland Forest, which on their arrival in the dead level of the Filde, linger in their course; and were it not for the daily reciprocation of the tides, would, in no long space of time, completely choke their channel, and reduce the country once more to a morass. And here, as the parish of St. Michael is specifically denominated from the Wyre, I know not that a fitter opportunity will occur of sketching its history and character. The etymology of the word, which I conceive to be nothing more than a dialectical variety of Wye (water), has been already given.

“After this (the Oder),” saith Harrison, “we come to the Wire, whych ryseth eyght or tenne myles from Garston out of the hylles on the ryght hand, and cometh by Greenehawghe, a prety castell belonging to the Earles of Darby, and more than half a myle of to Garstone in Andernesse. It ebbeth and floweth also three myles below Garstone; and at the Chappel of Allhallowes, tenne myles from Garstone, it goeth into the sea.”

This account, though slight, is true as far as it goes, though there is now no chapel of Allhallows where Wyre falls into the sea. With all the disadvantages of flowing

through too level a country, the banks of this estuary are very pleasingly diversified, and there are many situations both to the north and south sufficiently elevated to command delightful views of its windings, expansions, and contractions. For the last four miles, and from the point whence it suddenly turns to the north-west, Wyre, now called Wyre Water, forms a noble basin, contracted once at its outlet into a narrow passage, but, capacious as it is, of little value as a harbour, partly from want of depth, and partly from the absence of high grounds to break the violence of eastern or western gales. One little harbour for small craft it has, at the mouth of the Skippon; and here, I presume, it was that the Earl of Derby, who is known to have landed at Wyre Water, disembarked before his defeat in Wigan Lane. To this road Harrison, our oldest topographer, in his map of Lancashire, A. D. 1577, has affixed the name of Berge Rode, but in a small character, and seemingly with hesitation. As some stress appears to have been laid upon this circumstance by those who would willingly fix the *Setantiorum Portus* at the mouth of Wyre, I must here strongly express my opinion, that the first syllable, remote as it is in appearance, must have been ignorantly miswritten for Wyre, the capital B and W of that time having no small resemblance. For of any such port, or any station dependent upon it, there are no vestiges, any more than of a branch out of the great Roman road through the Filde from Manchester to Lancashire, which might have led to it. In fact, such a port was wholly unnecessary. Under the Roman government, excepting perhaps a few patches of cultivation immediately adjoining to the street, the whole of this flat country must have been an unpeopled morass, and the two ports at the mouth of Ribble and Lune respectively must have superseded the necessity of a port town so near as the mouth of Wyre.

We now return to St. Michael's, which stands almost at the point where the Brock, a clearer and more lively stream, after a long and winding course from Faersnape and Parlike, empties itself into the Wyre. Of the Saxon Michelscherche, as might be expected, there is not a vestige remaining. The present building is a complete restoration, with all the characteristic features of Henry VIIIth's time. It is a low, but neat and respectable building, of which the north aisle of the nave opens into a large chantry, the burial-place of the Butlers of Rawcliffe, one of the most ancient lines not only of Amunderness but of Lancashire. Yet of this name, so wealthy, so well allied, so long continued on the same site, there is neither brass, nor slab, nor cumbent statue, nor any the most frugal memorial. The late owner of Rawcliffe Hall, Mr. France, has alone perpetuated the claim of his house to this chantry by the arms and inscription given below.

Gules, a quatrefoil or; impaling azure, on a chevron between three bugles argent, stringed gules, as many martlets of the field.

Argent, on a chief gules, three lioncels saliant or, for France; impaling, quarterly, gules and or, in the first and fourth a cross moline argent.

This Oratory, known before the Dissolution to have been a Chantry dedicated to Saint Catharine, and competently endowed with Lands in the neighbouring townships, was repaired by John France, Esq. of Rawcliffe Hall, A. D. 1797, being an Appendage to that ancient Mansion House.

The following epitaphs are scattered in various parts of the church. Within the altar rails:

Here lie interred the Remains of the Reverend Christopher Swainson, Rector of Stavely, in the County of York, who died February 26th, 1775, aged 61 years; and of Elizabeth his Wife, who died Nov. 27th, 1788, aged 74 years. Also the Remains of their Sons, the Reverend Anthony Swainson, Vicar of this Parish, who died June 5, 1784, aged 42 years; and John Swainson, of Preston, who died February 17, 1800, aged 54 years. Also the Remains of Jane Swainson, who died Aug. 6, 1779, aged 3 years; and of Susannah Swainson, who died June 4, 1789, aged 3 months, Daughters of John and Susannah Swainson.

In the chancel:

Ah!

'Twill force a sigh o'er his Remains
From all who living knew Dick Baines:

And those who never knew nor saw him,
May sigh, they'd not the luck to know him.

Æt. 64. Jane his Wife died 7 March, 1779, aged 70*.

In the body :

Sacred to the Memory of Henry Hornby, Esq. late Captain in the East India Service, who departed this Life 26 July, 1794, aged 54 years, and whose Remains were deposited near this Place in Hope of a joyful Resurrection.

Also near this Place were interred the Remains of his late Father, Mr. Thomas Hornby, of St. Michael's, who died 8 March, 1785, aged 76 years.

Likewise Elizabeth, Wife and Mother to the above, who died May 15, 1798, aged 84 years.

To the Memory of Thomas Westby, Esq. of Whitehall, in Upper Rawcliffe, who died June 14, 1762, aged 47; and of Margaret his Wife, who died February 27, 1800, aged 82; whose Children, Mary, died in Infancy, July 9, 1759; Joseph died February 16, 1769, aged 16; Bridget died March 3rd, 1786, aged 37; Robert died December 1st, 1800, aged 45; Mary, Wife of John Menzies, Esq. July 28, 1805, aged 45; William died Feb. 27, 1811, aged 60; and John died March 1, 1811, aged 65. R. I. P.

Thomas, the only Survivor, in 1812, erected this Tablet.

On the floor of the chapel :

Under this Stone are the Remains of the Reverend Mr. Richard Cromleholme, late Patron and Vicar of the Parish Church of St. Michael, who resigned up his Soul into the Hands of the eternal Comforter the 16th Day of April, 1729.

Isabell, Margaret, and Mary, Daughters of Richard Cromleholme, buried here in March, 1728.

Margaret, his Widow, interred April the third, anno 1740.

William, their Son, interred November the 17th, 1754, aged 34.

Agnes Harrison, their Daughter, interred June 18, 1768, aged 50.

In the churchyard :

Here lieth the Body of William Cromleholme, late Vicar of this Parish, and Ann his Wife, Daughter of Alexander Butler, of Kirkland, Esq. She died Oct. 25, 1764, aged 64.

He died July 18th, 1765, aged 65.

They were Persons of the most unaffected Piety towards God, and truly eminent for the Exertion of every personal, relative, and social Virtue.

Happy the Survivors who imitate their Example.

William, their Son, died February the third, 1773, aged 32.

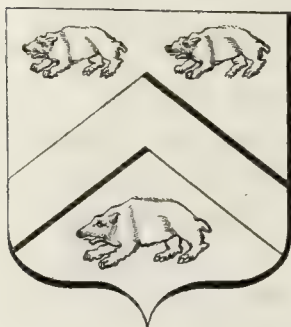
From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
16 July, 1547 22 Sept. 1628 8 May, 1629	Michael Thorneborow Thomas Cross Robert Carr Nicholas Bray Thomas Robinson	Geo. Kyrkbye and Nicho ^{ls} Lawrenson William Johnson, Esq.	Death of M. T. Death of M. T. Resig. of R. C.
29 Feb. 1715 14 June 1729 24 Sept. 1765 2 Aug. 1768 14 July, 1784 19 Oct. 1789	Richard Crombleholme Wm. Crombleholme Robert Oliver, A. M. Anthony Swainson, A. M. Charles Buck, A. M. Hugh Hornby A. B.	Tho ^s Clitherall of Elswick Edw ^d Crombleholme, Gent. R ^d Whitehead, Esq. ditto Jn ^o Swainson of Preston Joseph Hornby	Death of T. R. Death of R. C. Death of W. C. Cess. of R. O. Death of A. S. Resig. of C. B.

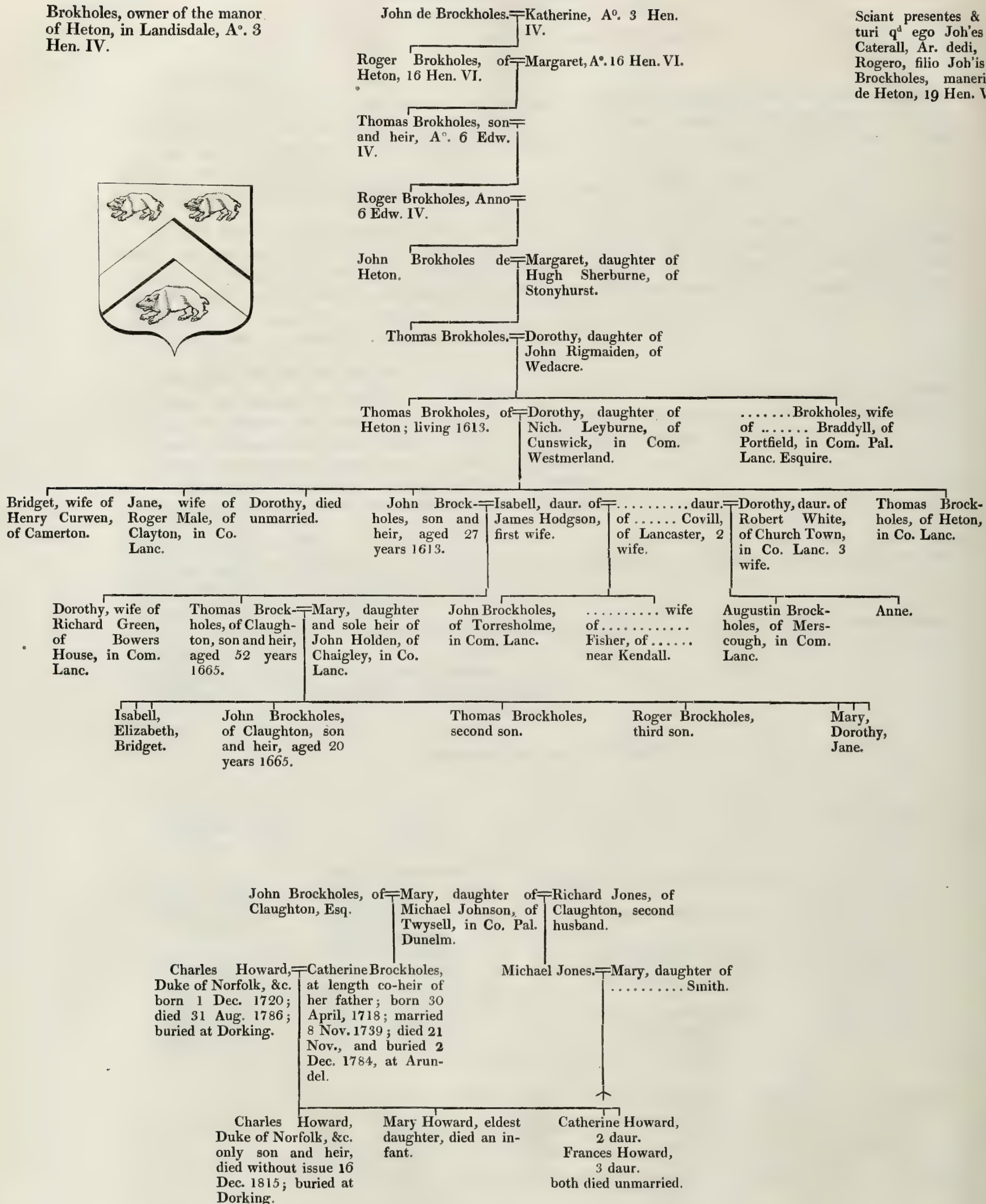
Mag^r. Macy was presented to this church by King John, and Henry, Earl of Lancaster, was patron A. D. 1345. It must have continued a rectory down to the time of Henry IV., the era of the foundation of the College of Battlefield, to which it was appropriated. Since the dissolution it has passed by purchase through a series of patrons, most of whom appear to have been incumbents.

* Could it have been conceived that in these days the incumbent of a parish would have been so devoid of dignity or even gravity, as to have written such an epitaph on his sexton? With the addition of one or two bad puns, it would have suited the age of James I.

Brokholes, owner of the manor of Heton, in Landisdale, A°. 3 Hen. IV.



Sciant presentes & futuri q^d ego Joh'es de Caterall, Ar. dedi, &c. Rogero, filio Joh'is de Brockholes, manerium de Heton, 19 Hen. VI.



Extract from the foundation charter of Battlefield College, granted 4 Hen. VI. to Roger Yve, clerk. Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. iii. p. 185.

“Ac insuper concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est præfato magistro quod ipse advocationem ecclesiæ parochialis de Michaelliskirke in Com. Lancastriæ, Eborum diocesis; quæ quidem advocatio parcella hæreditatis nostræ Lancastriæ existit, quam eidem magistro, sive custodi et successoribus suis per literas nostras patentes, sub sigillo nostro Ducatus nestri Lancastriæ dare et concedere volumus; necnon advocationes ecclesiæ parochialis S. Andreæ de Idesdale, et liberæ capellæ regiæ S. Michaelis infra castrum Salopiæ, cum capella S. Julianæ de Salopia, est pertinens vel appendens; quæ quidem advocatio de nobis tenetur in capite, ut dicitur; quas sibi dare et concedere intendimus, a nobis recipere, ac dictas ecclesiam S. Andreæ, et capellam S. Michaelis appropriare, et eas sic appropriatas in proprios usus tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis, in auxilium sustentationis suæ imperpetuum; statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, aut eo quod advocatio dictæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Michaelliskirke parcella hæreditatis nostræ prædictæ, seu de fundatione progenitorum nostrorum Ducum Lancastriæ existit, aut eo quod dictæ advocationes ecclesiæ parochialis S. Andreæ de Idesdale, et capellæ S. Michaelis de Salopia tenentur de nobis in capite, ut præmittitur, non obstante; dum tamen vicariæ ecclesiarum prædictarum sufficienter dotentur, et quædam competens summa argenti inter pauperes parochianos ecclesiarum earundem de fructibus et proventibus ecclesiarum illarum juxta ordinationem locorum illorum diocesanorum, ac formam statuti inde editi annuatim distribuatur.”

Extract from the will of Roger Ive, 24 Hen. VI. Vol. iii. p. 186.

“Item volo et ordino, autoritate et licentiâ regiâ, quod dicti quinque capellani (de Battelfield) perpetui et eorum successores, habeant et percipiant imperpetuum omnes et singulos fructus, decimas, proventus et emolumenta provenientia de ecclesia parochiali S. Michaelis de Wyre, Ebor. dioc. dicto collegio appropriatâ, pro eorum stipendiis et necessariis inter eosdem equaliter distribuenda, prout inferius declaratur: Et de residuo proficuorum et commoditatum ejusdem ecclesiæ ultra prædicta remanentia, volo quod magister dicti collegii et successores sui sustentent, reparent, et manuteneant, bene et competenter toties necesse fuerit, cancellum ejusdem ecclesiæ S. Michaelis.”

The vicarage house in the hands of the present incumbent has become an excellent one, and the adjoining grounds are well laid out and very pleasing. The glebe consists of sixteen acres of excellent land, which, together with the manse, at the general survey in the reign of Henry VIII. was valued at 11*s.* 4*d.* per ann.

There are in this parish two chapels, namely, Wood Plumpton and Copp, both in the patronage of the vicar.

The population at the last survey was,

Eccleston Great	540
Elswic	256
Inskip with Sowerby	647
Rawcliffe out	484
Rawcliffe Upper, with Tarnicar	617
Wood Plumpton	1397
	<hr/> 2901

GARSTANG.



HIS extensive parish, which from its general proximity to the Saxon church of St. Michael's has probably been detached from it, consists of

Barnacre with Bonds, township	548 inhabitants.
Billisborrow, township	209
Cabus, township	277
Catteral, township	704
Claughton, township	943
Clevely, township	148

Forton, township	587 inhabitants.
Garstang, township	936
Holleth, hamlet	43
Kirkland, township	511
Nateby, township	406
Pilling, chapelry	1043
Winmarleigh, township	248
Wyersdale, Nether, township	800
	<hr/>
	7403

The composition of the name is rather unusual, but Stank is a derivative from the Latin *Stagnum*, and of the same import, and Garr or Garri is a Saxon personal name.

The parish church, standing at the distance of a mile and a half from the market town of Garstang*, and in the township of Kirkland, which must have derived its name from that circumstance, is large, handsome, and in excellent repair. It has now become impossible to state the period at which this parish was separated from its Saxon parent, or whether any appearances about the church are coeval with the erection of the first fabric; but it is certain that there are no architectural proofs in the present building which carry it higher than the time of Henry III. The columns of the nave are cylindrical, but not massy, and surmounted by pointed arches. On the north side of the choir, which, as usual, is of a different structure, are two elegantly clustered columns, with flowered capitals, in the best style of that age. But the general outline of the present building proves it to have undergone that partial restitution which was almost universal in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

On the south side of the nave is a very spacious and handsome chantry, built in the year 1522, on the frieze of which, and beneath the beams of a very fine flat roof, divided into square compartments, is the following disjointed inscription, which, beside the date, proves that it was a lady chapel. As to the rest, it appears to me to be mere gibberish, like the inscription on King Malcolm's cross. How persons, sufficiently serious and sensible to erect a religious fabric, should also be so childish as to perpetuate their own levity by such a nonsensical jingle, it is difficult to comprehend.

SANCTÆ MARIA ORA T NOBIS
 DEMONS CRIBI TIBI
 CUNCTA LOCUTA SIBI
 AD M̄ ID RU hoc opus Aucta
 IN TEMPLO GENTES +
 CAVEANT SIMVL
 — SELLO QVENTES

* It seems probable that, after the erection of the church, the market town of the parish arose on the line of highway from Lancaster to Preston, from both which places it is almost equidistant.

† The latter part seems to have formed this Leonine hexameter,

In templo gentes caveant simul esse loquentes,

which may have been intended as a reproof for talking in the church; and the second and third lines, if placed beneath the former, with the transfer of one letter, may be read and understood thus,

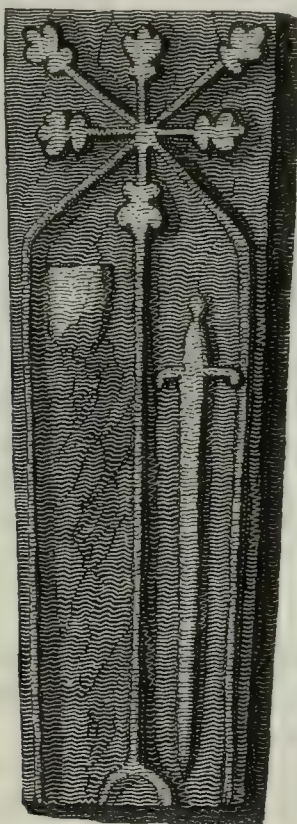
Dæmon scribit ibi cuncta locuta sibi:

meaning that the devil puts to his own account all words which are spoken there; but in that case *locuta* must be taken in a passive sense. It is only by this process that any rational meaning can be extracted from this strange distich.

Around the stalls of the choir, and on the outside to the south and west, are also the following fragments of inscriptions :

Bona . consuetudo . excuciat . quod . mala . extruxit.
Minus . semper . dicit . quam . facias. Iusti . per . eam.....
Labora . sicut . bonus . miles . Christi. R. P.

Within the altar rails are three stones with crosses ; one, much mutilated, has also a sword.



In the south aisle is a stone, with a cross between a book (or small shield), and a sword.

North aisle.

Elizabeth Butler, the Wife of Alexander Butler, died September 19th, 1726, aged 63.

Alexander Butler, Esq. died July 23rd, 1747, aged 74.

Thomas Butler, Esq. departed this Life November 12th, 1748, aged 53.

Dorothy Butler, the Wife of Thomas Butler, Esq. departed this Life the 13th of September, 1754, in the 48th year of her age.

Edmund Butler, the Son of Alexander and Elizabeth Butler, died the 27th of September, 1757, in the 58th year of his age.

M^{rs}. Langton, the Daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Butler, died the 14th of Nov. 1761, in the 59th year of her age.

M^{rs}. Cromleholme, the Daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Butler, died the 25th of Oct. 1764, in the 64th year of her age.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Butler, and Wife of M^r. Singleton of Poulton, died the 6th of January, 1737, in the 40th year of her age.

To the Memory of Alexander Butler, of Kirkland, Esq. and of Elizabeth, his Wife, Daughter of Thomas Parker, of Browsholme, Esq. who flourished long in this Neighbourhood, Examples of conjugal Affection and domestic Happiness. She died Sep. 19, 1726, aged 63. He died July 23, 1747, aged 74.

Their eldest Daughter, Margaret Butler, from a grateful sense of their paternal affection, hath erected this monument, in the year of our Lord 1767.

Though the ancient burial-place of this family, at the head of the north aisle, was sufficiently spacious, a massy fabric of masonry, intended to answer the purpose of a mausoleum, has lately been erected on the opposite side, which has a very bad effect, by obstructing the east window of the south aisle.

Hic sepelitur corpus Elizabethæ Leyburne, olim Georgii Preston de Holkar, Armigeri, filiæ minimæ nati, nuper Georgii Leyburne de Gunsicke, Armigeri, conjugis, postquam fuerat primò Joanni Sayer de Worsell, Armigero, secundò Nathanieli West, Armigero, ex nobili prosapia Westorum, titulo De la Ware insignitorum orto, (cui filiam, postea Roberto Plumpton in comitatu Eboracensi, Armigero, nuptam peperit) in matrimonium data, obiit die 16^o Aprilis, A. D. 1687. Ætatis 63.

Within the altar rails.

Here lieth the Body of the Reverend Thomas Waring, Vicar of Garstang, who died October the 20th, A.D. 1722.
Requiescat in pace.

In the body of the church.

Near this place lie the remains of Elizabeth Parker, of Preston, relict of the late Rev^d. William Parker, who died 25 April, 1778, aged 63.

A. D. 1811. The Walls of this Church and Chancel were raised, the whole new roofed and completely repaired; the Church at the Expence of this Parish, and the Chancel by Thomas Strickland Standish, Esq. the lay Rector.

John Pedder, M. A. Vicar.

On brass plates, now lying loose in the vestry, are the following inscriptions, which for that reason, if for no other, are entitled to preservation.

Here lyeth interred the Bodey of Christopher Banastre, late of Preston, in Amundernesse, Esquir, sometye Vice Chancellor of the Countie Palatyne of Lancaster for the Space of 27 Yeares, the Kinges Majesties Attorney General, & one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace & Quorum & of Oyer & Terminer, in the saide Countie, Baron of the Exchequer at Lancaster, Steward of the Borough of Preston, & Recorder of the Corporation of Lancaster, who, after he had lived 74 Yeares, departed this Lyfe at Catteral, upon Thursday, the 14th of June, A. C. 1649.

Sunt nisi præmissi quos periisse putas.

Hodie mihi cras tibi.

On a second.

Heare lyeth the Bodie of Joane Banastre, Widow, Relict of Christopher Banastre, Esquire, who, after she had vertuouslie & piouslye lived seaventie five Yeares, dyed at Catteral, upon Tuesday, the 23^d. of November, A. D. 1669, & was buried upon Fryday, the 26th of the same month.

Esto fidelis usque ad mortem

Et dabo tibi coronam vitæ.

This Christopher Banastre was second son of William Banastre, of Bank, Esquire, and Christian, daughter of Ralph Assheton, of Great Lever, Esq. His wife was Joane, daughter of Alexander Standish, Esq. of Duxbury, and widow of Mr. Clayton, of Crooke.

On a third plate.

Hoc tumulo inclusus pastor, pius, integer Aynsworth

Vitæ, dum vixit, fortiter ingenuus

Pisticus ac justus cunctis quoque charus amicis

Pacifer & clemens, dapsilis & sapiens.

Iste diem clausit cum sexagessimus annus

Et quartus filum consecuere suum.

Obiit Feb. 16—1609, expectans vocem Domini hanc "veni"

In ipsius meriti & mei amoris testimonium

Ego G. F. R. C. feci.

On a fourth.

Heare lyeth the Bodyes of Thomas Waringe & Ellen his wife, who lyved together 34 Yeares & above, & had Issue, William Waringe, now of Grayes Inn, & Thomas Waringe, of London, Mercer, & Elizabeth Waringe, their Daughter, who dyed when she was of Thage of two Yeares or therabouts. Ye saide Thomas Waringe dyed A.D. 1598, & the saide Elizabeth, his Wyfe, dyed the Yere of our Lord 1606. They lived in good Credit in this World, & soe accordinglie made their Ends, whose good Examples God grant we all may follow. Amen.

Si bene vixeris in hoc mundo

Salvus eris in secundo.

Quia qualis vita, finis ita.

Quod W. Waringe.

In the churchyard, near the east end of the church, is a stone, in length six feet seven inches, breadth two feet one inch. On it is a rude cumbent figure in mezzo relievo, with the hands joined on the breast. At the head is inscribed, "Leonard Foster, buried November, An. 1632." This man, as appears by the parish register, died of the

plague, and his tomb deserves to be mentioned, as containing the last specimen, which I am acquainted with, of an attempt to sculpture the human form on a gravestone.

Adjoining to this, and like it, much worn by the weather, is another figure of much higher antiquity, representing some ancient incumbent of the church in his vestments, and with his hands closed in prayer.



In the neighbouring house of Catteral, which stands on the site of the ancient house of the Catterals, I found a brass plate, of which the account given was, that it was dug up in the churchyard of Garstang. However that may have been, it is the identical plate transcribed by Dugdale in the church of Whalley, and recording Ralph Catteral, of this place and of Little Mitton, Esq. and Elizabeth, his wife, with the figures of twenty children, viz. nine sons behind the father, and eleven daughters behind the mother. It is difficult to conjecture how it came to be removed hither, but the names, the date, and every circumstance about it, identify it with that which is known to have existed at Whalley, where Ralph Catteral is known to have been interred, having died at his manor of Little Mitton. It has since been restored to its original situation in Whalley church.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1831.

Gayrstang Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE VICARS OF GAYRSTANGE.

Temp. Instit.	Vicarij Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
4 Kal. Junij. 1281	D'ns. Rog. de Cokersand, Pbr.	Abb. & Con ^{tus} . de Cokersand.	
21 Oct. 1380	{ Fr. Ric. de Preston, can. mon. } de Cokersand	Coll'io p' lapsu'.	
16 Mar. 1396	Fr. Tho. de Grene	iidem	
16 Nov. 1421	Fr. Robt. de Lancaster	iidem	p' mort.
3 Aug. 1422	Fr. Robt. Caryngton	iidem	
14 Feb. 1423	Fr. Rog. Garnet	iidem	p' resig.
27 Sept. 1429	Fr. Robt. de Overton	iidem	p' resig.
	Fr. Tho. Hoton	iidem	

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
36 Hen. 8. 1 Eliz. 17 Jan. 1574	Richd. Prestoy, A.M. James Anderton George Aynesworth	John Richmond Christopher Anderton	
1 May, 1609	George Mitton, B.A.	{ James Anderton, of Lostock, Co. } Lancaster	Death of G. A.
17 Feb. 1620 27 July, 1677	Augusten Wild Henry Patten Robert Ditchfield	The King	
6 Jan. 1678 8 Mar. 1679 18 Nov. 1684	Robert Hunter Richard Richmond, A.M. Richard Wroe	Silvester Richmond Silvester Richmond Silvester Richmond	Death of R. D. Resig. R. H. Resig. R. R.
18 Mar. 1696	Robt. Styth, A. B.	{ Sarah Richmond, Rd. Richmond, } Silvester Richmond, Henry Rich- mond, and Richard Houghton	Cess. R. W.
4 Apr. 1698	Henry Richmond, A. B. Thomas Wareing	Ditto	Resig. R. S.
4 Mar. 1722 14 July, 1731 30 May, 1750 3 Sept. 1755	Thos. Hayward, A.M. Legh Richmond Thomas Hunter James Pedder, B.A.	Silvester Richmond, Gent. Silvester Richmond Silvester Richmond, Cl. James Pedder, of Preston	Death of T. W. Resig. T. H. Cess. L. R. Cess. T. H.
3 July, 1772	James Fisher	{ James Pedder, of Preston, Gent. } an infant, by the advice of Edw. Pedder, Th. Pedder, & Jno. Bowes, uncles and guardians	Death of J. P.
22 Aug. 1794	John Pedder, A.M.	The said John Pedder	Resig. J. F.

The church of Garstang, whenever or by whomsoever endowed, was appropriated to the monastery of Cockersand, and since the dissolution has successively passed into several hands.

7 Ric. 2. The king confirms "donationem, concessionem, & confirmationem, quas Wilhelmus de Lancastre consensu hæredum suorum fecit Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Helenæ de Garestang; et Abbati & Canonicis de Cokersand, de quatuor bovatis terræ in villa de Garstang."

The excellent vicarage-house, chiefly erected by the present worthy incumbent, is remarkable for being screened on the west by a grove of the oldest and best grown ash, sycamore, &c. which I ever observed in such a situation. On life estates, held by persons rarely wealthy, in spite of legal prohibitions, whenever one incumbent has planted, the fate of his grove will usually prove to have been that of Baucis or Philemon,

"That the next parson stubbed and burnt it."

But perhaps the fact may be accounted for, by the circumstance of the same persons having been successively patrons and incumbents. And here it is impossible not to observe the influence of the church of England, aided by the authority of a wealthy resident ecclesiastic, compared with those unfortunate parishes which are served by indigent stipendiaries, with mean residences, or none, unable to exercise hospitality, to distribute alms, or otherwise than by the virtues of patient poverty to ensure respect.

The principal family of this parish has for several centuries been that of Butler, who, from their immediate connexion with the great line of Theobald Walter, are entitled to high pre-eminence among the families of Amunderness. Their house at Kirkland, a handsome modern fabric of brick, has nothing to attract the attention of an antiquary; but their genealogical descent is here subjoined, and their sepulchral memorials in the parish are given above.

Robert Butler, of Kirkland, Com. Lanc. = daughter in of Catherall.

William Butler, of Kirkland. = Margaret, daughter of John Rigmaiden, of Wedacre.

Thomas Butler. = Margaret, daur. of John Brockholes.

Margaret Butler.

John Butler, of Kirkland, 2d brother and heir male. = Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Farringdon, of Farringdon.

John Butler. = Alice, daughter of James Measey, of Laton.

John Butler, of Kirkland, Gent. 8 Feb. 3 Eliz. = Jane, daughter of Richard Urmston, of Westleggh.

Alice Butler, wife of William Tildesley, of the Ashes, in Com. Lanc.

John Butler, of Kirkland, 1613, died in 1659. = Anne, daughter of Thurstan Tildesley, of Stansacre, in Com. Lanc.

Jane, aged 3 years 1613.

Elizabeth, wife of William Graddell, of Croston, in Com. Lanc.

1 John Butler, of Kirkland, captain of foot in the army of Cha. I. slain at the battle of Marston Moor, in Com. Ebor. 1644.

Mary, daur. of Thomas Stanley, of Eccleston, in Com. Lanc.

Anne, wife, first, of John Fyfe, of Wedacre, in Com. Lanc. and after to Thomas Cole, of Coate, in Com. Lanc.

2 James Butler, died unmarried.

Mary, wife of James Anderton.

Anne.

Thomas Butler, of Kirkland, captain of foot under Charles, Earl of Derby, lieut. for the County of Lanc. aged 29 years 1665.

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Edmund Fleetwood, of Roshall, in Com. Lanc.

2 Richard Butler.

Mary.

Anne.

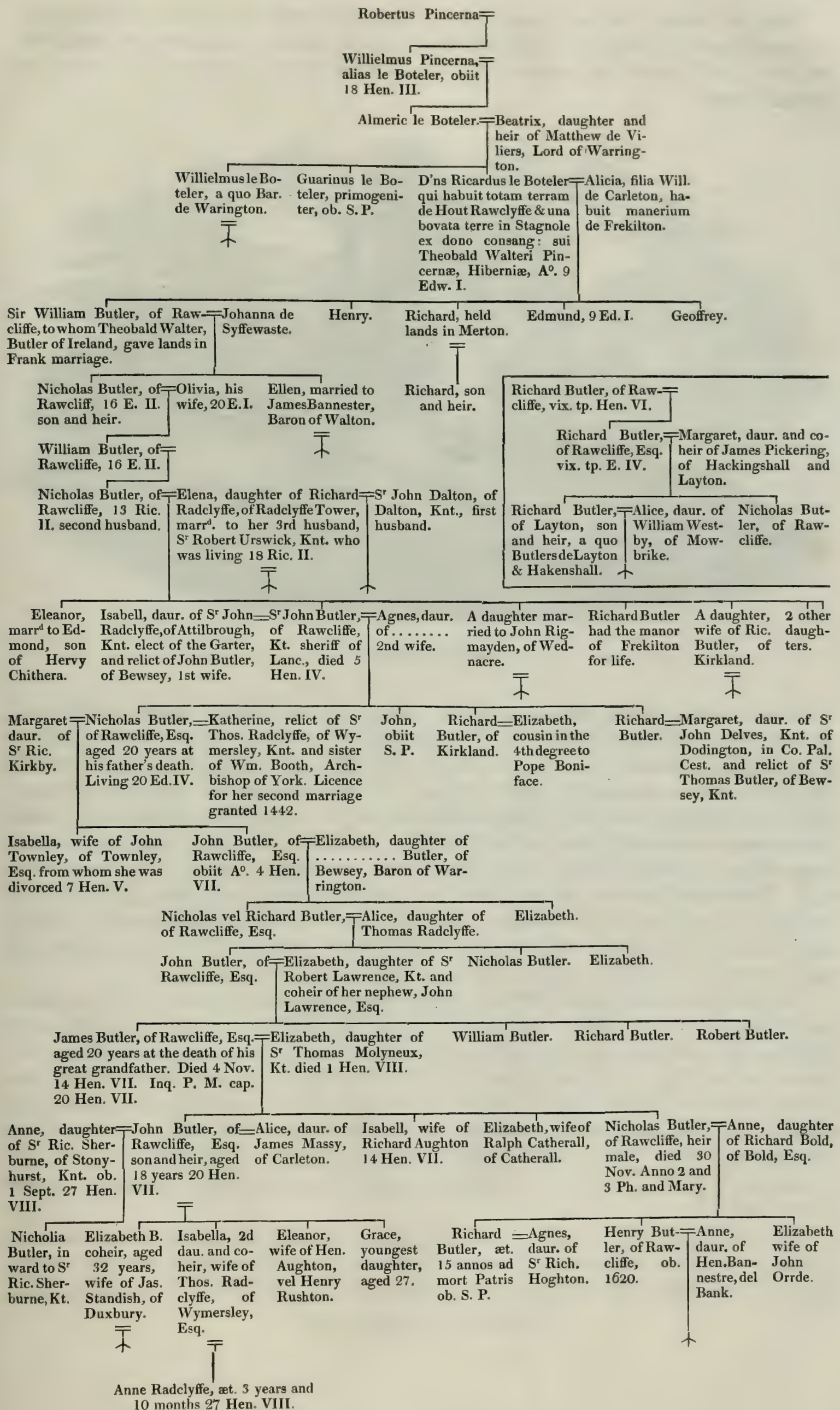
Joan.

Edmund Butler, aged 4 years 1665.

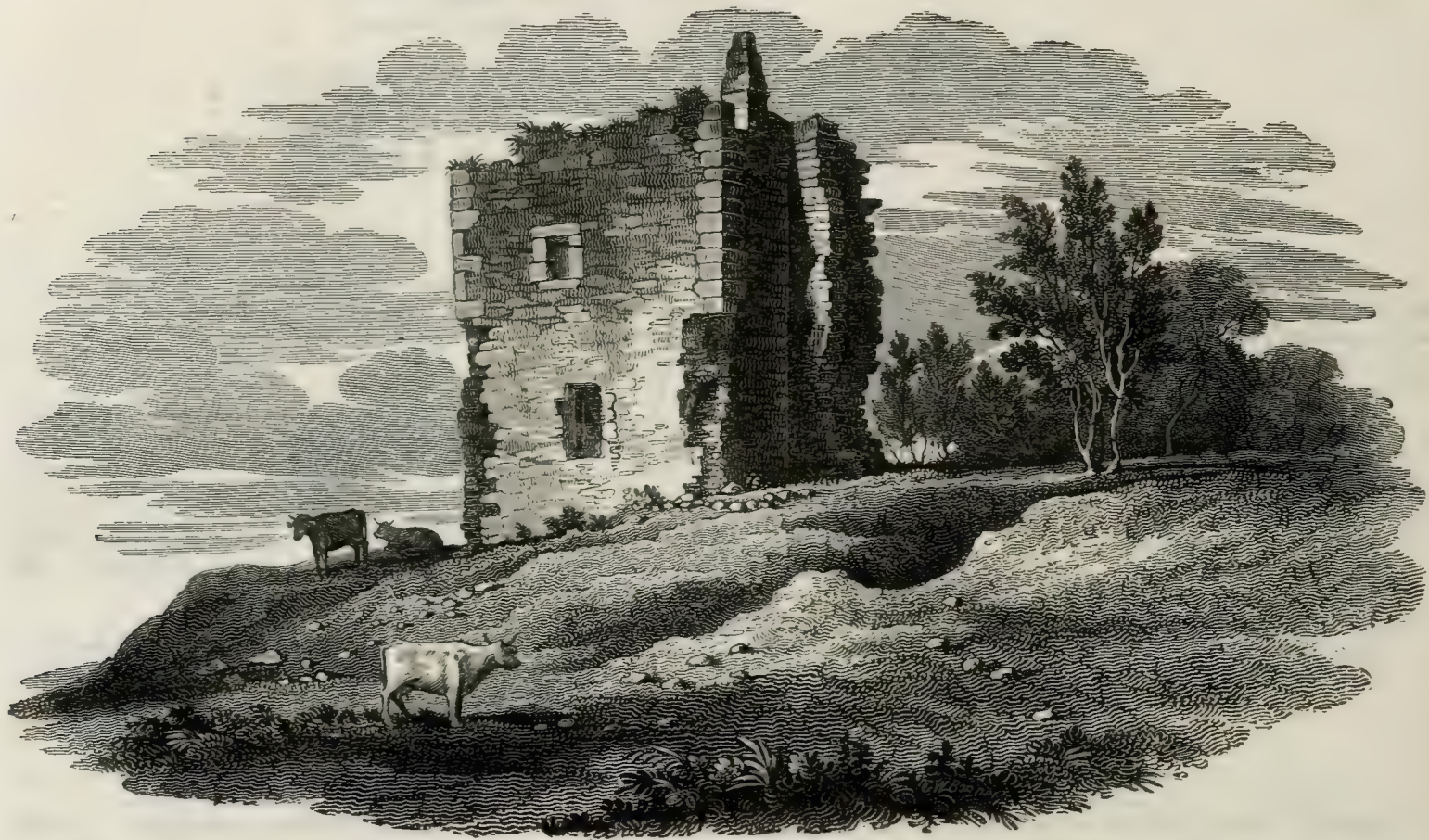
Ralph Butler.

William Butler.

Examined. W. R., R. C.



After the church, the only important object in the parish of Garstang is Greenhalgh, or, more properly, Greenhow Castle, for *halgh* always signifies a meadow or spongy flat, and *how* a hill, which last agrees with the situation of this fortress, on a green and beautiful knoll.



Greenhalgh Castle.

This is known to have been erected by Thomas, the first Earl of Derby, for the protection of his newly acquired lands in this country, the tenants of which appear to have been faithfully attached to Viscount Lovel, their former lord; and, as it was merely intended for the reception of a small garrison, and rarely for his own residence, no unnecessary expense appears to have been bestowed upon it. Though the groutwork is strong, the masonry is extremely plain and unfeatured. The whole has been a rectangle, nearly approaching to a square, with a tower at each angle standing diagonally to each adjoining wall. The interval between the two towers was fourteen yards on one side, and sixteen on the other. One tower alone remains, something more than seven yards without, and as much less than five within, only two stories high, with a chimney in the upper apartment, and a water-closet beneath. The whole is surrounded by a circular ditch.

Few fortresses have been of shorter duration than Greenhalgh Castle. The foundation may be assigned to one of the first years of Henry VII., and it was certainly slighted, after a long siege, about the year 1647, after being held by the forces of the Earl of Derby, the owner, for the king. The precise time when it was dismantled I have never learned: but it appears from Whitlocke, that in the end of March, 1649, "the Lancashire forces submitted to disband, and quitted Clitheroe Castle. Order, that that castle be demolished, and that the council of state consider what other inland castles are fit to be demolished*." I think that I have somewhere seen that Greenhalgh was included in a subsequent order to this effect.

About the year 1800 was found near Garstang, and upon the line of the Roman road to Lancaster, the brazen umbo of a Roman shield, of good workmanship and curious design. The wood and leather having long since perished, nothing remained but the metallic part,

* Whitlocke's Memorials, eo anno.



*Umbo of a Shield found near Garstang, Lancashire.
In the British Museum.*



which had itself been considerably injured by corrosion. The whole diameter is eight inches, from the centre of which rises an hemisphere of half the dimensions, around the margin of which runs a wreath of laurel, which forms a kind of frame to the inner compartment. Within this appears a majestic figure of a man seated, rather bulky than athletic, the body armed, the limbs naked, with a crested helmet upon his head, and the imperial paludamentum thrown over the shoulders, and partly concealing the lower limbs by its flowing drapery. The right hand is pointed upward, and the left, which is rather injured by time, appears to sustain a bird, which has more of the character of a goose than might have been expected in so dignified a situation. The margin, which has been attached by four pins to the rest of the shield, is filled with characteristic emblems, principally of a military nature. About one-fourth part of the circumference, beneath the feet of the imperial figure in the centre, is a spirited figure of an eagle with a globe in one claw; next appear several indistinct shapes, among which a scroll of parchment can alone be made out; beyond are some other half effaced figures of birds. To the right and left of the principal figure, and occupying each about ninety degrees of the circle, are three representations, severally corresponding with each other: First, an oblong, and a Parthian, or hexagonal shield, elegantly crossing each other, and thrown over some cylindrical implements of war; secondly, two figures, each holding a spear in its left hand, and naked, excepting that a slight loose garment is thrown over the shoulders; next, on the left side, is a Parthian shield alone, and, on the opposite side, an oblong and hexagonal shield, thrown over a long and very massy pickaxe. In the last segment of the circle, and over the head of the imperial figure, the central part is too imperfect and confused to be distinctly made out; but on the right is a labarum, or other Roman standard, apparently fastened to its shaft, and on the left an altar.

That this elegant and curious remain of Roman art is of the Lower Empire, and not earlier than the Emperor Philip, is rendered probable by reasons already assigned. The whole subject is connected and characteristic. The imperial figure, surrounded by a wreath of laurel; the eagle, grasping a globe beneath his feet; the naked soldiers, which almost prove it to be the work of a much warmer climate; the various and elegantly disposed forms of shields; the military standard; and, lastly, the altar, dedicated, no doubt, to the glory and victories of the empire, all harmonize together, and speak a language as expressive as words themselves could speak, were not dates and names unfortunately wanting. This fine relic was purchased, soon after its discovery, by the late Charles Towneley, Esq., and is now deposited, with the rest of his collection, in the British Museum.

Another very interesting discovery, made in this parish, was in the demesne of the ancient house of Wimmersley, long the residence of one of the principal lines of the Radcliffes. This consisted of a strong rude oaken box, fastened together by pins of the same material, which was found by the farmer's servants in ploughing, and contained a very fine collection of celts and other instruments. It is not improbable that they are partly Roman and partly British, as there are spears' heads exactly resembling those of the Lower Empire, while the celts decidedly belong to the original inhabitants of the country: but it may be difficult to fix the antiquity, or to decide the use of the tubes which appear amongst them. These instruments, with the remains of the box in which they were contained, still continue in the possession of the discoverer.

PARISH OF RIBCHESTER.



IN the Amunderness of Domesday, and in the ancient county of York, though now in the county of Lancaster, and hundred of Blackburn, is this celebrated and yet unexhausted mine of Roman antiquities; of which, after many previous accounts, from Leland to the present day, I shall endeavour to give as succinct and connected a narrative as possible.

That this place was the *Coccium* of the Itinerary is proved by the distances, and illustrated by the etymology of the name *coch ui*, or red water, which is the general complexion of the shelving banks of the Ribble, above and beneath the station. That it was one of Agricola's stations is evident, not only from its coinciding with his acknowledged line of march to subdue the Brigantes, but from coins as early as Vespasian, and other remains of the Higher Empire there discovered. That it was not a mere military post, but a city of great elegance and wealth, is evident, not only from the numbers, but the superior style and workmanship of the remains which have been brought to light. That, notwithstanding the opulence of Ribchester, the great line of march northward, from Mancunium to Bremetonacæ, was carried in the Lower Empire through the low country by Preston and Lancaster, in order to avoid the difficulties of the Bowland Fells, has been elsewhere proved. That, notwithstanding the general tradition of the place, and the discovery of a few remains of boats, anchors, &c., it never was a port, may be demonstrated by the insuperable barriers of rock interposed between this place and the highest tideway; by the fact that a tide which would have wafted vessels to Ribchester would have drowned the level over which their own military way was carried in the Filde; and by the visible remains of another road directed to the Neb of the Nese, which must itself have been their harbour and emporium. All the nautical remains discovered about Anchor Hill prove nothing more than the existence of a ferry, which the Romans must have had, and which our English ancestors also enjoyed as late as Edward III.; and, with respect to the disclosure of an anchor, I know of nothing to negative the opinion, that, as the Calder rises in a valley abounding with iron, the ore might be transported to Ribchester, and manufactured there for the use of their port below.

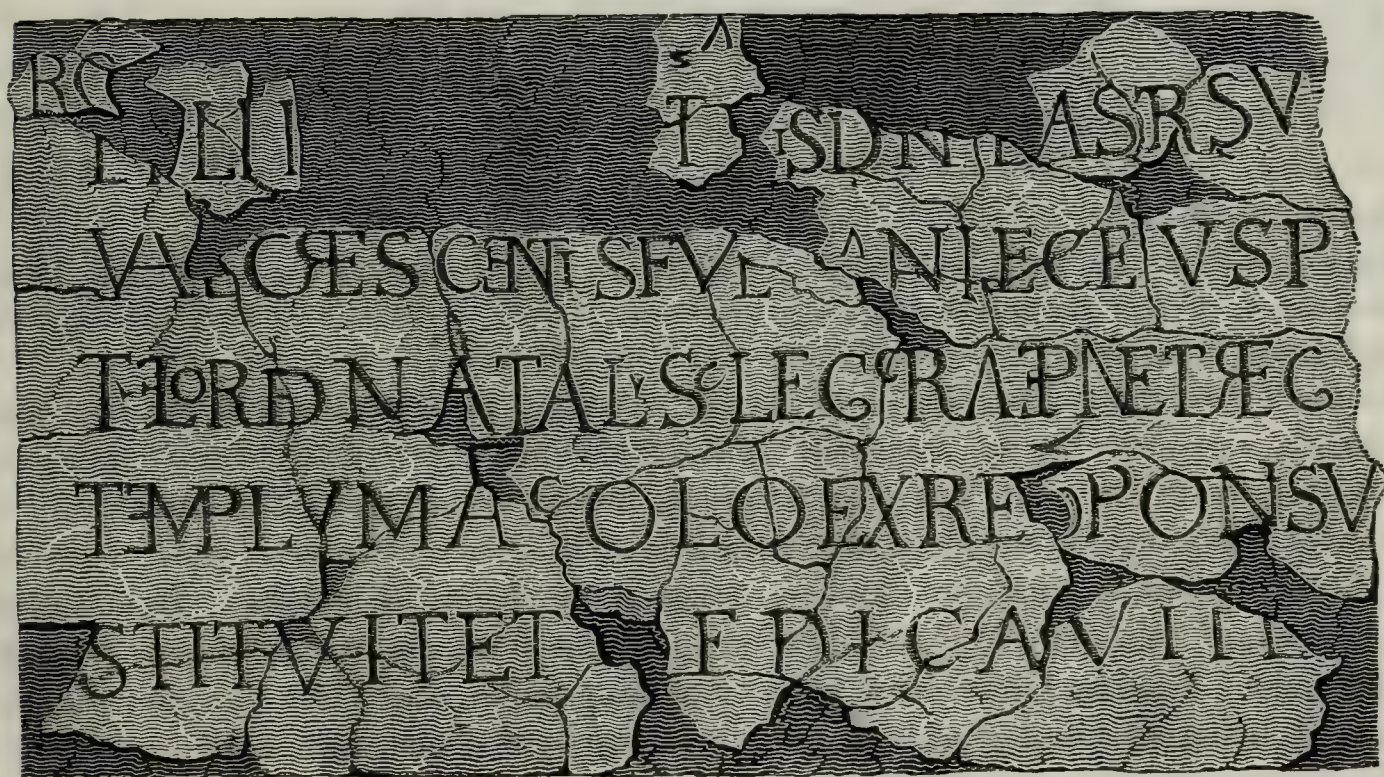
I shall hereafter endeavour to show, on very probable grounds, that the place underwent a sudden and violent demolition about the close of the Roman empire in Britain. In consequence of this it must have been wholly abandoned, so that the ancient name was lost; and when, at some uncertain period in the Saxon era, a few settlers began to gather about the spot, attracted perhaps by the remains of Roman buildings, they could only describe it in general terms, as the Chester, or Roman fortress, upon the Ribble. Under the orthography of Ribblecastre it is first named in Domesday, as one of the villages of Amunderness, which had undergone another sweeping desolation, and of which it is said, "a paucis incoluntur."

A third ruin overtook this ill-fated place, by the great incursion of the Scots, in the year 1319, of which it is remarkable that it was terminated southward by the Ribble, as the reduced taxation of the Lancashire benefices, which extends not to the south of that river, will sufficiently prove. Such was the impression made by this last work of destruction, that the tradition remained at Ribchester (and it must have been pure tradition) when Stukeley visited the place more than four centuries afterwards, i. e. in the year 1725.

Curiosity on the subject of English antiquities began to awake in the reign, indeed under the auspices of Henry VIII., and Leland, his own antiquary, was first attracted by the fame of Ribchester. To Leland, though a very accomplished classical scholar, we are not greatly indebted on the subject of Roman remains in England; but he preserved the tradition, that the Jews had once a temple at Ribchester, of which use will be made in the sequel of this account. Camden's description is more copious and satisfactory. He gave a good general account of the place, and preserved, with proper comments, copies of all the inscriptions which had been then discovered. Legh, to his eternal disgrace as an antiquary, made another attempt, of which I shall say no more. Stukeley, with all the animation of genius, gave a rapid but masterly sketch of the place, as it appeared in the year 1725, and thenceforward to the present day, the casual discovery from time to time of some corroded coin, or little brazen implement, just served to prevent the extinction of an old story, that Ribchester had once been a place of great wealth and fame. We, of this generation, have been highly favoured, and the remainder of this account shall be devoted to the discoveries made at this place since the year 1796, to which the whole extent of the *Britannia Romana* affords no parallel, either in elegance or curiosity.

First, then, in the year above-mentioned, a casual slip of the loose soil on the bank of the river discovered an excavation filled with fine sand, in which had been carefully deposited a copper helmet, of the finest workmanship. It was very thin, and could therefore only have been used for sacrificial purposes. Besides the headpiece, it had a most beautiful mask, representing a very majestic female countenance. On the crown were figures of fighting men, with thick dirks and octagon shields, and a kind of military baskets tossed at random among them. The crest, which was unfortunately lost, was a sphinx. In the same deposit was a very thick and clumsy patera of earth, together with several round plates of copper, such as are seen on coins fastened to the shafts of the Roman *vexilla*, and some very singular buckles and ornaments of the same metal, which seem to have belonged to the trappings of a horse.

In the next place, in the month of July, 1811, some workmen, in securing the same bank from the depredations of the Ribble, at the distance of forty or fifty yards beneath, observed several fragments of flag-stone, each containing Roman characters. This led to farther investigation, and when all the pieces were put together, like a dissected map, they produced this fine, but very difficult and still mutilated inscription.



To explain this in order: the characters IS . DN . ET . CASTR . SV . can have no other meaning than *Matris Domini nostri et Castrorum suorum*. Now the empresses thus distinguished were, the elder Faustina, Julia Pia, the wife of Severus, Julia Mammæa, and Julia Otacilia, the wife of the elder Philip. For the first of these the character of this inscription is far too modern, besides that IVLI. are visible upon the stone. It must, therefore, be one of the Julias. Julia Mœsa was described as *Mater CCNN. et Castrorum*, in reference to Caracalla and Geta. For Julia Mammaea, written at length, I find upon another trial with compasses, that there is not room on the black space, where a fragment has been lost. The last, though her son was for a short time Augustus, would probably have been described as the wife, not mother of the reigning emperor. Julia Pia, or Domna, the wife of Severus, alone remains, for whose addition there is exactly space enough on the stone.

I have now, therefore, to retract my conjecture made in a former work, that this *Mater Castrorum* was Julia Mammæa, and consequently that the title of the Emperor, *Dominus noster*, referred to Alexander Severus. Another reason is this: a fragment of the uppermost line, excepting that containing the name of the divinity to whom the whole was dedicated, still remains. Now this must have contained the name of the emperor; but in this precise situation, instead of any distinct characters, there appear some slight vestiges of letters industriously erased. These must surely have been part of *M. Aurel. Antoninus. Aug.* If, in the next place, any antiquary should doubt whether Caracalla was ever entitled *Dominus Noster*, I must tell him that the question has been satisfactorily answered in the affirmative by Horsley.

The next difficulty occurs on the violent contraction of *PRAEPN̄ . ET . REG.* after a most attentive consideration of which, I can assign no other sense to the words than *præpotenti numini et reginæ*. And here again I expect to be met with the objection, that *Regina*, generally, if not exclusively, applies to Juno. But when the discovery of the brazen head of Minerva, almost under the wall of this temple, is taken into the account, and that Luna or Diana is also styled *Regina* by Horace, I think it will be admitted that while there is no analogy against it, circumstances are so strongly in favour of a dedication to Minerva, as hardly to admit of any other rational interpretation. With these explanations, therefore, the inscription may be read as follows:

DEAE MINERVAE
PRO SALVTE IMP M AVREL ANTONINI AVG ET
IVLI PIAE MATRIS DN ET CASTR SVOR ET
VAL CRESCENTIS FVLVIANI LEG EIVS PP PR PR
T FLORIDVS NATALIS LEG PRAEP N̄ ET REGINAE
TEMPLVM A SOLO EX RESPONSV RE-
STITVIT ET DEDICAVIT.

Or more at length,

Deæ Minervæ—Pro salute Imperatoris Marci Aurelii Antonini Augusti et Juliæ Piæ matris domini nostri et castrorum suorum, et Valerii Crescentis Fulviani Legati, provinciæ præsidis, proprætores, Titus Floridus Natalis legatus præpotenti numini et reginæ templum a solo ex responsu restituit et dedicavit.

On the whole, this inscription is extremely valuable, as it adds one if not two names (for Natalis was probably the successor of Fulvianus in the province) to the catalogue of imperial legates in Britain. There is, however, before the second LEG. something like a centurial mark, which would have reduced Natalis to a very inferior rank, had it not been turned the wrong way, and that the name of the legion is omitted. In addition to these remarks, I have only to observe the superstitious fondness of the Romans for names of good omen: Valerius Crescentius in the first designation, and Titus Floridus Natalis in the second, being all adopted with an anxious regard to that circumstance.

But to return. This sufficiently proved the existence of a temple, of which this inscription must have formed the tympanum. Accordingly, in the summer of 1813, leave having

been obtained to dig into the adjoining gardens, betwixt the river and the churchyard, the first appearances, at the depth of about three feet, were a stratum of charcoal, evidently formed by the conflagration of the roof, and nearly in the centre a cavity in the earth had been made, by the uniting of the ends of the beams at their fall, large enough to contain a man sitting. Beneath this was a confused mass of large amphoræ, some almost entire at first, and many beautiful remnants of pateræ in the red Samian ware, mingled with which lay several human skeletons, all of the largest size, in every direction. Every appearance about the place indicated that it had been taken by storm, and that the defenders had been buried in the ruins of the roof; but the absence of tiles or slates seemed to prove that the outer covering of the building had been previously stripped by the assailants. Here too was found a very curious Roman statera, or steelyard, very exactly graduated, and a singular bodkin of polished stone.

The progress of discovery was now once more suspended, till the sexton, digging a grave where no interment had taken place before, on the left hand of the entrance of the churchyard, found the base of a column and an anta, or square moulded corner of the naos itself, upright, and in their original situations. Measurements were now accurately made from the place where the inscription was found, which must have been the front of the building, to the base of the column. This gave the entire length, excepting one intercolumniation, for the whole had evidently had a peristyle. The distance of the anta from the column, by the rules of architecture, gave the distance also between column and column; by which data, with the help of a very conspicuous line of mortar, about forty-five feet westward in the churchyard, the site of the west wall was ascertained, a ground plan of the building was laid down, after which, by known proportions of Doric architecture, a complete elevation was obtained. From remains not originally more promising than these, Palladio has restored, in the most satisfactory and convincing manner, several ancient temples. But every appearance about this work (far unlike those beautiful specimens of ancient art which that great architect had the happiness to retrieve) indicated, at once, provincial barbarism, and a declining age in art. For the column was ill wrought, and the different diameters so varied from each other, as to show that it had never been struck from a centre.

Let all these circumstances be laid together, and it will scarcely be doubted that this was a temple of Minerva, restored by command of Caracalla; that the helmeted head of brass was that of the goddess; that the temple had been stormed and burnt in some irruption of the Caledonians, during the last period of the Roman power in Britain; and that the precious object of worship itself had been carefully deposited in the earth, on the approach of the threatened danger, in a situation from which the depositor never lived to disinter it.

I have only to add to this account, that within a few yards of the east wall of the temple was disclosed the statue of a lion, of tolerable workmanship, which, from the rudeness of one side, must have been an architectural ornament; and that in August, 1818, the writer of this, examining the contents of a dilapidated chimney, immediately adjoining to the west side of the peristyle, discovered the lower half of an altar, on which, unfortunately, nothing remained but the letters,

CVM SVIS
V S L M

The removal of a very fine sculptured stone from Salesbury Hall, in the year 1815, led to a discovery no less curious and important than any of the former. Camden, indeed, had loosely mentioned a stone, as then existing at Salesbury Hall, with a Cupid and another little image. This, from the extreme inaccuracy of the representation, he must have taken upon report. He also gives an inscription beginning with SEOSEAM, &c. so barbarous and unintelligible, as fairly to warrant him in giving it up. For this also he must have been indebted to some illiterate transcriber. I had long suspected that if ever the stone

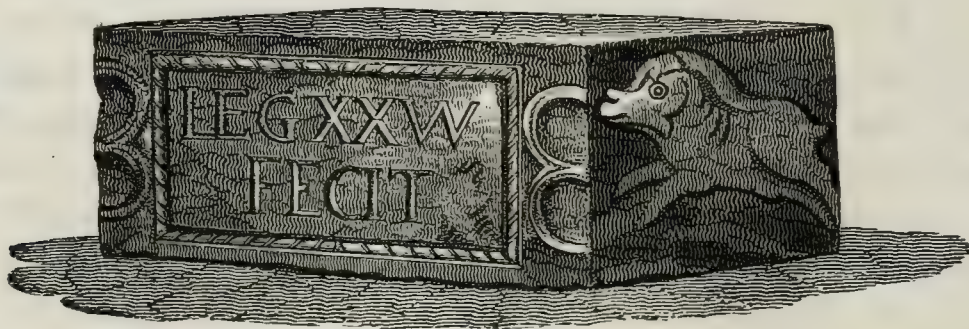
containing the sculpture of Apollo, which stood as a corner stone at Salesbury, were removed, one of the two concealed sides would exhibit Camden's inscription; and accordingly, when, by the favour of Lord Bulkeley, the stone itself had been presented to me, and detached from the situation which it had occupied during two centuries, I had the inexpressible satisfaction of beholding the original, which had been so strangely misrepresented. The connexion between the sculpture and the inscription now became obvious. On the front side is a basso relievo of Apollo *reposing upon* his lyre, better designed than any work of a Roman British artist which I have ever seen. On a second are the figures of two priests in long robes, holding the head of some horned animal between them; on the third is the inscription in question; the fourth is rough, having been originally attached to a wall.

It now turns out to be a dedication to Apollo Aponus, or the indolent Apollo, the god of medicine, who restores health by relaxation or repose, on behalf of an emperor, who, unfortunately, is not mentioned. This accounts for the reposing attitude of the principal figure. But as watering-places are the scenes where such cures are generally effected, the god of health was the Apollo Aponi as well as Aponus, and some highly salubrious warm springs in the neighbourhood of Padua, long frequented by the Romans under the name of Fontes Aponi, and still retaining the denomination of Poni, were unquestionably the waters from which a cure was supplicated on behalf of this unknown emperor. The inscription* is not yet without its difficulties; I have no great hesitation, however, in reading the whole thus:

Deo sancto Apollini Apono ob salutem Domini nostri Ala Equitum Sarmatarum Breneten. sub Dianio Antonino centurione legionis sextæ victricis.

The word Breneten. is to me wholly unintelligible, unless it refer to some subordinate tribe of the Sarmatians, the Sarmatæ Brenetenni. As to the peculiarity of placing an Ala of Sarmatian horse under a Roman centurion, it may easily be solved, by supposing them to be a new levy of raw soldiers placed under an experienced Roman officer for the purpose of being disciplined. The Sarmatian horse were the Cossacks of the Roman armies.

As the present is intended to be not so much a complete as a supplemental account of this place, I shall only add to the former discoveries that of a corner stone, bearing, with an inscription, the rude figure of a boar, the well-known cognizance of the twentieth legion; and a Roman cyathus or diota, the instrument, no doubt, of much ancient conviviality at Coccium, which was found here, and is now in the possession of Dr. St. Clare, of Preston. The first of these is represented below.



We pass over a dark interval of depopulation and decay till a Christian church arose almost on the site of the temple of Minerva.

We know that no church existed here at the time of Domesday, and we know too, on the authority of the Status de Blackburnshire, that Ribchester was anciently a portion of the Saxon parish of Whalley. Now the oldest appearances about the present church are

* A large collection of classical authorities for the virtues and the celebrity of these baths may be found in Cluver's Italy, v. ii. p. 129, et seq.

the lancet windows of the choir, which may be referred to the reign of Henry II. As therefore it is very improbable that a church should be *rebuilt* in eighty years, this must be taken as the actual period at which the parish was separated, and the church erected; and as it appears, from the earliest records extant, to have been under the patronage of the lords of Blackburnshire, we must suppose it to have been erected by the joint contribution of the several townships of which the new parish was composed, assisted by the chief lords, and with the consent of the deans of Whalley. The glebe, now the valuable domain of the rectory, which belongs to the see of Chester, was a carucate of land. The first incumbent of whom I have met with any account was Drogo Persona de Ribchester submersus cum equo in Aqua de Ribble, Reg. Hen. III.

The fabric of the church is very handsome: the tower and the nave appear to have been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII.; the timber work of the latter bearing date MDXXVIII. On the north side of the nave is a chantry, founded by Catherine, wife of Wm. Linehalls, and Lady of Ribchester, who vested in trust certain lands, “Cuidam capellano quotidie celebraturo in quadam capella constructa in parte boreali ecclesiæ de Ribchester, pro salute regis Henrici et Ricardi Hoghton, militis, pro patre & matre, &c. Anno 8^{vo} Hen. IV.” In the same year Sir Richard Hoghton gave to the chaplain certain lands in Dutton, Ribchester, Chepyn, Gosenargh, Hoder, and Aghton. Forty acres of land in Ribchester and Dutton had previously (11 Ed. III.) been given to a chaplain by Henry de Cliderhow. This chapel still remains entire, though much neglected. The florid tracery of the windows at the east and west end is very beautiful, and must have been much more so, as seen from within, when the painted glass with which they were once adorned was entire.

Extracted from Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond.—Page 1821.

Ribchester Ch.

A CLOSE CATALOGUE OF THE RECTORS OF RIBCHESTER.

Temp. - Instit.	Rectores Eccle.	Patroni.	Vacat.
10 Nov. 1343 1 Mar. 1364	Mr. Walt. de Wodehous D'ns. Will. de Wakefeld, Cap. D'ns. Joh. de Lincoln, P ^{br} . D'ns. Lambt. de Thirkyngham	Isabella Regina	p' resig.
27 Feb. 1367 8 Nov. 1395	D'ns. Will. Bolton, Cap. D'ns. Joh. Farmer, Cl. sol. 12l. Ad ^{no} . D'ns. Joh. del More	Joh. Dux Lanc. idem idem	p' resig. p' resig.
5 Apr. 1419 3 Dec. 1419	D'ns. Ric. Coventre, Cl. 12l. p. f. D'ns. Joh. Ellyswyk, 12l. p. f.	idem idem	p' resig. p' resig.

From the Registry of Chester.

Date of Institution.	Incumbents.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
Henry VIII. 1573	George Woolfatt Henry Norres	The King John Whitaker	
5 Feb. 1616 Feb. 1617	Richard Leroyde, B. A. Christopher Hyndle		Dep ⁿ . H. N. Res. of R. L.
3 Aug. 1706	Thomas Johnson, A. B.	Bishop of Chester	Death of G. O.
26 Feb. 1738	John Heber, A. M.	Ditto	D. of T. J.
29 Aug. 1775	John Griffith, A. B.	Ditto	
27 July, 1776	John Atkinson	Ditto	D. of J. G.
30 April, 1800	James Quartley	Ditto	D. of J. A.

The story of a vicar of this place during the Usurpation deserves to be recorded, as a specimen of the justice and humanity with which the best men were treated by the Presbyterian government, if their principles were not conformable to their own. Christopher Hindle had been vicar of Ribchester thirty years before the church was overturned, and had discharged all the duties of a faithful minister, the benefice not being then worth above twenty marks a year. He was once summoned before one of the presbyterian classes of the county, I suppose, as an ignorant and insufficient man, which was the common style applied to all whom they disliked; but being an excellent scholar, and particularly well versed in Hebrew, he so baffled and confounded them, that they were glad to dismiss him. Another method, however, was found to dispossess him of his benefice. One Ingham, a highly gifted man of that time, procured a recommendation from the parishioners in order to his obtaining the curacy of Longridge in this parish, but during the conveyance had the address and honesty to alter it into a petition for the vicarage itself; in consequence of which he obtained an order from the committee of plundered ministers to dispossess the lawful incumbent, and enter upon the benefice himself. Mr. Hindle, however, was a man of spirit, and would not give up the pulpit without a struggle, during which Ingham intruded himself into it. Mr. Hindle, then standing upon the highest step, in the presence of several parliament soldiers who were to induct Ingham, made a bold and pathetic appeal to the congregation. He described the wretched confusions which prevailed both in church and state; charged the ruin of both upon the rebels; represented the then recent murder of the king in the blackest colours; and concluded with a charitable prayer for the conversion of all who were involved in these horrid crimes.

In revenge for this noble conduct, he was apprehended and sent to Preston; on the road to which he was knocked off his horse, and narrowly escaped being murdered. At the time of his sequestration he was sixty years old, with a wife and numerous family; but he had a small paternal estate at Colne*, to which he withdrew, and where he died in 1657. He is said to have been learned in medicine and law as well as his own profession, and a man of very blameless life. Ingham, on the contrary, was so illiterate as to be scarcely able to write his name; and in principle so pliant, that, the vicarage of Ribchester having been augmented by the usurping powers with forty pounds per annum, their usual allowance for small benefices, he found it worth his while to conform at the Restoration, and kept possession of it†. Such remembrances are useful as examples.

With respect to the antiquity of a bridge over this broad and often dangerous river, I have never been able to obtain any exact information. It is certain that the Romans, who erected very few bridges in Britain, had none at Coccium. It is not even known where their Trajectus was; for the course of the Roman road, from the pass between the hills on the line of the present highway from Blackburn to Ribchester, cannot be traced. In later times it appears to have been within the manor of Osbaldeston, and, consequently, far beneath the present or last bridge. This is proved by the following curious, though barbarous, charter, bearing date 28th Edw. III‡.

“Ego Adam Bibby, d. & c. Will. Bradley, ferrimon de Osbaldeston, quendam parcellam terræ juxta Madynford de Ribblechester, ad usum ferrimon ad eundem navium, & successoribus, ferriantibus & carriantibus homines per eundem navium. Et si non fuerit ferrians & carrians homines & fœminas extra aquam de Ribbel, volo quod liberi homines ejus patriæ vel alii extranei ibi ædificent pontem de ligno vel lapide, quod bene liceat rectori de Ribblechester vel domino de Osbaldeston. Test. Ric. Towneley, &c.”

From the privileges which he conveys, the grantor in this charter must have been lord of Ribchester; and Madynford (whether the same with that in which the rector, Drogo, perished or not) seems to have been the modern ferry opposite to Osbaldeston Hall.

* Walker says Cowel in this county, but I know no such place, and the name of Hindle is common at Colne.

† Walker's *Sufferings of the Parochial Clergy*, P. II. p. 268.

‡ Townley MSS. G. 12.

At the church of Ribchester was interred, in all probability, the last survivor of all who had borne arms in the war between Charles I. and the parliament; for in the parish register is this entry: "1736, Jan. 13th, buried William Walker, a cavalier, aged 122, de Alston." This man had a horse killed under him at the battle of Edge-hill: how long he retained his mental faculties I do not know; if nearly to the close of life, he must have been a living chronicle extremely interesting and curious.

I now go on to a monastic foundation within half a mile of Ribchester, of which little is known to the writers of our monastic antiquities. It is styled the Hospitale sub Langrigh by Dugdale, who merely transcribes two charters of Alan de Singleton and William, son of Walter Moton, containing grants of land to this foundation. In the chartulary of Salley Abbey, I meet with "Alexander, prior, et fratres cum eo conversantes," at this place. It is said, however, on other authorities, to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary and our Saviour; and in an English charter, about the reign of Hen. VII., it is called the house of St. Saviour of Stede; in another which I have seen, of the third of that reign, certain lands are described as lying between Domum Sancti Salvatoris le Stede and Chester Brooke, the rivulet which forms the eastern side of the Roman castrum at Ribchester. But it was not till very lately that I met with a copy of a grant, dated 1544, from the crown to Sir Thomas Holt of Grizzlehurst, from which, and which alone, it appears that this house was a preceptory of knights hospitallers dependant upon the house of Newland near Wakefield.

The following is a transcript of that instrument, from which it appears that the estates of the fraternity near the house were very considerable. From the Holts of Grizzlehurst these lands were purchased by the Sherburnes, and have again become the endowment of an hospital by one of that family; but from peculiar circumstances it has become difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the nature and condition of the trust.

Henricus Octavus, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes literę pervenerint salutem; sciatis quod nos pro summa mille septingentar' vigint. septem librar. et quindecim solidor legalis monete Anglie ad manus thesaurarii n'ri curie n're augmentation. revention. corone n're solut. dedimus & concessimus Thome Holt, arm. totum illud manerium nostrum de Stede, in com. n'ro Lanc. cum suis juribus membris et p'tinentiis universis nuper priorat. sive hospit. S'ci Joh'is Jer'lm in Anglia dudum spectant. ac percell' poss'ion. nup' preceptorie de Newland in com. Ebor. dudum existent. ac eciam omnia et singula messuagia t'ras ten. prat. pasturas redditus reverc. servic. co'ias turbar. ac cetera hereditamenta n'ra quecunq. cum suis p'tinen cognit. p'nomen seu p'no'i'a de Sandholmes, Staynebrigge, Parkill, Southe Rakys, Milne, Clowghebanke, Ryecroft, Stede Wode, Clayes le Sandis, Whytsworth, Hedland, Maggot hayes et le parke jacen. et existen. in *p'ochia de Stede* in d'co com' n'ro Lanc. ac cum p'dc manerio de Stede cuidam Alex'ro Osbaldston dimissa seu locat. ac d'co nuper prioratui sive hospit. S'ci Joh'is Jer'lm in Anglia dudum spectan. et p'tinen. ac eciam totam illam grangiam n'ram vocat. Altegrange, ac manerium n'rum de Croenton, ac manerium n'rum sive grangiam n'ram de Staynyng, ac totam illam piscariam & piscac'oem n'ram in Staynyng cum suis p'tinen. in d'co n'ro com. Lanc. nup' monasterio de Whalley, in eodem com. de alta prodic'oe attinct. et modo dissolut. dudum spectant. ac eciam omnia illa maneria n'ra de Counstong & Horton, ac omnia messuagia, &c. in Lidyatt cum suis p'tin. in eodem com. nuper monasterio de Cokersande in eodem com. dudum spectant. ac eciam omnia Shopas cellar, &c. infra civitat. n'ram Ebor. in tenura mag'ri hosp. S'ci Leonardi ac tot. illa lib. reddit annuatim exeunt. de terr. Joh'is Gardener in Bailring, ac de terr. Joh' Chaffer, ac de terr. Joh' Assheton vocat. Lyked in *p'ochia de Cockerham & Lancaster* ac eciam totam grangiam n'ram de Ellel in eadem p'chia ac omnia messuagia n'ra, &c. in Cockerham, eidem nuper monasterio de Cokersand existent. ac eciam omnia servic. emolument. et hereditament. n'ra quecunq. jacent. sive existent. in villis, campis, parochiis, seu hamlettis, de Stede, Seffton, Croenton, Staynyng, Counstong, &c. &c. in d'co com' n'ro Lanc. ac alibi ubicunq. in eodem com. d'cis maneriis aut eorum alicui aliquo modo spectan. sive p'tinen. &c. Adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo ac forma ut ultimus prior et nup' convent d'ci nup' priorat. sive hosp'alis S'ci Joh'is Jer'lm in Anglia, in jure nup' priorat. sive hosp'alis illius, aut ultimus abbas & convent. de Whalley, aut ultimus abbas & convent. de Cokersand, in jure nuper monaster. illor. aut illor. aliquis vel aliqui, vel aliquis aut aliqui p'decessor suor aliquo tempore ante dissolut. sursu' reddit. sive attinctur. d'cor nuper monasterior & priorat. habuerunt aut gavisi fuerunt, tenuit aut gavisus fuit, seu tenere vel gaudere debere aut debuit. Exceptis nobis ac hereibus & successoribus n'ris reservatis omnib. & singulis advocacionibus donac. presentat. & juribus p'ronat. quibuscunq. dictis maneriis et ceteris premissis. que quidem maner. &c. nup' priorat. sive hosp'ali S'ci Joh'is Jer'lm Anglia ac d'co nuper monasterio de Cokersand spectant. et p'tinent. extendunt ad clare annu. valorem quadragint. & quinq. librar. et duor denar. et quę quidem maneria, &c. d'co nup' monasterio de Whalley spectant et p'tinent. extendunt ad annu. valorem quinquagint. librar. novem solid. et quinque denar.

Tenend. predicto Thome Holt de nobis et heredibus n'ris in capite p' servitium tricesime partis unius feodi militis ac reddend. inde annuatim nobis hered. et successoribus n'ris novem libras et undecim solid. legalis monete Anglie, viz. de et pro maner, &c. dicto nuper prioratui sive hospitali S'ce Joh'is Jer'lm in Anglia ac dicto nuper monasterio de Cockersand dudum spectant. quatuor libras decem solid. & unum ob. ad fest S'ci. Mich. Archangeli singulis annis solvend. ac de et pro maner., &c. dicto monasterio de Whalley, dudum spectant. quinque libras, undecim denar. et un. ob. ad festum S'ci Mich. Arch'i singulis annis solvend.

Et ulterius acquietabimus p'dict. Thom. Holt, hered. & assignat. imperpetuum de omnib. reddit. feod. annuitat. &c. quibuscunque de predictis maner. &c. solvend. preterquam de redditibus ac serviciis sup'ius p' presentes nobis hered. & successor. reservatis ac preterquam de quadragint. solid. annuatim solut. capellano sive curato ecclesiæ de Stede stipendio sive salario suo.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes teste meipso apud Terlyng primo die Augusti, anno regni nostri tricesimo quinto.

The site being extra-parochial, it was thought convenient at the Dissolution to reserve the chapel of the house as a place of worship to the few tenants on the demesne, and forty shillings were settled on a chaplain to perform divine service within it. This fortunately remains entire, with several features of the original building; such as three very narrow single lights, and a north door with a hatched moulding. The south door is much richer, and of somewhat later date. The habitable parts of the house have been so totally demolished, that the foundations cannot be traced. It is certain, however, that the chapel never formed one side of a quadrangle, as no other building has ever been attached to it at any point. Neither is there any appearance of a moat or close wall. Few relics of the preceptories are now left in England, but from one good specimen which I have seen, it appears that instead of magnificent churches like those of the monasteries, they had merely chapels, and that, as from the nature of their rule they were not restricted within the precinct of a cloister, their buildings were not adapted to such seclusion, but were probably open structures, like the common knightly houses of the time, unfortified at once and unconfined, but always with a chapel adjoining. Within, on the north side of the altar, is a very ancient coffin tomb, inscribed with the double cross of the Templars, which has been broken into for the lead of the inner envelope. This must unquestionably have enclosed one of the ancient masters of the house, and would seem to intimate that it had originally belonged to the Templars, and had been transferred, with the other possessions of that unfortunate order, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Immediately before the altar lies the Roman Catholic bishop of Amoria, long resident at Showley, with this epitaph on a slab of white marble:

D. O. M.

Hic jacet Illustr'mus & Rev'dus D. Franciscus Petre de Fithlars ex inclyta & vetusta prosapia in Comitatu Essexiæ, Episcopus Amoriensis & Vic. Apostol. in Districtu Septent. Quem viginti quatuor annos provide ac sollicite moderatus beneficiis & apostolicis virtutibus fovit & ornavit, tum plenus dierum bonorumque operum, præmissis multis eleemosynis, obiit in Domino, Anno æt. suæ lxxxiv, Die xxiv Decembris, anno MDCCLXXV. R. I. P.

This prelate was a bishop in partibus, who, perhaps, scarcely knew the situation of his own see. *Amogion*, however, as we are assured by Stephanus Bizantinus, was in the upper Phrygia. "Amorium," says Mr. Gibbon, "is seldom mentioned by the old geographers, and totally forgotten in the Roman itineraries. After the eighth century it became an episcopal see, and at length the metropolis of the new Galatia." The marble, however, bearing these magnificent titles, displaced another of considerable antiquity, of which an engraving is here annexed, on account of its peculiarity. The characters are Longobardic, and now become very obscure. These words, however, are legible:

HIC . IACET . DOMINUS . ADA . DE . CLIDERHOV.

MILES PROPICIETVR . DEVS . AMEN.

HIC . IACET

ADE . CVIVS . AIE . P'PICIETVR . DEVS

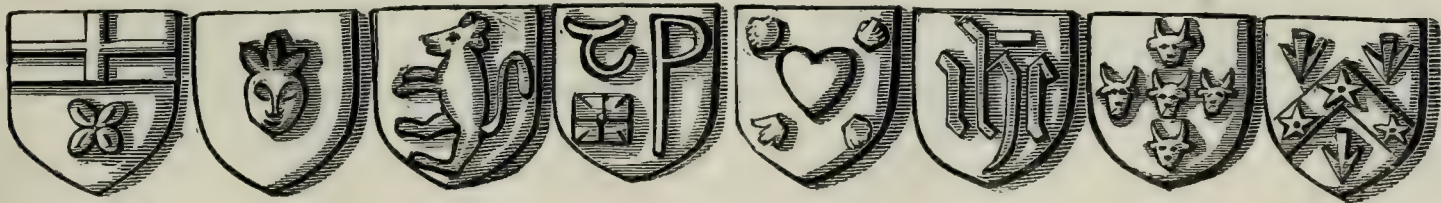


The stone has been divided longitudinally into two compartments, which have been completely surrounded by the four lines of the inscription. Each, too, has been surmounted by a kind of light Gothic canopy; and on the compartment which covered the knight are a sword and spear, but the rude sculptor evidently found himself unequal to the task of representing, however flatly, the human form. This ancient pair were lord and lady of Salesbury Hall in the reign of Edward III., and might prefer being interred in the chapel of the preceptory of Stede, partly from its vicinity to their own house, and partly, perhaps, from some opinion of superior sanctity to that of their parish church, with which it might have been invested.

There are two other tombstones bearing crosses, the first unusually plain, the second highly ornamented, having the head enriched with fleurs de lys, and surrounded by a circlet; while the shaft, among various devices of less interest, exhibits a chalice, the proper emblem of an ecclesiastic. No inscription appears on either.

The font is octagonal, and only remarkable for the armorial bearings, which, in the rudest possible style, are sculptured around it. Of these the first bears the usual distinction of the hospitallers.

Shields on the Font.



The population in 1811 was as follows :

Ribchester	1461
Dilworth	861
Dutton	440
	<hr/>
	2762

A D D E N D A.

RICHMOND, Vol. I. P. 33.



MONG the records, in the Tower of London, is an order from King John, dated at Cirencester, 8 July, An. Reg. 17, “de non prosternendo castrum de Richmond;” but in the following year appears a countermand of this order, in case the place cannot be held against the enemy, dated at Winchester, 3 Jun. Also, in the 27th of Henry the Sixth, we have a grant of the castle and demesnes, with the wapentakes of Gilling East, Gilling West, Hang East, and Hali-keld, and ample liberties within the honor of Richmond, to Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, and his heirs male, with remainder to several of his brothers, by the service of a fiftieth part of a knight’s fee, and for the annual rent of 47s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. In the 29th of the same reign, George, Duke of Clarence, had a grant for life of the earldom, castle, and honor of Richmond; and in the 18th of Ed. IV. the castle and fee-farm of the town of Richmond were bestowed on Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

GILLING, Vol. I. P. 68.

The chauntrye of Seynt Nicholas, in the paryshe church of Gyllyng.

Robt. Wilkynson, incumbent, of the aige of xliiii yeres, of no lernyng, of honest conu’sation and qualities, having no other p’mocons but onelye the revenues of his sayd chauntrye; also, there is vi priests belonging to the sayde p’yshe at the fynding of the vicare thereof, besydes the twoe chauntrye prysts as apperith. The same chauntrye is w’in the same p’yshe church; the necessitye thereof is to mynister sacraments, hauing m.cc houselyng people w’in the sayde p’yshe. There is no lands or tenements sold ne alyenated sithe the xxiii day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nuper Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye as shall appere by the rentall of the same ii^{li}. xiii^s. iii^d.

Some of the sayde chauntrye ii^{li}. xiii^s. iii^d.

Goods, ornaments, & plate p’taining to the sayd chauntrye, as apperyth by inventorye, viz.

Goods . . .	ii ^{li} .
Plate . . .	ii ^{li} .

RAVENSWATH, Vol. I. P. 127.

The chauntries of two prysts in the castell of Rauenswathe, in the p’yshe of Kyrkeby Rauenswathe.

Gyles Cocke and Robt. Dyghton, incumbents there; the sayde Gyles of the aige of xxiii yeres, the other of the aige of xliiii yeres, of indifferent lerning & honest conv’sacon and qualities, haueing yerely over and besides the reve-newe of theyre chauntreye lxvi^s. viii^d. out of the lands of the Lorde Fitz Hewe, the founder of the sayde chauntries;

the same w'in the sayde p'yshe, having m howselyng people. There is no lands solde sithins the xxiiird day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nuper Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntries as shall appere by the p'ticulars of the same vi^{li}. xiii^s. iii^{id}.
 In resoluts yerely going furthe of the same xiii^s. iii^{id}.
 And so remaneth clere vi^{li}.
 Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the sayd chauntrie, as apperith by inventorye, viz. Goods. . . Plate xii^{oz}. p'celle gylte.

ROMALDKIRK, Vol. I. P. 129.

The chauntrie of Seynt Thomas Thapostell, in the sayde p'yshe church of Rumbold.

Robt. Glov', incumbent, of the aige of xxxvi yeres, of a meane lerning, of honest conversac'on and qualities, having no other p'mocons but onely the revenue of his sayde chauntrie. The same chauntrie is within the same church; the necessitie is as affore is mencioned, there is no lands solde ne alyenated sithens the iiith daye of November Anno reg. R. nup' Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii.

Ffirste one annuall pencon or stipende of the yerely value of iii^{li}. xiii^s. iii^{id}. p^d to
 the sayde incumbent out of the lands, late p'tening to the dissolved monas-
 terye of Eglyston, by the handes of the kings ma^{ties} receyvor there . . . iii^{li}. xiii^s. iii^{id}.
 S'm of the sayde chauntrie iii^{li}. xiii^s. iii^{id}.
 Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the sayde chauntrie. Goods . . . ii^{li}.
 Plate . . . ii^{li}.

A gramer scole.

Memorand. That there is in the sayde paryshe one gramer scole for the better
 brynging vp and instructyng of the inhabitants children there dwellyng, the
 mast' of the sayde scole is Michell Horner, receyving yerely for his stipende
 or wages, lxvi^s. viii^d. p^d out of a stocke which remayneth in the hands of
 the p'ysshioners of the same p'yshe lxvi^s. viii^d.

Money in stock.

Memorand. That there is w'in the sayde p'yshe of Rumbalde afforeseyde a stocke
 of xx^{li}. remayning in the hands of the p'ysheners there xx^{li}.

LARTINGTON, Vol. I. P. 140.

The chauntrie of o' Ladye, in the Chapell of Lartinton, in the p'yshe of Rumbolde.

William Tristram, incumbent, of the age of lvi yeres, of honest conv'sacon and qualities, haveing indifferente good lerning, having no other p'mocons but the reveue of his sayde chauntrie; also there is two other prysts belonging to the sayde p'yshe at the ffynding of the p'sson there, the one called Nicholas Close, the other called Robert Messanger, besides two chauntrie prests as appereth. The same chauntrie is distant from the p'yshe church iii^{li} myles, the necessitie thereof is to do dyvine service and minister sacraments, having to the nombr of m.cccc howselyng people in the sayde p'yshe.

Fyrste one annuall pencon or stipend payd to the saide incumbent by the hands
 of the receyvor out of the towne of Latryngton cvi^s. viii^d. inde.
 In reprises yerely going furthe of the sayd chauntrie x^s. viii^d.
 And so remaneth clere iii^{li}. xvi^s.
 Goods, ornaments, & plate, p'teining to the sayd chauntrie as apperith by inventorye, viz. Goods ii^{li}.
 Plate ii^{li}.

MELSONBY, Vol. I. P. 217.

The chauntry or chapell of the Trinite, in the p'yshe of Melsonbye.

John Scruton, incumbent, of the aige of lx yeres, of a meane lerning, of honest conv'sacon and qualities, having no other p'mocons but onely the reveue of his sayde chauntrie. The same chauntrie is adjoining to the sayde p'yshe church; the necessitie thereof is to minister sacraments, having ccc houselyng people; there is no lands sold ne alyenated sithens the xxiiird day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nup. Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvi.

Ffyrste one annuall pencon or stipend goyng out of the possessions p'teining to the late surrendered howse of Seynt Agatha, payde by thands of the Kings Ma ^{ties} .	
receyvor to the sayde incumbent, iiii ^{li} . w ^t one cotage in the sayde paryshe, in the holdinge of Rauffe Wasse, yerely xiii ^s . iiii ^d .; in all	iiii ^{li} . xiii ^s . iiii ^d .
Sum of the sayde chauntrye	iiii ^{li} . xiii ^s . iiii ^d .
Goods, ornaments, & plate p'teining to the sayde chauntrye as apperith by inventorie, viz. Goods	
Plate	ii ^{li} .

The following Chantries from Abp. Holgate's Returns were omitted in the Accounts of the Parishes to which they severally belong :

THIRNTOFT, Vol. I. P. 259.

The chauntrye of Mary Magdalen, in the chapell of Thirntoft, in the p'yshe of Anderby.

Thomas Swyer, incumbent there, of the age of LX yeres, of a meane lerning, of honest conu'sacon and qualities, having no other p'mocons but onely his revenewe of the sayd chauntrye. Also there is one other pryste at the finding of the vicare in the sayde p'yshe. The same chauntrye is wⁱⁿ the sayde p'yshe church; the necessitie thereof is to mynist' sacraments, having wⁱⁿ the sayd p'yshe cccxl houselyng people.

The yerely value of the sayd chauntrye as shall appere by the p'ticlers of the same	iiii ^{li} . ii ^s . iiii ^d .
In resolutis yerely goyng furthe of the same	xvi ^s .
And so remaneth clere	lxvi ^s . iiii ^d .
Goods, ornaments, & plate p'tening to the sayd chauntrye as apperit by inventory, viz. Goods, plate, v ounces, p'cell gilte.	

KIRKBY WISKE, Vol. I. P. 261.

The chauntry, or free chapell in Newby, in the p'yshe of Kirkby upon Wysche, Laurence Wells, incumbent there, of the age of xxxviii yeres, of indifferent lerning and of honest conv'sacon and qualities, having no other p'mocons but onelie the reveue of the said chauntrye. The same chauntrye is distante from the sayde p'yshe church one myle; the necessitie thereof is to mynister sacraments, having cccxx housling people in the sayde p'yshe. There is no land sold ne alienated sithins the iiii day of Novemb. Anno reg. R. nuper Hen. VIII^{ui}. xxxvii.

The yerely value of the sayde chauntrye as shall appere by the p'ticlers of the same	xl ^s . vii ^d . inde.
In resolutis yerely goyng furth of the same	ii ^s . viii ^d .
And so remaneth clere	xxxvii ^s . xi ^d .
Goods, ornaments, and plate p'teining to the said chauntrye as apperit by inventory, viz. Goodes.	
Plate	ii ^{li} .

Memorand. that there is a clere somme of money in stocke to the value of xx^s. gyven to the findyng of a lyghte remayning in the hands of the churchewardens of the same p'yshe, gyven by the ancestors of Clervers xx^s.

In justice to the present rector and parishioners of Kirkby Wiske, it must be observed that the spoliations, which evident marks of recent repair, and the author's experience of the manner in which such undertakings are now commonly conducted, had led him too hastily to attribute to them, are indeed the work of other and earlier hands.

The main items of the popular receipt here given had been acted upon a considerable time before the last repairs in 1811; and these, so far as they followed it, appear to have secured alike the preservation of the church and the comfort of the parishioners—if without professing to revive, at least without the possibility of destroying, those beauties which were already gone.

The restoration imagined in the vignette, p. 261, is warranted by data remaining about the church, as well as by several beautiful examples of similar style and design in the im-

mediate neighbourhood; nor will the striking contrast it presents between ancient magnificence and modern barbarism be at all weakened by the transfer of the charge, in this instance, from the present to a preceding generation.

MIDDLEHAM, Vol. I. P. 340.

The following account of Dean Cotes, communicated by a relative, and authenticated by family papers, proves that the tradition respecting him, mentioned p. 340, is totally void of foundation.

Luke Cotes was a descendant of George Cotes, Master of Baliol College, Oxford, and Bishop of Chester, in 1554. He was educated at Peter-House, Cambridge, and having taken his first degree, received deacon's orders from Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, in Sept. 1688, and priest's orders in the following year from the same prelate, being at that time M. A. In July 1701 he was presented by Archbishop Sharpe to the vicarage of Birstall; in 1717, became domestic chaplain to Richard, Lord Cobham, and was installed Dean of Middleham on the 2d of June, 1719. The king's grant of mandamus, bearing date on the 11th of February preceding, states the avoidance in this dignity to have been occasioned, not by the death, but by the resignation, of Christopher Coleby. It was held by Dean Cotes till his decease in 1741, and till within a short period of that event he resided chiefly at Middleham. His removal was occasioned by the infirmities of age, for he was then nearly eighty, and the loss of his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Smithson, to whom a monument was erected by her sons, Deodatus and Theophilus, in the vestry of Middleham church, where she was interred. The dean died at the house of the former in Manchester, and was buried in the chancel of the collegiate church there, the following inscription being placed over his grave:

Hic jacet Lucas Cotes, A. M.
Decanus de Middleham, com: Ebor:
Vitâ functus die Decemb. xxii. Ætatis
Suae LXXX. A. D. MDCCXLI.

Far from being either of obscure origin, or in embarrassed circumstances, his family was of considerable antiquity, and has still a branch seated at Woodcote, in the county of Salop. He educated eight children in a manner that enabled them to maintain the most respectable connexions in life; and, as appears from his correspondence, took a lively interest in the welfare of Middleham, and was in habits of intimacy with the most exalted characters of the day, up to the very time of his decease.

Archbishop Hutton stood godfather to his youngest son Deodatus, who became an eminent merchant at Manchester, and is known as the author of an Account of the Earthquake at Lisbon, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine of Dec. 1755. His daughter, widow of Dr. Darbey, a Physician of the Manchester Infirmary, and his nephew, Luke Heslop, D. D. Archdeacon of Bucks, are still living.

Two other sons, Thomas and Theophilus, embraced the mercantile profession in London, and died leaving considerable fortunes: William, the second son, received a college education, and was afterwards tutor to Lord Verney. His third daughter, Catharine, married the Rev. John Wood, of Stockton; and Sophia died in Manchester, as did also her brother Deodatus.

BEDALE, Vol. II. P. 10.

The effigies of Brian Fitz Alan and his lady, in the church of this place, are executed with great spirit; and the draperies in particular are far superior to most others of their date. The baron is cross-legged and bare-headed, reposing beneath a canopy formed of an ogee arch, with his hands conjoined on his breast, and a lion couchant at his feet. Over his armour of link mail, which has plates ornamented with small escutcheons at the knees, is a flowing surcoat; a broad belt, studded with leopards' heads, sustains his sword; and a wyvern supports, or rather seizes, the foot of the long heater shield which occupies his left side.

The lady, whose veil and robes are also loose and graceful, has a sort of scroll in her hands, a dog at her feet, and a pillow, but no canopy at her head.

The effigy, mentioned p. 11, as unappropriated, but bearing a chevron between three roses, has the conical helmet and plate armour of Edward the III's time, with a gorget and shirt of mail, a close surcoat, and broad belt. The hands are conjoined on the breast, the head rests on a pillow, and the feet on a lion.

There is also a fourth effigy, from the similarity of the dress and accompaniments, nearly of the same date as the last, but without surcoat, shield, or any memorial by which the name of the person it was designed to represent can now be discovered.

PATRICK BROMPTON, Vol. II. P. 58, L. 3.

A new chapel has been built by the inhabitants of Hunton, on a different scite from that supposed to have been occupied by the ancient one, and endowed by Gregory Elsley, of Patrick Brompton, Esq. with the sum of 200*l.* and liberal augmentations from Queen Anne's bounty. It was consecrated by the late Dr. Cleaver, Bishop of Chester, in the year 1794.

NEVILLE, LORD LATIMER, Vol. II. P. 79.

On the credit of the annexed pedigree, John Neville, the last Lord Latimer of that name, is here and elsewhere stated to have been the son, not of Dorothy de Vere, but of Catharine Parr, afterwards Queen. There is, however, another genealogy, compiled from documents in the College of Arms, which makes him the son of Dorothy de Vere; and with this agrees the evidence of the armorial bearings on his monument, described at p. 80, Vol. II. where the numerous quarterings of Vere, to which no son of Catharine Parr could have been entitled, are marshalled with those of Neville, while no notice whatever is taken of the bearings which *her* son, if she had had any, would certainly have assumed. It is plain, also, that had the last Lord Latimer been son of Catharine Parr, a moiety of the barony of Fitzhugh must have been held in abeyance by his four daughters and their descendants, as well as by the claimants mentioned p. 127, Vol. I.; but this is not the case.

On the whole, therefore, it seems certain, that Catharine Parr was *not* the mother of John, Lord Latimer, or of any other person; and this, while it will invalidate the title of the several families named Vol. I. p. 140, and elsewhere, to a descent from the line of Fitzhugh, at least by this connexion, will assist materially in removing the difficulties which have hitherto perplexed the later transfers of the manor of Tanfield.

LANCASTER, Vol. II. P. 211.

The Tower Records, Testa de Nevile, and other original authorities, furnish several interesting additions to the account of the town, castle, and forests of Lancaster.

As to the first, we find, that, in the reign of King John, the burgesses held 1 carucate in Lancaster, in free burgage, by the king's charter, at a rent of xx marks.

“Et predicti Burgenses dicunt quod Rogerus Pictaviensis dedit Warino Parvo dimid. bovat. terre in Lancaster & ipse illam tenuit, usque ipse & uxor sua se reddiderunt in religionem in domo de Furness. Et monasterium de Furness illam terram libere tenuit usque ad adventum Galfridi de Valoniis. Ipse vero noluit ut villa Dⁿⁱ Reg. ingrata esset, & seizivit illam terram in manus D. Reg. & fecit Burgagia de ea, & fecerunt consuetudinem, sicut alii, & jurati fuerunt ad arma, & sic fuerunt usque ad adventum dni. Com. de Morton, qui nunc est Rex.”

The following tenures by sergeanty occur: Roger Fitz John held lands in Lancaster, “per serjenciam *Faverie*,” val. 3^s. William and Benedict held 2 bovates in Corsingham, “per serjenciam custod. eyras regias,” val. xl^{den}.

Roger Blund held lands in Lancaster, per serj. Carpenter. iii^s. Several other instance of this service appear; W. Oxcliff and Alice de Flete, for their lands in Oxcliffe, being bound to find one carpenter, to be employed in the works at Lancaster Castle whenever necessary; Wil. son of Philip, for ten acres in Lancaster; ten carpenters at the castle, each to receive for his labour one penny per diem; and Hawes de Bolton for half a carucate in Lancaster, one carpenter, who was to receive two-pence per diem.

With respect to the forests, we find, that, in the first of John, the knights and tenants, within their bounds, were allowed to essart their own woods. Ranulph de Dacre, after the Gernets, held Walton Fishwick, &c. by the service of keeping the forests of Whernmore, Wyresdale, Blesedale, Fulwood, and Cunsough, which service was released for c^s. This office, however, with the bailiwick and serjeanty of all Lonsdale, Furness, and Cartmel, was granted to Robt. de Holland, by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and confirmed by Edw. II. an. reg. 13.

Richard Nowell was keeper of the chase of Wyre and its members, in the 34th of the following reign.

The Abbot of Furness had the right of taking timber and underwood from the forest of Lancaster for fuel, and for the wains, &c. connected with his manor of Bellomont, and his fishery at Lancaster, 12 Edw. II.

Of the townships dependent on Lancaster, Caton belonged, in the reign of Henry the Third, to a branch of the Gernet family. To that reign, or the preceding, may in all probability be referred the following grants to Cockersand Abbey, all within Caton.

John de Hoton, son of Adam, gave the lands of Grimbes and Quicketholme, which were given him by Roger, son of Matthew de Burgh. Among the witnesses are Joh. fil. Ade Gernet, and Gilbertus Serviens de Caton.

John de Hoton gave two acres of arable land, “cum mansione et edificiis ibidem constructis, que quondam fuerunt Joh. fil. Rob. Balistarii. Joh. d'ns. de Caton is one of the witnesses.

Matthew de Burgo gave the meadow and arable land, lying between the water-mill and the fuller's mill, in Caton, and near the land of John, son and heir of Roger Gernet de Caton. Witnesses, Benedict Gernet de Halton, Joh. le Alblaster, Clericus qui Cartam scripsit, &c.

Roger Gernet de Caton granted land in the territory of Welslet, one of the boundaries of which is “Le Frafal molendini.” Witnesses, Sir Roger Gernet de Halton, Knt.; Wil. de Stunstal, Th. de Gersingham, Mat. de Burgo, Ada de Kellet, Rog. de Hesam, Ada Gernet de Katon, &c.

Elena, widow of Roger, son of John Gernet de Caton, also gave lands in Welslet. Ad. Gernet, Wil. Clericus de Lanc. &c. are witnesses.



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S. Rawle sculp.

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Godit de Wyresdal, and Roger, her son, gave land in Schytherwitcholme. Roger Gernet de Halton, and Benedict, his son, Rog. Gernet de Burgo, Adam Gernet de Caton, Adam the clerk; Walth'. and Walle de Caton, &c. attest the charter.

Besides these grants to the house, there is one by which Fr. H. abbot, and the convent of Cockersand, grant to Wil. Braciator all the land between that given them by Math. Gerneth and that of Vivian Gerneth de Hesam, &c. also the land in Sigherichwatholm, given them by Vivian Gerneth de Hesam, &c. at an annual rent of 12*d.* and on payment of half a mark at the death of himself, his heirs, and their wives. Roger Gerneth de Halton, Vivian Gerneth de Halton, and John Gerneth, are among the witnesses.

There is also a grant of half an acre of land, in Gilbardescross, from Adam de Arkelbeck, to Thomas le Taylleur de Gressingham, tested by John de Caton, and Roger his son, John de Hoton, &c.

Besides the curious local information contained in these deeds, their attestations give us four contemporary branches of the Gernet family, seated at Halton, Burgh, in the parish of Tunstal, Heysham, and Caton; of which last, Roger Gernet is stated to have held the manor, in an Inq. p. m. 44 Hen. III. Robert Hasclenden held lands there in the 53*d.* of that reign. Joh. Capellanus de Stalmin occurs in a grant to Cockersand, S. D.

Adam de Overton held one bovat in Overton, 43 Hen. III.

Ashton seems to have descended with Scotforth, from the Lancasters and Lyndesays to the family of De Coucy. It was held by Sir William de Coucy, whose inquisitio post mortem was taken 14 Edw. III. and was among the possessions granted eight years after to his widow, Johanna, who had married John de Cowpland, with remainder to Ingelram, Lord de Coucy, and afterwards to his wife Isabella, the king's daughter, and her heirs. Philippa, Duchess of Ireland, daughter of this lady, held Ashton Scotforth, &c. ann. 22*d.* Ric. II.

At a period not long subsequent, we find Ashton in the possession of Edmund Lawrence, whose grandson Robert, son of Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton, Knight, was living A. D. 1454. His son, Sir James, knighted by Lord Stanley, at Hutton Field, in Scotland, died 16th Hen. VII. leaving by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Leo, vel Lionel, Lord Welles, and widow of Thomas, Lord Hoo, Thomas, his son, created knight of the Bath on the marriage of Prince Arthur, 17th Nov. 1501. He was father of Sir John Lawrence, respecting whom there is a tradition, that having slain a gentleman of the privy chamber of Henry the Seventh, he fled to France, where he died without issue, probably in his father's lifetime. On failure of this branch the estate came to the heirs of Robert Laurence, uncle of Sir Thomas, whose daughter, Elizabeth, conveyed it through the Butlers by marriage to the Ratcliffes, of Wymersley; from them, by a further marriage, it passed to Sir Gilbert Gerard, ancestor of the Lords Gerard, of Bromley, who died in 1592; and Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Digby, Lord Gerard, who died April 10, 1707, brought it to the ducal family of Hamilton, its present possessors.

Ashton Hall is an oblong building, flanked by a projecting wing on the east, and a noble square tower with angular turrets embattled and machicolated on the west. The walls throughout are probably of the age of Edward the Third, though successive additions and alterations, from the time of James the First, have almost confined the proofs of so early a date to the great tower. The most material additions in the style prevalent under James are on the north front.

CLAUGHTON, Vol. II. P. 244.

By an Inq. ad quod damnum, Hugh de Carnetby seems to have possessed the manor of Claughton, 18 Edw. II.

The following particulars respecting Claughton church appear in the Coucher Book of Cockersand Abbey.

By deed S. D. Godith, daughter of William, son of Orm. de Kellet, gave to that abbey, among other things, a mediety of the church of Clacton, which was afterwards confirmed by her son William.

Roger, son of Henry de Croft, gave, inter alia, the other mediety, "pro anima dñi Hen. reg. Angl. &c."

Alicia de Croft resigned her claim to the advowson of Clacton church, on which she had opposed the presentation of the abbot and convent, "dat. in pleno capitulo apud Lonnisdale in Eccl'ia de Tunstale xii° Kal. Marcii Anno gracie mcc septuag. secund. Testantibus clero et populo ibidem congregato, et aliis. This refers to the chapter of the rural deanery.

There are also grants of land in Claughton by Wil. fil. Wil. de Kellet, and Rob. fil. Gospatricii albi de Clacton, the latter of which were situated "superiore parte terre prominentis Eccl'ie de Clacton." Both are without date.

MELLING, Vol. II. P. 247.

From the following charter in the Coucher Book of Cockersand, the knights hospitallers seem to have held lands in this parish, near Cawood.

"Sciant, &c. quod ego Adam fil. Ade de Kellet, cum consensu et assensu m'ris mee Mald. dedi, &c. pro animabus patris et matris mee, &c. totam partem meam terre que est inter cruces que stant super terram Hospital. Jer'l'm qu. Gamellus prat. tenuit, et viam que tendit versus nemus de Kawode ascendendo usque croftum qu. fuit Meldodi. In puram, &c."

HORNBY PRIORY AND CASTLE, Vol. II. Pp. 255 and 262.

By a deed without date, in the Coucher Book of Cockersand Abbey, the abbot and convent demise to Fr. Ric. de Croxton, master of Hornby, and the brethren of the same place, various portions of their land in Wennington, at an annual rent of 3^s. of silver.

To the memorials of the war between the two roses, already given in connexion with Hornby, may be added an order preserved among the records in the Tower of London, "de conducendo quendam canonem vocat. Mile-End ad Tho. Stanley Milit. pro obsidione castri de Horneby." 49 Hen. VI.

BOLTON IN SABULIS, Vol. II. P. 282.

A. D. 1094. This church was given to the priory of Lancaster by the founder. Walter, (Gray) Abp. of York, appropriated the church of Bolton, near Lancaster, to the Archdeacon of Richmond and his successors for ever, A. D. 1366. This will place the transaction about 150 years after the supposed foundation of the archdeaconry. Perhaps the charter, p. 237, may throw some light on the reason of the transfer which took place in the interval. The archdeacon appointed that the vicar should be instituted to the church of Bolton, with the chapel of Kellet; and that he should have a house and croft near the church, seven acres of arable land, called the Gazelands, and an acre and half of meadow. This church, in the charter of donation, is styled Capella, sive Cantaria de Bolton in Lunesdale.

Thomas de Bolton, and Sigerich, his wife, by a charter, S. D. gave to Cockersand Abbey various parcels of land, near the land of the church of Bolton.

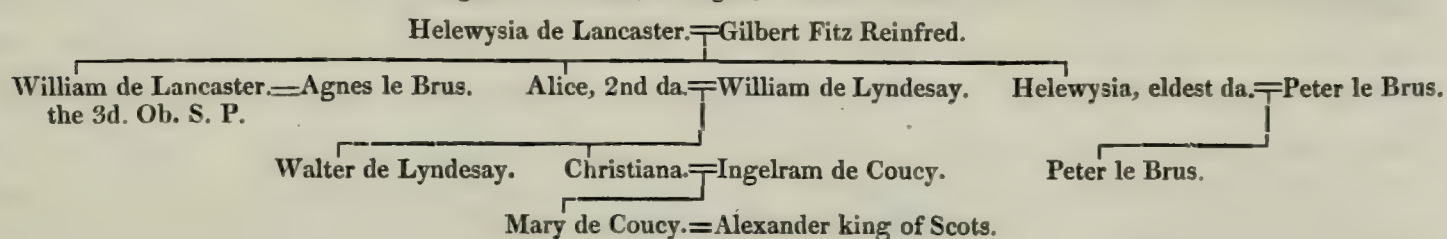
BARONS OF KENDAL, Vol. II. Pp. 291 and 393.

The similarity of names in several branches of this great family has introduced inextricable confusion into the pedigree; and the account here abridged from Dugdale's Baronage can by no means be reconciled with that of John Stell, p. 392, while both are at variance with the Cockersand Register, published in the Monasticon.

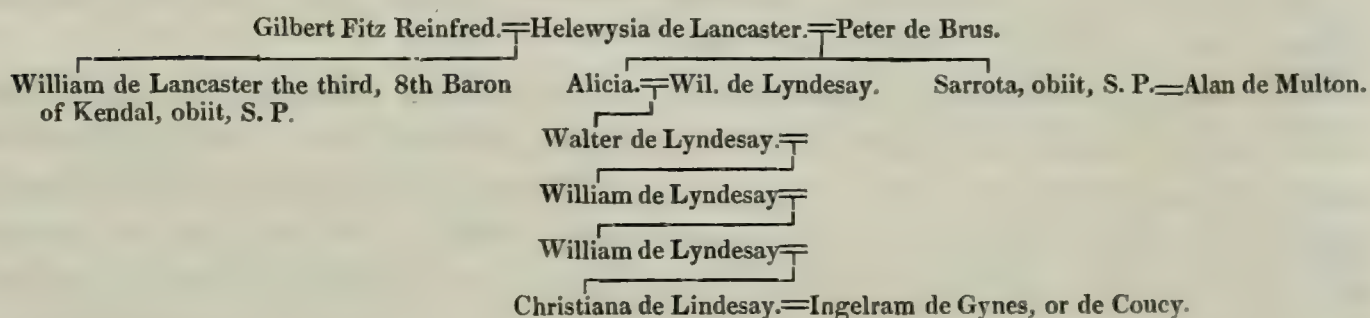
The name of *Gilbert*, omitted by an error of the press, must be inserted as the son of Ketel, and father of the first William de Lancaster.

But the greatest discrepancies arise with respect to the descendants of Helewise de Lancaster, daughter and sole heiress of William de Lancaster the second, which may be pointed out, though they cannot be removed, by a comparison of the three pedigrees, so far as they relate to the subject. Neither of them, I fear, can be implicitly trusted.

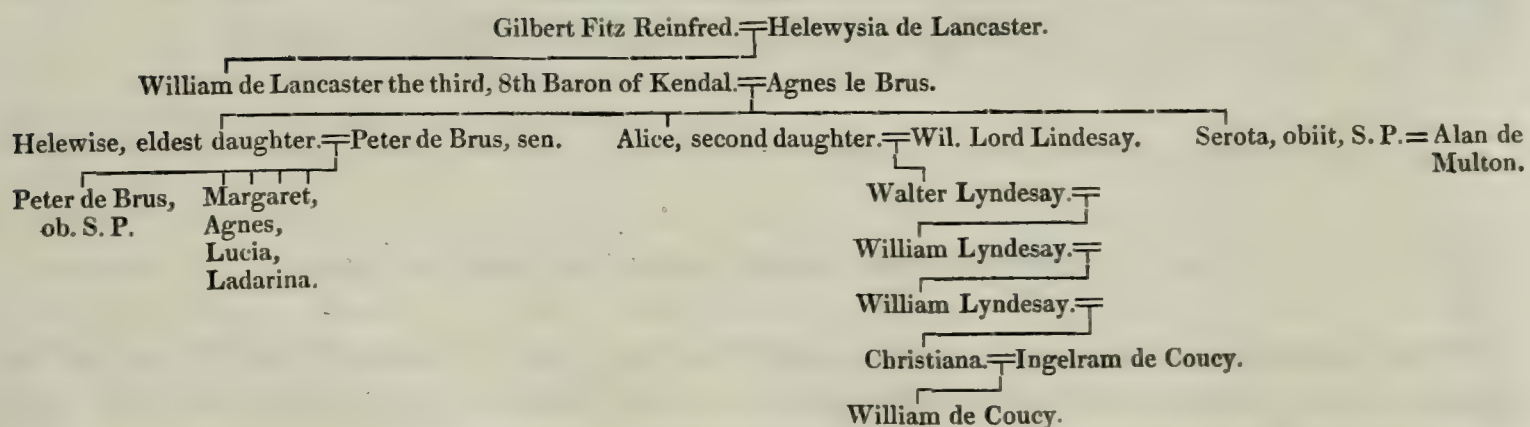
Dugdale's Account, abridged, Vol. II. P. 291.



Cockersand Register.



John Stell's Genealogy, Vol. II. P. 392.



On the latter descents of this family, especially as connected with the Manor of Warton and Barony of Kendal, some light is thrown by the following documents.

Christiana de Lindsey had a grant of free warren in Monerholme and Wynandermere, 4 Edw. III. The inquest after her death 8 Edw. III. states her to have possessed, *inter alia*, half the manor of Kendal, with its appurtenance, viz. "Manerium de Lac de Wyndermer, in Insula de Holme."

The manor of Warton did not pass to the King of Scots, with a daughter of this lady, as was supposed p. 291, (nor indeed was there any such alliance); but it appears among

the possessions of her son, Sir William de Coucy, 14 Edw. III. and again in the grant of that king to John de Cowpland, who had married Sir William's widow.

It occurs a third time in the following charter, preserved among the Tower Records, which is further valuable as continuing, in some measure, the chain from this branch of the Lancaster family to John, Duke of Bedford, to whom, by royal grant, a large portion of their property, which had merged in the crown, was ultimately transferred.

22 Rich. II.—“ R. concess Philippæ Dæ. Hiberniæ in generali tallio-maner. de Cogehall com. Ebor. medietat. maner. de *Kirkby in Kendale* in Westmerl' et Cumberl', maner. de Maureholme, Warton, Kerneford, Lindesheved, Wirresdale, Scottesford, Ashton, Quitington, Casterton, Thornteton, Midleton, et Kneton in Lancast' et Ebor' quæ omnia concessa fuerunt per Ed. 3. Ingelramo de Courcy et Isabellæ uxori ejus, matri dictæ Philippæ, et filiæ. dicti Ed. 3. in generali tallio per servic' debit.”

In addition to these, Sir William de Coucy held a moiety of Ulverston, Winandermere, and Gresmere, the chapels of which are mentioned as in his patronage, 17 Edw. III. (and which, with the chapels of St. Mary Holm and Casterton, belonged to his widow, 49 Edw. III.) Stirkland Ketel, Langdon, Troutbeck, Amelsete, Aplethwaite, Bolton, Crosthwaite, Hoton, where he had licence to make a park, and Inthay. The manor of Thornton in Lonsdale appears to have passed through every hand, from Christiana de Lindsey to the Duke of Bedford.

HEYSHAM, Vol. II. P. 321.

By an inquisition, *post mortem*, 30 Henry III. it appears that Vivian de Hescham, alias Gernet, held lands in Hescham and Caton.

The Testa de Nevill states that Robert Gernet held two carucates of land in Hesum by the service of sounding his horn before the king, at his entry into and departure from the county of Lancaster, val. xxx^s. Roger, son of Vivian, held Hesum by the same service. Edmund de Dacres held it by the service called cornicle, which seems to include some other duties of the like nature; as that of sounding his horn before the king at Ravenscroft, on his coming into the parts of Lancaster, had been mentioned immediately before. Edmund de Dacre had a grant of free warren in Heysham, 2 Edw. II., and in Tatham, 19 Edw. II., which will give another generation unknown to the genealogists.

WAPENTAKE OF EWECROSS, Vol. II. P. 339.

The following curious memorial of an exchange of lands between the two powerful houses of Fountains and Jorevall, will throw no small light on the state of property and occupation in Yorkshire at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

“ Anno Incarnationis millessimo ducentesimo vicessimo q'to facta fuit h'c c'positio inter I. abb'em et c'ventum de Fo'tibus ex una p'te, et E. abb'em et c'vent' de Jorevall ex alt'a p'te. Scil't. qu'd dict' abb' et c'vent' Jorevall c'cesserint d'cis abb. et c'vent' de Fo'tibus q'tuordecim bovatas t're c' p'tinenciis subscriptis q's. habent ex dono Will'i Alaman in territorio de Horton, in qua terra h'ebunt t'm'm°. (tantummodo) duo tofta ad manendum duobus homi'bus suis dictam terram excolentibus, et unam berkariam ex occidentali p'te de Ribel. Qui ho'ines hab'unt t'm'm°. quater viginti oves et triginta duo averia in t'torio de Horton, et hoc quamdiu d'ci duo ho'ies p'dictam t'ram tenerint. Concesserunt eciam d'ci Jorvallenses p'd'ctis Fontanensibus unam logiam quæ vocatur Byrwit, quæ fuit q'nda' Beatricis de Calton, cu' p'tin'ciis circa p'dict' logiam t'c (tunc) clausis. Concesserunt eciam ip'is Fontanensibus ut h'ant in p'dicta pastura octoginta oves t'tum et centum averia, per majus centum. Ita tamen, quod Fontanenses nullum h'b'nt monachum vel

conversum co'morant' infra territorium de Horton, nec de cetero aliqua' terram vel possessionem infra p'dict' territor' aliquo modo adquirent vel accipient, sine licentia et c'nsensu abb' et c'ventus de Joreval. Et sciend. quod pro hac pacis forma dicti Fontanenses dimiser'. et carta sua c'firmaverunt d'cis Jorevallensibus sex bovatas terre, quas h'uerunt ex dono p'dicte Beatricis in territorio de Horton, cu' toftis et croftis et ho'ibus et c' o'ibus p'tinentiis suis infra villam et extra, et cu' homagiis et serviciis Ricardi Clerici et h'redum suorum de t'ra de Falbye pro viginti solidis dict' Fontanensibus annuatim redd'. ad opus c'ventus, scilicet decem solidos ad Pentecostem, et decem solidos ad fest. S'ci. Martini, et faciendo forinsecum servicium eisdem Fontanensibus, q'ntum p'tinet ad p'dictam terram pro o'i servicio et demanda, sectis et querelis, &c.

“ Et dicti Jorevallenses h'b'nt et pacifice possidebunt q'quid potuerint adquirere tam in terris quam pasturis, et rebus aliis infra territorium ej'dem ville, et oves, et cet'a animalia quantum voluerint, sine contradictione et disturbance Fontanensium et ho'i'um suorum. Et ut hec c'positio rata sit et inconcussa, sigillo partium et sigillo abb'™. de Bellalanda et Kyrkehall roboratur.”

This has been transcribed from the original, now in my possession, with a very fair seal of the Abbot of Byland appendant to it; those of the Abbots of Kirkstall, Fountains, and Joreval, having mouldered away. It affords a curious picture of monastic manners in the management of their lodges in these upland tracts, at the distance of nearly six hundred years. The tofts and crofts had each their terræ or ploughed lands attached, and the pastures were rigidly stinted. The homines, or prædial slaves, were conveyed with the rest of the stock. The proportion allotted to two oxgangs of arable land seems to have been eighty sheep and thirty-two head of cattle. The abbot and convent of Fountains appear as the chief lords, to whom forensic services were rendered; and I know not why they were so anxiously restricted from having a monk or lay-brother resident upon their own estates. Perhaps it was apprehended that their conduct would be arbitrary and encroaching upon the rights of their neighbours. There was a Richard the clerk, who seems to have been the parish priest of Horton. Here too we have the earliest mention which I have ever met with of Ribble, by name, though it is undoubtedly of much higher antiquity. In Domesday it is disguised under the Latin Ripa. Twenty shillings per annum was the rent of six oxgangs, with their proportionate rights in the stinted pastures; that is, about sixty acres of arable land, with pasture for about two hundred and forty sheep, and nearly one hundred head of cattle.

In these lodges and bercaries dwelt the forefathers of the present Hamlet, cultivating their little grain in a damp and unsunned valley, between the shades of Ingleborough and Penignt, and tending, with much better success, their flocks and herds in the pastures above.

But this charter is further curious, as connecting the possessions of the abbey of Fountains in this quarter with those of Joreval; that is, the Wapentake of Ewecross with our now exhausted subject of Richmondshire.

The parish of Horton, by a peculiar fate, was not strictly included either in the one or the other; and it probably remained unconnected with the former, to which, from contiguity, it ought to have been attached, from the absence of all property within the parish belonging to the Mowbrays. They occupied a great and wild range of country on the western side, from Burton to Sedbergh, and that alone; while on the eastern side of the ridge, which stretches from the source of Ure north, to that of Ribble on the south, the parish of Aysgarth, long the property of the monks of Joreval, bounded the Wapentake before us.

From the summits of these hills the streams, smaller or greater, descend with rapid torrents to the low country of the north and partly to the west Ridings, while the high lands of Ewecross are washed by streams rushing with at least equal declivity to the Bay of Morecambe, and to the Western Ocean. These, with their affinities, have rarer and more interrupted, but still earnest and interesting claims on our attention. Every thing, indeed, to the east or west of the great northern chain of mountains, has its interest; and to the eyes of inhabitants or natives, the sources of Ure, of Ribble, or of Rothay, have

attractions not fewer nor less importunate than the warm and fertile vales which bound their outlets when seen from the hills above, in sands and estuaries.

SEDBERGH, Vol. II. P. 355.

The Coucher Book of St. Agatha's Abbey furnishes us with a deed, in which the advowson of one moiety of Sedbergh church appears to have been conveyed to that house prior to the appropriation of the whole to Coverham by Geoffry le Scrope. As the grant of Edw. III. to that nobleman conveys only one mediety, it is probable that the other, to which this charter relates, was transferred to him by the house of which his family were the acknowledged patrons; though the instrument does not appear among deeds preparatory to his liberal donation.

"Omnibus, &c. Rad. fil. Alan. salut. Noveritis me dedisse, &c. Deo et eccl'e Sc'e Agathe et can. ejusdem loci, in pur'm, &c. quicquid juris et patronatus ego et an'cessores mei habuimus, &c. in medietate Ecc'e Sc'i Andree de Sedbergh et de p' Dei amore, et p' sal' a'i'e mee et ux' mee, et p' animabus an'cessor. et hered. meor. Quare volo ut predicti canonici h'eant et teneant jus prædict. patronat. c' o'ib' pertin. suis imp'petuum."

GARSDALE, Vol. II. P. 362.

The following charters, from the Coucher Book of St. Agatha's Abbey now at Burton Constable, will throw much light on the connexion of that convent with Garsdale, and the endowment of the chapel, near which they seem to have maintained a small cell, wherein some of the canons were constantly resident.

"Omnib. &c. Thomas de Stavelay salutem in D'no sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse, &c. et in p'petuum quiete clamasse Deo, et B. Marie, et Capelle D. Joh. Baptiste de Garsedale, et canon. ibid. Deo serv. et in p'petuum success. totum jus et clameum quod habui, &c. in una placea pasture infra p'cinctum de Garcedale juxta p'd'cam capellam ultra ponte' versus boreale situm, jacent. in longitudine inter Radtherforth, qu' est in oriente, et Twursgill, qu' est in occidente; et in latitudine inter aquam de Garcedale, et unum cumulum petr'm qui se dirigit in longum. Ita quod, &c. Quare volo et concedo ut p'd'ci Canon'i. p'd'cam placeam pasture et firmare faciant et claudere sicut utilitati eorum mel. viderint expedire sine aliqua contentione mei vel hered. meor. In cujus, &c. His test. Greg. de Burton, Greg. de Thorneton, Will. fil Gilberti, J^{ne}. de Gygeswyk, Rad. de Mirewra, et aliis multis."

The following is the endowment of Ralph Fitz-Alan's chantry :

"Sciant, &c. quod Ego Radulf. fil. Allani, dedi, &c. Deo et Abb'ie S. Ag. et can. ibid. Deo servientibus, p' salute a'i'e mee, et an'cess. et her. meor. mansionem meam in Garesdale, ad capellam S. Joh'is Bapt'e, cum o'ib' edificiis et cum toto p'to meo ibidem inter duas acras, et totum p'tum meum inter Wyntrescale et Cotegyle, cum mansionem mea ibidem, et p'terea communem pasturam de Garesdalle et de Grisedalle, et mansionem meam de Bacunstalle, cent. vaccis et sequele ear. usque ad tres annos, &c. quadraginta equabus et se'qle ear. usq. ad duos annos, et postea removebunt seq. ear. cum omnibus, &c. h'nda et ten. &c. ad sustentacionem unius capellani qui in d'cta capella Sc'i Joh'is imperpetuum celeb'bit officium divinum. Et p'fati canon. eidem capellano tum in celeb. divinorum prout in aliis rebus ex custam'to suo p'ptuo necessaria inv'ient. Cum warant. &c. Testibus."

The next is a confirmation, by the chief lord, of the several donations made to the abbey in Garsdale and Grisedale.

"Omnibus, &c. Rog. de Mulbray salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me de pietatis intuitu p' salute a'i'e mee, et omnium an'cess. et succ. meor. concessisse et hac p'senti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sc'e Agathe juxta Rich. qu'q't habent in Garesdalle et in Grisedale, tam ex donis Ade de Stavelai et Hen. fil. Ran. militis mei, et Ade de Magneby, quam ex donis Rad'i. fil. Alani et Helie fil. Rad'i. et Jordani de Hebalde Thwaites, cum omnibus, &c. Habend. et tenend, &c. In cujus rei, &c. Hiis testibus D'nis Adam. de Barford, Joh. de Coleburn, Thom. de Otington. Will. de Holteby, Joh. de Mirfeld, militibus. Will'o de Useburn, tunc persona de Benetham, Ada fil. Ran'. Nigello fil. Gregor. de Burton, Joh. de Boyvil."

William de Kendal, son of John, parson of Betham, also quitclaims whatever right

he had in the valley of Garstal, and any part of it, annexed to whose deed is the following memorandum of several humbler donations.

“Item est ibi p'm scriptum chirograp. de dote eptane uxoris Galf. Walker, p' ij p'uis panibus per diem, et alt. de uno g'seo, et alt. de t'cio pane.”

That the lordship of Garsdale belonged to the abbey is fully proved by a certificate of the acknowledgment and fealty rendered by an early lord of Upsal, which is further valuable as preserving the names of a chaplain and two canons resident at Garsdale in 1303.

“M^d. q^d. in Oct. Paschæ Anno G^c. m^o ccc^o t'cio, Mikahel D'ns. de Hupsale p'sent. sacramentum fidelitatis D'no. Abb'i et S'ce Agth. in capella S. Joh'is de Garcedale coram fratribus ibidem existentibus, et recognovit dominum Abbatem esse suum D'nm. capitale' c'tis p'tis in Garcedale qu. ille Mikahel tenuit de D'no. Abb'. p'dc'o. Et D'ns. Tho. de Donch Capellan^s. locum tenens ballivi D'ni. Abb. recepit p'dc'm sacramentum fidelitatis die et anno p'notatis. Testibus p'sentib. F're Joh. de Campsale, et f're Rog. de Loncestr. canon. tunc apud Garcedale commorantib^s.”

HAWKSHEAD CHURCH, Vol. II. P. 400.

The inscription on the tomb of the parents of Abp. Sandys, in this church, is as follows :

Conditur hoc tumulo Gulielmus Sandys, et uxor,
Cui Margaretæ nomen et omen erat.
Armiger ille fuit percharus regibus olim :
Illa sed exemplar religionis erat.
Conjugii fuerant æquali sorte beati ;
Fœlices opibus, stemmate, prole, fide.
Pignora divini fuerant hæc magna favoris :
Hæc tamen Edwini cuncta retudit honos ;
Qui doctor, rector scholæ, censor, quoque præsul
Ter fuerat merito Phœbus in orbe sacro.
Quos amor et pietas lecto conjunxit eodem,
Hos sub spe vitæ continet iste lapis.

KIRKHAM, Vol. II. P. 435.

The church of Kirthean, or Kirkham, was appropriated to the priory of Lancaster by the founder. Mon. vi. p. 566.

The town was once incorporated (Bp. Gastrel) by the name of the burgesses of Kirkham. 10 Edw. I. The king granted a market and fair at Kirkham to the abbot and convent of Vale Royal. This is a large parish, Goosenargh alone consisting of 5,362 acres.

In the Coucher Book of Cockersand Abbey is a quitclaim to the abbey from G. de Hacunshou for all the land which Ric. Clericus de Kirkham held of him in Thistleton, and also a grant of the whole township of Medlar, in this parish, consisting of one carucate from Fr. Rob. Than' Prior fratrum Hospital. Jer^{lm}. in Anglia, to Gilbert Fitz Reynfrid and his heirs, to be held of the priors at the annual rent of 12^d. payable at the feast of St. Oswald, for all services, saving, however, the sum of 8^s. per annum, to the king, and half a mark of silver to the priory on the death of Gilbert and his heirs successively. Medlar is stated to have come to the hospitallers by the gift of Cecilia, daughter of Roger, formerly wife of Benedict Gernet. The Lancasters gave it to Cockersand : for An. 19 Hen. IIIrd, is the record of a suit between Helias de Sciveton and W. de Lancaster, whom Hereward, abbot of Cockersand, had called to fulfil his warranty respecting this carucate of land. It was decided before Roger Beretram, Rob. de Ros, Wil. de Ebor. and Ric. de Leninton, the king's justices at Lancaster, on the octave of St. John ad Port. Lat. William de Lancaster giving 25 marks of silver to Helias de Sciveton for his quitclaim.

Among the transactions of the Lancasters in this parish, the annexed grant of Forton to a branch of the family claims insertion, as well for the light which it throws, with the aid of a subsequent confirmation, on their pedigree, as for the local information it contains.

Sciant, &c. q^d. Ego W. de Lonec. fil. W. de Lonec. concessi, confirm. &c. Warino de Lanc. &c. eandem donac. terr. quam pater meus Will. de Lanc. sibi dederat et concesserat et carta sua confirmaverat p^tic. Fortona, cum omnibus suis pertin. in feod. et heredit. pro homagio et serv. suo per istas diuisas, scil. de Heshkebec Majori et propinquiori vill. de Gairstang sicuti cadit in Coker, et ascendendo Coker usque ad Ulnebec, et sic de Ulnebec usque ad Rutande clog, et de Rutande clog usque in Leikethaites, et de Leikethaites in parte australi, sicuti viridis sichiis cadit in Skrikebec, et sequendo Skrikebec usque in Wir, et Wir sequendo usque ad vallem que est inter Cliueleie et Speresheteshurst, sicuti cadit in carrum de Longelei, et sic de Longleiekar, in parte australi, usque ad ductum quod circuit Midelholm, et sic deorsum per ductum qu. circ. Midelholm et Rosineleie, usque in predictum Heskebec, p' duabus bovat. terr. de uilla de Gayrstang cum com. past. &c. lib. quiet. &c. in bosco et plano, &c. &c. in pannagio, in sprenariis, in melle,* et in omnibus rebus et libertat. per serv. milit. pro omni serv. solv. forinseco serv. scil. vnde xxiiii caruc. terr. faciunt feod. unius milit. Cum test. &c.

Hugh de Morvile, with the consent of Helewise, his wife, confirms to Henry de Lancaster all Forton; namely, the two bovates of land which his father Warin had, by the gift of Wil. de Lancaster, his uncle; boundaries, &c. as above.

GARSTANG, Vol. II. P. 449.

The Coucher Book of Cockersand Abbey furnishes a series of highly interesting charters relating to this church and parish. The first is a grant of the advowson to the abbey, by Gilbert Fitz Roger Fitz Reinfred, which, with other donations, was confirmed by King John, Anno reg. 17.

Sciant, &c. q^d. ego Gilb. fil. Rog. fil. Remfr. assensu et consensu Wil. de Lanc. hered. mei ded. &c. pro salute aⁿi'e R. Hen. et R. Ric. et pro sal. aⁿi'e R. Joh. et pro sal. aⁿi'e mee et Helwise de Lanc. sponse mee, &c. totum jus patronatus de Gayrstang Eccl'ia cum omnibus pertin. in puram, &c. sicut aliqua elem. &c. Cum warrant. et test.

Next follows the licence of appropriation and ordination of a vicarage, by Joh. Romanus, Archdeacon of Richmond.

Gairstang.

Omnibus, &c. Joh. Romanus Archid. Richem. salut. in Dⁿo. Noverit universitas vestra nos anime pietatis et caritatis intuitu compacientes paupertati Abb. et Conventus de Cockersand, eorum jure considerato & plenius intellecto, cum ordinacioni nostre comisissent Eccl. de Gairstang cum suis pertin. ipsam eis in proprios usus confirmasse, habend. sibi et successor. suis imperpet. in usus pauperum et hospitum, et utilitatem domus ejusdem, salua vicaria per eos conferenda nobis et successoribus nostris vicarium presentando, eadem vicaria in hunc modum taxata: viz. ut vicarius nomine vicarie imperpet. habeat et recipiat omnimodas decimas tam majores quam minores, et omnimodos proventus, quocumque nomine censeantur, tocus uille de Clacton ad quam una spectant Heyham Donnanesherg. Et de ead. villa habebit cum pertinentiis vicarius omnes obuenciones et oblaciones tam vivorum quam mortuorum. Habebit etiam vicarius liberam communam suam in bosco de Gairstang et de Kirkelund cum medietate decimar. pannagii de Kirkelund. Preterea idem vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit imperpet. habebit et percipiet omnes oblaciones tocus parochie de Gairstang spectantes ad tres solemnes festivitates singulis annis, sc. ad Natale, ad Pascha, et ad sollempne festum matricis Eccl'ie, cum omnibus dicto vicario et capellano suo legatis, denariis, missalibus, t'ennalibus, privatis beneficiis, et cum omnibus aliis consuetis et minutis obvencionibus debitis ratione vigiliar. mortuor. et sponsalium. Dictus vero vicarius honeste faciet diuina celebrari in Eccl'iam de Gairstang, et omnia ordinaria Archidiaconalia debita et consueta ad dictam Eccl'iam spectancia sustinebit. Idem vero Vicarius singulis annis in villis suis supradictis colliget denar. B. Petri et de illis respondebit archid. loci pro po^cione sua, sicut Abb. & Conv. respond'bunt pro po^cione sua. Et sciend. est quod dictus vicarius habebit unum mansum competentem juxta cimiterium dicte Eccl'ie que vocatur Philiptoft. Habebit etiam unam bovatom terre in teritorio de Gairstang cum pertinen. immunem a prestatione omnium decimar. tam major. quam minor. et unum mansium, cum prato ad eam spectante, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et eisiamentis ad ipsam bovatom spectantibus, salvis etiam nobis et successoribus nostris causis et denariis B. Petri integre sine diminucione in tota parochia Eccl'ie memorate. In cujus rei testimon. huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus.

This is fortified by the assent of Archbishop Walter Gray, with the Dean and Chapter of York, and, finally, by a bull of Pope Gregory the Ninth, dated at the Lateran, xiv Kal.

* In the charter of Hugh de Morvile, it is "in trunco mellis."

May, in the fifth year of his pontificate (1232), in which the church is confirmed to the convent "cum capellis & pertinentiis."

The next is an agreement between the Abbot of Cockersand and the Prior of Lancaster, respecting tythes, rendered necessary by the neighbourhood of Garstang to the Royal Forest, where the Priory had extensive rights.

"Universis, &c. Abb. et Conv. de Cokersand et Prior Lanc. salut. Noverit universitas vestra ita amicaliter convenisse inter nos de quadam contraversia decime mota inter nos, sc. super decima albi animalium exeuntium a meta parochie de Gairstang in forestam d. Reg. proxim. adjacent. tali condicione, quod si per annum, vel per medietatem anni, vel per quartam partem anni, ibidem continue pascant, dictus Prior medietat. decime albi sine contradiccione percipiet. Si forte contingat quod animalia parochie prefate i'erit pascuam prefatam, ibidem commorancia p' mensem, vel usque ad finem ebdomad. sex, p' quantitate tanti temporis, dictus Prior nullam ab ipsis animalibus decimam capiet. Et ut ista Compo. rata permaneat, &c."

30 Henry III. Jordan, son of Torfin, in consideration of 30^s sterling, quitclaims before the King's Justices at Lancaster, to Henry Abbot of Cockersand, one bovat and six acres of land, respecting which a suit had been instituted, to try whether it were a lay fee or an appurtenance to the rectory of Garstang.

The following English Charter is highly interesting, both for its contents and language :

"Be hit knawen to all men y^e whereas y^e Abbot and Covent of Cokersond are seiset and theyr p'decessores before theym of c'teyn Londez and tenementz, Mesez, Rentz, Meddowes, Pasturez, Wastez, Mossez, Fysshyngez, Approwmentz, made and to be made, and of oder dyuersez Possessionz, Franchez, and Profetez, and Esiamenz in the Towne of Gayrstang and Fforton, by y^e Gyft, Graunt and Feffement of S^r William of Loncastre hold lord of Wyresdale, and of other dyuersez Senyours, to holdt theym and theyr Successourez in pure and perpetuell almous forev'more, as theyre ryght and y^e ryght of theyr kyrke of Seynt Elyn after y^e report of theyr munimentz to theyme y'ofe made and also by y^e v'tew of y^e same dedes to take vndrewod in y^e Wod of Wyresdale, y^e is to sey hensebote and heybote, and to delfe turves, and carye at theyr wylle in y^e mosse of Gayrestang, for theyme and theyr successours, and for theyr tenantz of Gayrstang, as well for theym y^e ere as for theym y^e ere to come. And opon that Thomas Rygmayden, Lord of y^e maner of Wedeacre, by hys ded y^e her is knawlagyng and affermant there ryght in forme as is aboueseyd in all poyntez, wylls and grauntez for hym and his heyers for ev'more, y^e y^e abouesayd Abbot and Covent and theyr Successouris, ne theyr tennantis of Gayrstang and Fforton ne be fro henseforthe by y^e sey^d Thos. ne by hys heriez grevet, molested, empeched, or desteurbed, in noo poynt of thyng above wrytyn. And y^e they may peasable have and enjoye all theyr possessionz abouesey^d and doo theyr profetz and approwmentz in Fforton and in other Placez wthin theyr Boundez, and they and theyr tennantz take theyr Wod called estou's, and delfe theyr turves in y^e mosse and turbarye in Gayrstang and theyme carye and bere away at theyre wyll, w'thout cont'adiction of hym or hys heys forev'more, as theyr ryght and as y^e ryght of theyr kyrke of Seynt Elyn. And all thes thynges well and trewly to hold and p'forme y^e sey^d Thos. for hym and hys heyrez to thys dede hase sett hys seall. Gyffen at Gayrstang y^e Wedynnesday next after y^e Feste of the Purific. of our Ladye in y^e yere of y^e reigne of Kynge Edward y^e III^{de}. after y^e Conquest xxxviith."

From the Lancasters the manor of Wyresdale came by an heir female to Christiana de Gynes, or de Coucy, who held it 14 Edw. II.; her son William de Coucy held it 14 Edw. III. and it went, with other possessions of this family, to Philippa, duchess of Ireland, 22 Rich. II. afterwards to John duke of Bedford, who died in 1435.

Wimmersley.

Greg. de Winnerlie grants to the Abbot of Cockersand a portion of his land, near the land of William Fitz Hervy, mentioning, among other boundaries, "quandam quercum cum cruce signatam," and a similar landmark is mentioned in a charter of Ric. de Clacton, respecting lands in Clacton (Claughton) in this parish.—John, son of Richard de Billisburg, bequeaths, "in presencia corporis," one acre of land in Billisburg, with its appurtenances in Werringeshurst. S. D.

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Page	Line	Page	Line
28,	1, <i>erase</i> "who had Alan."	170,	13, <i>for</i> scale, <i>read</i> seate.
33,	9, <i>for</i> 1393, <i>read</i> 1398.	202,	32, Insert as a note, referring to the word "conquest," "But see vol. ii. p. 195, whence it will appear that the author had found cause to alter his opinion as to the value of this canon."
—,	10, <i>for</i> daughter, <i>read</i> sister.	210,	35, <i>for</i> presbyterium, <i>read</i> presbyterum.
—,	11, <i>for</i> father's, <i>read</i> brother's.	211,	1, <i>for</i> relnta, <i>read</i> retenta.
54,	31, &c. <i>for</i> v'l, <i>read</i> vt.	—,	42, <i>for</i> vim, <i>read</i> v'r'm.
67,	3, <i>for</i> Ortum, <i>read</i> ortum.	213,	12, <i>for</i> Edv'ia, <i>read</i> Emma.
—,	4, <i>for</i> premum, <i>read</i> primum.	217,	18, <i>for</i> abbey, <i>read</i> abbot.
—,	5, <i>for</i> incharentur, <i>read</i> initiarentur.	225,	50, <i>for</i> Ομεμονωμενος, <i>read</i> ο μεμονωμενος.
—,	6, <i>for</i> fuerint, <i>read</i> fuerunt.	—,	51, <i>for</i> Ephes. v. 8, <i>read</i> iii. 8.
88,	The four arrows represented <i>beneath</i> the heart on Sir Timothy Hutton's monument should be <i>broken</i> .	240,	14, between the words "end" and "are" insert "of this tomb."
98,	24, <i>erase</i> the periods after "se."	241,	5, <i>for</i> C ^e . <i>read</i> B ^e .
100,	9, <i>for</i> hospitiam, <i>read</i> hospitium.	258,	<i>erase</i> l. 26.
123,	3, <i>for</i> alpha f oo, <i>read</i> alpha et oo.	—,	7 from the bottom, supply the space with "Thomas."
125,	6, <i>for</i> Hugh fitz Henry, <i>read</i> Henry fitz Hugh.	259,	36, <i>for</i> lxxiv. iv ^d . <i>read</i> lxvi ^d . iv ^d .
—,	19, <i>for</i> Mil. CCCXXXVI. <i>read</i> Mil. CCCLXXXVI.	267,	1, note, supply the spaces with the words "Christopher" and "Joan."
130,	37, <i>dele</i> "cross-legged."	270,	32, <i>dele</i> general.
—,	38, <i>for</i> — Fitzhugh, <i>read</i> Hugh fitz Henry: And <i>for</i> most probably at Cotherston Castle, <i>read</i> at Berewick upon Tese.	—,	44, <i>for</i> with, <i>read</i> which.
—,	39, <i>for</i> nave, <i>read</i> chancel.	279,	11, <i>dele</i> "that."
131,	The seal here represented is appended to a charter dated 1359, and inserted at p. 136: it did not belong to the person beneath whose effigy it is here placed.	307,	16, supply the spaces with the words "Stephen, Earl of Richmond," and "Walter."
—,	4, 7, The words "ecclesiæ rector" should be transposed; a break occurs between "ecclesiæ" and "et pa- rochianor;" and between the words "unam" and "unius" the words "fabricati erant" appear on the brass. These alterations materially affect the proposed reading of the epitaph; some parts of the brass may however have been misplaced.	317,	42, <i>for</i> præfatusque, <i>read</i> præfectusque.
148,	31—33, <i>dele</i> from "the line of" to "different hands."	324,	25, "In imo," to which the note refers, is probably a mistake for "domino."
149,	7, <i>for</i> curæ, <i>read</i> cura.	—,	26, <i>for</i> Filiani, <i>read</i> filiam.
—,	34, 35, <i>for</i> Elaneia, <i>read</i> Elauneia; and <i>for</i> Bricia, <i>read</i> Brica.	331,	14, <i>for</i> Granville, <i>read</i> Glanville.
150,	5, 6, <i>for</i> provincia superiori, <i>read</i> provinciæ superioris.	—,	20, supply after "A. D." the date "1195."
149 and 150,	From the omission of the numeral references in the annexed plate of Roman antiquities at Rokeby some confusion arises, which may be thus remedied: The stones described in p. 149, ll. 5 and 12, as Nos. 1 and 2, are <i>not</i> engraved; that in p. 150, l. 15 from the bottom, described as No. 12, should be No. 1; the references may then be inserted in the plate, according to the position of the altars, &c. thus:	—,	22, ——— "anno gratiæ," the date "1190."
		—,	27, ——— "A. D." the date "1251."
		—,	41, after "per ann." insert "3l. 15s. 3d."
		332,	16, <i>for</i> but it is certain, <i>read</i> and it is asserted.
		343,	21, after "man" <i>erase</i> the period, and insert "and the whole was probably not completed till the time of his grandson Robert, who, in the ancient genealogy already cited, is styled the Founder of the Castle."
		—,	36, <i>for</i> Ranulph his son, <i>read</i> Waleran his son, who died s. p. and he by Ranulph his brother.
		344,	23, <i>for</i> grandson, <i>read</i> son.
		—,	40, <i>for</i> 1341, <i>read</i> 1368.
		354,	7, <i>for</i> 1295, <i>read</i> 1195.
		357,	34, <i>for</i> cæli, <i>read</i> celi.
		—,	—, <i>for</i> advocatæ, <i>read</i> advocata.
		—,	39, <i>for</i> beneath, <i>read</i> between.
		366,	27, <i>for</i> cylindrical, <i>read</i> a plain octagon, supported on cylindrical columns.

1	2	3	4
5			6
	10		
11			7
9			8

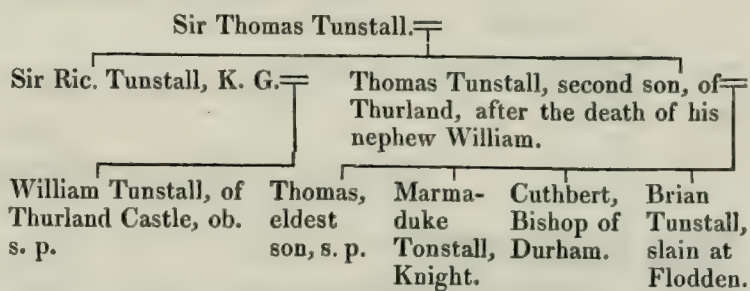
Page	Line	Page	Line
369,	12, <i>for a Comes, read A. comes.</i>	415,	6 & 7, erase the words, "where none were found before."
372,	14, erase the comma after "above," and insert one after "strata."	—,	12, <i>for rubricolis, read rubricollis.</i>
381,	12, <i>for son, read brother.</i>	—,	13, <i>for red sparrow, read reed sparrow.</i>
—,	43, <i>for Richard, read Roger.</i>	—,	14, <i>for colymbus immer, read colymbus imber.</i>
382,	26, after "Scrope," insert "son of Roger."	—,	10 from the bottom, <i>for ostralgus, read ostralegus.</i>
—,	33, <i>for John, read Henry, the subject of the above inquisition, which is misplaced.</i>	416,	17, <i>for hydrocotele, read hydrocotyle.</i>
—,	45, between the words "by" and "Mabel," insert "Eliz. da. of Hen. Earl of Northumberland, another Henry who had by."	—,	31, <i>for aspirula, read asperula.</i>
—,	1, note, <i>for salmones, read salmone.</i>	—,	32, <i>for lares, read ladies.</i>
383,	2 and 6 from the bottom. The names of these ladies seem to contradict some parts of Dugdale's account of the Scropes, from which the above is chiefly derived; but they are given as they appear on the portraits themselves.	—,	33, <i>for plantag, read plantago.</i>
386,	The two letters beginning on this page should be headed, the first, "Lady Parr to Lord Dacre;" the second, "Lord Dacre to Lord Scrope." The whole correspondence is extracted from a collection of original letters addressed to Thomas Lord Dacre, with copies of his answers by his secretary, now in the possession of Miss Currer of Eshton.	—,	—, <i>for vineali, read vineale.</i>
398,	8, <i>for Alpu', read A'epu'.</i>	—,	35, <i>for Europeus, read Europæus.</i>
402,	5, <i>for aretro, read arerio.</i>	—,	36, <i>for autumnalis, read autumnale.</i>
404,	44, <i>for temple, read templi.</i>	—,	46, <i>for vitisidæa, read vitis idæa.</i>
407,	8, erase "and higher than the towers."	—,	48, <i>for Crica, read Erica.</i>
408,	19, erase "or Aysgarth."	417,	13, <i>for ineana, read incana.</i>
—,	21, <i>for Askrig, read Aysgarth.</i>	—,	16, <i>for hipnoides trifia, read hypnoides trifida.</i>
409,	6, 15, } <i>for Conan, read Alan.</i>	—,	—, <i>for cardamini, read cardamine.</i>
410,	11, }	—,	19, <i>for arinaria, read arenaria.</i>
411,	29, }	—,	25, <i>for lithrum, read lythrum.</i>
414,	ult., <i>for gobro, read gobio.</i>	—,	28, <i>for resida, read reseda.</i>
415,	5, <i>for thymalus, read thymallus.</i>	—,	30, <i>for anthillis, read anthyllis.</i>
		—,	42, <i>for palustræ, read palustre.</i>
		—,	43, <i>for achillia, read achillea.</i>
		—,	47, <i>for nypæa, read nymphæa.</i>
		418,	4, <i>for graphalium, read gnaphalium.</i>
		—,	10, <i>for aspleniam, read asplenium.</i>
		420,	16, 18, after "Edw." insert "the First."
		425,	9 from the bottom, <i>for five, read six.</i>
		428,	1, <i>for seventeen, read eighteen.</i>
		—,	13, <i>for its, read the.</i>
		430,	The letter mentioned in the last line is inserted p. 434.
		432,	18, &c. <i>for anta read averia.</i>
		433,	17, <i>for Holeber, read Holebec.</i>
		442,	21, <i>for τov, read τon.</i>

VOLUME II.

10,	5, Supply the space with the word "Thomas."	39,	25, <i>for chapel, read chapel-yard.</i>
—,	16, For the inscription see page 13.	44,	23, The inscription here given may be read thus :
—,	20, <i>for barrs, read barry.</i>		Will'm's D'n's le
12,	5, <i>for last, read first.</i>		Conyers & D'na Anna vx' eius.
—,	12, <i>for Augustus, read angustiis.</i>		That on the window, is a part of the sentence
14,	9, <i>for north, read south.</i>		Posui Deum adiutorem meum.
16,	11, This line relates to Vol. I. p. 219.	45,	11, supply the name of "John," third Lord Conyers.
19,	12, <i>for below, read before.</i>	49,	erase from l. 24 to l. 29.
20,	6, <i>for ruat, read ruit.</i>	50,	Beneath the "Monument in Hornby Church," insert, "to Elizabeth Darcy, daughter of John, Lord Conyers; v. p. 46."
—,	7, <i>for vicam, read vicum.</i>	—,	5, erase "val. 9l. 7s. 2d."
—,	11, <i>for æquinoctralibus, read æquinoctialibus.</i>	56,	14, the account referred to is at p. 59.
—,	15, <i>for rudetus, read rudetis.</i>	81,	10, <i>for A. D' M'Dn'º. XXVI. read A. D'ni M'DXXVI.</i>
—,	25, <i>for Rcx, read Rex.</i>	83,	The vignette should be placed after l. 3, p. 79.
—,	45, <i>for Καλαραλονιον, read Καλαραλονιον.</i>	94,	27 and 28, erase the words, "who this Richard was does not appear;" also, the 32d, 33d, and 34th lines.
22,	39, between "Altar" and "in," read "inscribed."	—,	45, <i>for (Kirkby is, read (Kirkby) is.</i>
—,	42, insert, "The remains of another column are also preserved at Brough: v. p. 24."	—,	46, <i>for wapentake) there, read wapentake, there.</i>
29,	18, insert, "An engraving of this effigy is misplaced at p. 42."	102,	30, before "alone," insert "almost."
37,	29, erase the words, "brother of Sir Henry Lawson."		

- Page Line
 103, 36, The Cross referred to is represented at p. 103.
 —, 43, The Monument of Sir M. Wyvile is represented at p. 117.
 111, 4, after "Netherdale," insert "the stream of."
 121, 6, *for* Burneston, *read* Wath, to the east of Melmerby, and nearly adjoining a part of Hutton Moor, now enclosed.
 —, 10 from the bottom, *for* Kirtlington, *read* Kirklington.
 ————— *for* Pickall, *read* Pickhill.
 122, 4, *for* Newby upon Swale, late the property of the Robinsons, and now of Lord Grantham, *read* "Newby upon Swale, erected by the Robinsons, and now the property of their descendant, Lord Grantham." There is an elevation of the house of the Robinsons in Campbell's Vitruvius.
 —, 20, after "Henry," insert "the Second."
 123, ult. *for* Burneston, *read* Melmerby.
 127, 12, *for* Burmiston, *read* Burniston.
 —, 30, As a note on the word "record," *read* "Dr. Johnston's MSS. however mention Stephen, Earl of Bretagne, as the donor; v. p. 131."
 129, 3, *for* Hornby, *read* Hornby.
 —, 9, *for* obiit, *read* abiit.
 131, erase from l. 20 to l. 28.
 132, ——— 9 ——— 14.
 139, 32, *for* Hongrave, *read* Hougrave.
 140, 18, *for* Richmondshire, *read* Richmond.
 143, 5, before "de Musters," insert "John."
 157, 25, *for* place, *read* plan.
 165, 4 from the bottom, *for* site *read* side.
 ————— *for* Ayglebrough, *read* Agglebrough.
 —, 7, ————— *for* Strand, *read* Steward.
 —, 17, *for* village, *read* "farm, formerly a grange to Fountains Abbey."
 166, 19, *for* Fitz, *read* Fitzhugh.
 —, —, dele from "Gale," in l. 27, to "and," in l. 29, inclusive.
 168, 39, *for* Avice, *read* Maude.
 171, 24, *for* Avice, *read* Amice.
 —, —, *for* John, *read* Robert.
 174, 8, chaplain, *read* chapter.
 175, 14, 15, erase from "whether," to the end of the sentence.
 —, 27, *for* Robert, her husband, *read* John, her husband.
 180, erase from "In," l. 3, to "Dodsworth," l. 10.
 204, 22, *for* Whitrington, *read* Whittington.
 205, 29, *for* more, *read* most.
 210 8 from the bottom, "The parishes of Haversham, Grasmere, Winandermere, Betham, and Burton in Kendal, do not fall within the compass of this work."
 —, 18, after "Lancaster," insert "and Cockerham."
 —, —, *for* belongs, *read* belong.
 220, 37, supply the space, by "first."
 221, 5 from the bottom, *for* deberent, ad, *read* deberet si ad.
 239, 40, read the concluding words, "om'es he ville p'tinent ad Haltune (viz. xxii. ville)."
 240, after l. 21, insert "Ranulph their son married Margaret, daughter of the Lord Gillesland, and was succeeded by his son William."
 250, 15 from the bottom, *for* Fitz Arsia, *read* Fitz Alric.
 251, ult. erase "killed."
 252, 7, The person here, and in the pedigree, named John,

- Page Line
 seems, from p. 261, to have been a *William Stanley*, of Melling.
 252, 28, *for* Hay, *read* Ilay.
 253, 16, *for* and of the, *read* and if the.
 256, 11, *for* nova, *read* nove.
 258, 4 from the bottom, *for* brother-in-law, *read* wife's cousin.
 263, 13, supply the space with "39th."
 265, 37, *for* pertennis, *read* pertenuis.
 —, 45, *for* libenis, *read* libens.
 —, 13 from the bottom, *for* alius, *read* aliis.
 267, 43, *for* Galacam, *read* Galacum.
 268, 5 from the bottom, *for* castremetation, *read* castrametation.
 272, 37, The extract from the Tunstall Pedigree should run thus:



In the fourth line below the Pedigree, after the word "Henry," insert "the Seventh."

In the seventh, *for* son, *read* brother.

In the ninth, *for* filii (but rather fratris) *read* brother.

— fifteenth, between "found" and "to," insert the words, "after the younger Thomas, who died s. p."

— twenty-first, *for* an heir female, *read* a claimant through an heir female.

— twenty-third, *for* her claim, *read* his claim.

- 280, 10, *for* castle, *read* cattle.
 282, 29, *for* afforded a residence to, *read* attracted the residence of.
 283, 40, *for* heft, *read* hest.
 285, 7, *for* Ingmine, *read* Ingmire.
 288, ult. *for* Scants, *read* Scauts.
 292, 33, *for* grandee, *read* grantee.
 293, 43, *for* stove, *read* tower.
 296, 32, *for* Borwick's, *read* Bindlosse's.
 299, 10, after Redale, insert "he was born."
 300, 9, erase "in the same person."
 304, 24, *for* Jane, *read* Joan.
 —, 6 from the bottom, *for* daughters. Secondly, *read* daughters; secondly.
 —, 7 from the bottom, supply the space with "Anne."
 —, 23, Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
 311, 10, supply the space with "Mary."
 Erase the last four lines, and read as follows: "The issue of this last marriage was Thomas Strickland, Esq. who, by his uncle Edward Standish's will, succeeded to the Standish estate, and transmitted it to his eldest son, Charles Standish, Esq. while both the Sizergh and Borwick estates came, under the same will, to his second son, Thomas Strickland, Esq. the present owner."
 313, 26, *for* rather, *read* either.
 317, 1, *for* settlement, *read* saltmarsh.
 340, 35, after "Edw." insert "the Second."
 —, 44, *for* connected, *read* coincident.

Page	Line	Page	Line
340,	47, erase from "Horton" to the end of the line.	375,	34, <i>for</i> Horhampt. <i>read</i> Norhampt.
—,	48, <i>for</i> The last four, <i>read</i> These.	379,	4 from the bottom, <i>for</i> Northseale, <i>read</i> Northscale.
350,	3 from the bottom, <i>for</i> James I., <i>read</i> James II.	387,	11 from the bottom, after the word "Harrington," insert "cui successit Johannes."
356,	16, after "Henry," insert "the Sixth."	388,	penult. <i>for</i> sides, <i>read</i> sites.
359,	31, <i>for</i> Milford, <i>read</i> Mitford.	392,	8, <i>for</i> ninth, <i>read</i> eighth.
—,	40, Mr. Dawson was not connected with <i>Sedbergh School</i> , though his talents as a teacher of mathematics formed a connexion between the place and the University of Cambridge.	393,	18, <i>for</i> elder, <i>read</i> younger.
361,	25, <i>for</i> Hall, <i>read</i> Hull.	404,	25, <i>for</i> sceabunt, <i>read</i> secabunt.
—,	26, <i>for</i> Samuel Stephens, <i>read</i> William Stevens.	408,	10, 11, <i>for</i> the weight and value of, <i>read</i> there is.
367,	penult. <i>for</i> Satantiorum, <i>read</i> Setantiorum.	—,	12, erase "will be considered under that place."
369,	27, <i>for</i> intinerary, <i>read</i> itinerary.	410,	8 from the bottom, <i>for</i> and have, <i>read</i> and to have.
372,	6, <i>for</i> grandson of the same William, <i>read</i> grandson of another William, son of him who is thus comme- morated.	420,	29, <i>for</i> Honorum, <i>read</i> Nonarum.
—,	12, <i>for</i> the younger, <i>read</i> the third.	421,	19, <i>for</i> nundinus, <i>read</i> nundinas.
		446,	14 from the bottom, for the semicolon after "Wolfscrag," insert a comma.
		449,	<i>for</i> 2901, as the total of the population returns, <i>read</i> 3941.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA IN THE PEDIGREES.

- Earls of Richmond, Vol. I. p. 26, erase the filial line over the name of "Inogena de Castro Brientii," wife of Brian. Com. Cornubiæ, in the 4th Generation. Gen. 7th, *for* 1171 (as the date of the death of Constantia, Duc. Brit. Com. Richm.), *read* 1201. Gen. 8th, under "Petrus de Drocariis," *for* filis, *read* filio. Gen. 11th, *for* 1303 (as the date of the death of Johannes de Britannia Com. Richm.), *read* 1330. Gen. 12th, "Johanna uxor Radulfi Basset," was *sister*, not *aunt*, of John IV. D. of Bretagne and E. of Richmond. Gen. 13th, under "John IV. Dux. Brit. et Com. Richm." erase "ob. 1390."
- Wharton of Gillingwood, Vol. I. p. 78, Gen. 8th, Margaret, wife of Anthony Wharton, Esq. was daughter of *Martha Agnes*, eldest da. and co-heir of Sir Hen. Coningsby.
- Ask, Vol. I. p. 116, Gen. 12th, *for* Strange ways, *read* Strange-ways. Gen. 19th, Francisca Anna Ask married William Monckton, of Nun-Monckton in Yorkshire, Esq. ancestor of the Viscounts Galway.
- Wycliffe, Vol. I. p. 201, Gen. 11th, *for* Rokesby, *read* Rokeby.
- Clervaux and Chaytor, Vol. I. p. 241, Gen. 1st, *for* ea dono, *read* ex dono. Gen. 15th, Thomas Clervaux married Isabel, da. of R. Conyers of *Sockburne*.
- Dalton of Haukeswell, Vol. I. p. 328, Gen. 5th, *for* Lord Fauconbergh, *read* Lord Fauconbergh.
- Lords of Middleham, Vol. I. p. 361, Gen. 3d, *for* Bertramæ, *read* Bertrama. Gen. 10th, insert the filial line over "Elizabeth, who died s. p."
- Scroope of Danby, Vol. I. p. 368, Gen. 1st, *for* uxor, *read* uxoris.
- Lawson of Brough Hall, Vol. II. p. 37, the present Sir Henry Lawson was born Jan. 5th, 1751.
- Darcy of Hornby Castle, Vol. II. p. 43. Gen. 6th, Sir Conyers Darcy married secondly Eliz. d. of John Rotherham, of Much *Waltham*. Gen. 7th, Caroline married William, son of William Marq. of *Lothian*.
- Marmion of Tanfield, Vol. II. p. 167. Gen. 13th, John Lord Latimer married Lucy, da. of *Henry*, E. of Worcester.
- Tunstall of Thurland, Wycliffe, &c. Vol. II. p. 270, Gen. 3d, Sir Robert Nevile, husband of Anne Tunstall, was of Hornby Castle, in Com. *Lanc*.
- Butler of Rawcliffe, &c. Vol. II. p. 455, after "Guarinus le Boteler," in the 4th Gen. *for* primogeniter, *read* primogenitus.

The Publishers trust that the peculiar circumstances in which the Work has been placed, in consequence of the illness and death of its lamented Author, and the unavoidable disadvantages of a residence distant from the press, will apologise for the numerous errata here pointed out, as well as for any others which may be discovered.

THE END.

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